

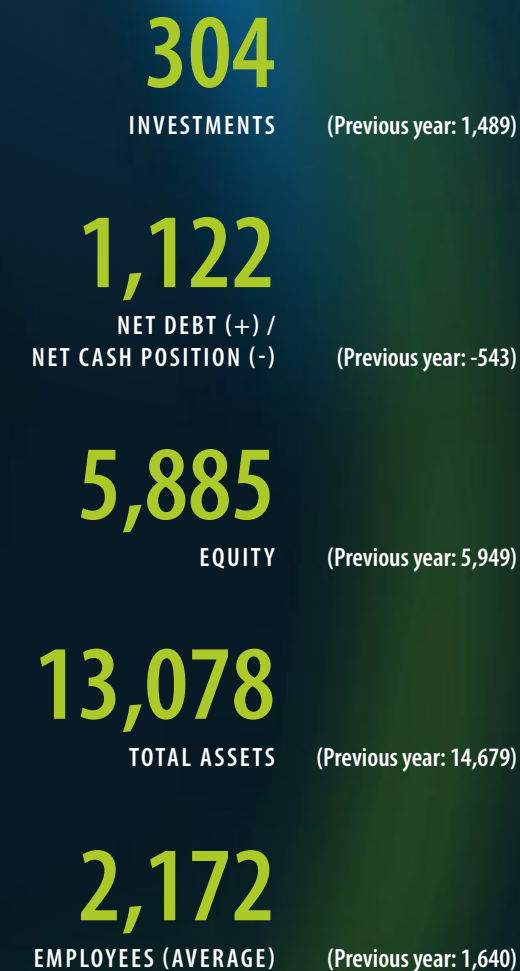
ANNUAL REPORT

2025

Key figures at a glance



ADDITIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (IN EUR MILLION)



Securing energy — now and for the future.

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Company profile

SEFE is an international energy company anchored in Europe, delivering energy solutions that ensure reliable and affordable supply. Our activities span the entire energy value chain – from origination and trading to sales, transport and storage. With decades of trading expertise and a growing LNG portfolio, SEFE is one of Europe’s leading suppliers to industrial customers, providing more than 200 TWh of gas and power each year. We supply over 50,000 clients, from small businesses to municipalities and multinational organisations. By investing in clean energies, we support our customers on their decarbonisation journey and contribute to the energy transition. SEFE employs over 2,000 people worldwide and is owned by the Federal Government of Germany.

Securing energy – now and for the future.

> 200 TWh
OF ANNUAL GAS & POWER SALES

> 4,200 km
OF GAS-PIPELINES

> 50,000
CUSTOMERS

~ 25 %
OF GERMANY’S STORAGE CAPACITY

Our locations

Houston (US)

GLOBAL HEAD OFFICE:
Berlin (DE)

OTHER LOCATIONS:
Brussels (BE)
Jemgum (DE)
Kassel (DE)
London (GB)
Manchester (GB)
Paris (FR)
Prague (CZ)
Rehden (DE)
Rotterdam (NL)
Vienna (AT)
Zug (CH)

Singapore (SG)

**DR EGBERT LAEGE**

Chief Executive Officer

Dear Readers,

For SEFE, 2025 was characterised by a dynamic and challenging market environment. Geopolitical tensions, regulatory uncertainties and volatile conditions affected energy markets worldwide, demanding strict operating discipline, rigorous risk management and clear strategic decisions. Despite the adverse conditions in global energy markets during the last financial year, we succeeded in transforming SEFE into one of Europe's leading gas importers and in sharpening our strategic priorities in preparation for a successful future privatisation. Our activities along the entire value chain, the resilience of our business areas and our unwavering focus on security of supply, customer needs and decarbonisation contributed to the significant expansion of our position compared to our competitors.

Our operational success and the enhancement of our business were reflected in a stable financial performance in 2025, despite the challenging market environment. SEFE's operating gross profit, for example, amounted to EUR 1,439 million, compared to EUR 1,697 million in the previous year. This slight decline is attributable primarily to the high geopolitical risks that prevailed in global energy markets and the resulting price developments, which had a particularly strong impact on SEFE's trading and storage businesses. Several factors supported earnings, however, including the growth of our customer base in the natural gas and power

sectors, higher sales volumes, a significant expansion of our liquefied natural gas (LNG) business, and successful hedging activities. EBITDA, at EUR 789 million, was below the previous year's figure of EUR 1,127 million. The result for the period was driven by our net operating profit and amounted to EUR 289 million, compared to EUR 637 million in 2024. Overall, SEFE therefore achieved the second-best result in the Group's history. This accomplishment demonstrates that even under complex conditions, we were able to successfully combine competitiveness, security of supply and decarbonisation in 2025. We made a significant contribution to Europe's energy security throughout the entire value chain, from origination and trading to transport, storage and distribution, while at the same time providing economic stability for our customers.

Global partnerships for stability in times of change

Ensuring a secure energy supply in Germany and Europe continues to be our mission. To this end, we further expanded our origination portfolio in the past financial year by entering into new international supply and trading partnerships. In 2025, we extended an existing agreement with Venture Global, a US-based developer of LNG projects. Based on this agreement, we expect to source over three million tonnes (about 46 TWh) of LNG annually starting in 2029, with deliveries envisaged over a 20-year period, thereby contributing to Europe's security of

supply. We also bolstered our successful collaboration with the Emirati LNG producer ADNOC in 2025. Supplies from the United Arab Emirates began last year and will amount to a total of 0.7 million tonnes of LNG over a three-year period. This is in addition to approximately one million tonnes of low-carbon LNG per year already agreed with ADNOC in 2024, with deliveries set to begin in 2028. The start of LNG imports from Argentina represents another milestone in the diversification of our portfolio. Starting in 2027, Southern Energy will supply us with two million tonnes of LNG annually. This not only expands our regional sourcing footprint to include South America, but it also makes SEFE the first company worldwide to conclude a long-term LNG supply contract with Argentina.

Additionally, we also secured new sources for pipeline gas imports in 2025. In the past financial year, SEFE entered into a ten-year natural gas purchase agreement with SOCAR, Azerbaijan's state-owned oil and gas company. Under this agreement, SEFE will receive up to 15 TWh, or about 1.5 billion cubic metres, of natural gas per year. These deliveries, which already began in 2025, open an additional route for supplying the European market. Through long-term supply agreements across various energy sources, regions and transport routes, we are not just strengthening Europe's security of supply; we are also further consolidating our position in global gas trading.

In addition, we strategically expanded our customer offerings and started supplying power in Germany in 2025. Power has been an integral component of our portfolio for many years –

“Throughout the entire value chain, we made an important contribution to Europe's energy security in 2025, while at the same time providing economic stability for our customers.”

DR EGBERT LAEGE

Chief Executive Officer

particularly in the United Kingdom, where we are among the leading suppliers. The launch of power sales in Germany enables us to leverage our integrated platform model, including our existing trading and sales structures and our expertise, in another core market. Entering the German power market therefore represents a strategic milestone for SEFE on its path to becoming one of Europe's leading integrated energy companies.

In 2025, we also successfully expanded our metals trading business. We already started financial metals trading in 2024 to complement our established trading activities, particularly in the gas sector. The launch of physical trading now marks the next phase in the implementation of our metals strategy.

Decarbonisation for a secure energy supply

For SEFE, decarbonisation is not a future aspiration, but a concrete transformation process that we are actively implementing. Our transport infrastructure plays a key role in this regard. Following the complete consolidation of the WIGA Group, we now operate a gas transport network spanning over 4,200 kilometres across Germany. This network is a backbone of Europe's energy supply as well as a crucial lever for the transformation of the energy system.

Despite existing regulatory and macroeconomic uncertainties, we are working towards a gradual transition from natural gas to climate-friendly energy sources to meet customer demand for low-carbon energy in support of the energy transition. At the same time, we continuously review our strategic positioning in response to evolving market conditions and the EU regulatory framework. We are progressively implementing the necessary adjustments in order to ensure full alignment with these requirements.

Even in the challenging environment surrounding the scale-up of the hydrogen market, we successfully converted around 400 kilometres of existing pipelines for hydrogen transport as part of the “Flow – making hydrogen happen” project, filling them for the first time in 2025. With this pioneering technical accomplishment in hydrogen transmission, we are making a tangible contribution to the development of Germany’s hydrogen core network. In parallel, we are demonstrating how existing infrastructure can be used for a climate-neutral energy future. Furthermore, we are collaborating with industry partners to investigate solutions for carbon management, with the aim of facilitating the transport, storage and utilisation of CO₂ in the future. These activities are driven by our clear commitment to sustainability. In 2025, we consistently pursued our ESG goals to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and remain on track to meet our climate targets – both at our own facilities and across the supply chain.

Outlook

With substantial challenges persisting, 2026 is proving to be another challenging year for the global economy. The current environment continues to be shaped by geopolitical tensions,

an increasing focus on national interests and the use of energy as a political instrument. The escalation of the Iran conflict and the resulting risks to energy security and supply chains clearly illustrate the persistence of these dynamics and underline the global economy’s dependence on the availability of reliable energy. At the same time, these conditions create opportunities for our broadly diversified trading and origination portfolio. Against this backdrop, prudent risk management, strategic flexibility and close collaboration with existing and new partners remain crucial for SEFE’s success and resilience.

We will further diversify and expand our portfolio, with gas remaining an important and indispensable source of energy to ensure the security of supply. At the same time, we are further scaling our power sales business in Germany following its successful launch, as well as gradually complementing it with green products, carbon trading and energy services. Our objective is to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage through portfolio diversification and long-term customer relationships. In parallel, we will continue to invest in the modernisation and expansion of our transport infrastructure. A key priority in this regard will be the conversion of pipelines as part of the German hydrogen core network, alongside the preparation of carbon transport solutions as we transition to more sustainable energy systems.

Our ambition remains clear: we aim to be a strong partner in ensuring reliable and secure energy for Germany and Europe, while supporting our customers with competitive decarbonisation solutions and strengthening the supply of metals and raw materials to the European economy. These strategic priorities also guide SEFE’s continued development and support a successful privatisation.

2025 placed particularly high demands on our more than 2,000 employees worldwide. I would like to extend my special thanks to them: through their dedication, expertise and sense of responsibility, they help ensure that SEFE remains reliable, efficient and customer-focused, even under challenging conditions. My thanks also go to the members of the Supervisory Board for their consistent trust and constructive support in the further development of SEFE.

With warmest regards,
Your



Egbert Laege



Management Council

of SEFE Group (from left to right)

GÖTZ GÖRGEN

Chief Information Officer

HAMEAD AHRARY

Chief Sales Officer

DR EGBERT LAEGE

Chief Executive Officer | Managing Director

DR CHRISTIAN OHLMS *

Chief Financial Officer | Managing Director

FRÉDÉRIC BARNAUD

Chief Commercial Officer

* until 27 May 2026



REINHARD GORENFLOS

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Ladies and gentlemen,

In an environment characterised by uncertainty, ensuring a secure and affordable supply for industry and households is more important than ever. SEFE supports its customers and partners in meeting the associated challenges by consistently enhancing its long-term strategy and clearly focusing on energy security, affordability and decarbonisation. Against this backdrop, the 2025 financial year was marked by challenges and important strategic decisions for SEFE. The Supervisory Board of SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH (SEEHG) closely supported and monitored the implementation of this strategy to ensure sustainable business performance, a reliable energy supply and the advancement of decarbonisation-related innovations.

In 2025, the Supervisory Board performed its duties in a comprehensive and diligent manner and in accordance with the law, the company's articles of association and its rules of procedure. It examined the company's situation in detail and regularly discussed the consequences of the evolving energy policy environment and economic developments.

The Supervisory Board continuously advised the Managing Directors and monitored their activities. In doing so, the Supervisory Board satisfied itself that the company was being managed in a legal and proper manner. It was directly involved in all major business transactions, based, among other things, on regular written and oral reports by the Managing Directors. In its plenary sessions and committees,

the Supervisory Board engaged actively with the Group's reports and proposed resolutions. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Managing Directors also maintained regular and close communication outside of Supervisory Board meetings.

The Supervisory Board held 11 meetings during the reporting year. These meetings addressed the company's operational and financial development, its transformation under the new strategy and projects related to that transformation. After thorough review and consultation, the Supervisory Board decided on the resolutions proposed by the Managing Directors, insofar as this was required by law or the articles of association. Overall, the Supervisory Board reviewed and approved 69 transactions. Thirteen resolutions were adopted outside Supervisory Board meetings by written procedure.

Key topics of deliberation

In 2025, the Supervisory Board paid particular attention to the adaptation of the company's strategy to the changing market environment. The Supervisory Board obtained detailed information on the ongoing strategy process and consulted with the Managing Directors on key decisions. The primary focus was on securing the Group's competitiveness and long-term positioning in the European energy market. The Supervisory Board also supported the launch of new business activities aimed at further diversifying the portfolio and strengthening the Group's market position. The opportunities and risks associated with these initiatives were assessed to ensure their alignment with the company strategy.

Another key focus during the reporting year was the Group's planned privatisation. The Supervisory Board monitored the discussions regarding the design of the privatisation process and analysed potential impacts on the company's organisational structure.

Operationally, the focus was on price trends in energy markets and the Group's financial performance. The Supervisory Board discussed in detail the net assets, financial position and result of operations, evaluated opportunities and risks, and approved the medium-term planning for the years 2026 to 2030. Other topics included the geopolitical situation, the impact of sanctions and the portfolio strategy in global origination and trading, particularly regarding the LNG and gas supply contracts that the Group concluded to secure supply. These contracts primarily related to the expansion of existing and the establishment of new procurement relationships – including with partners in the USA and Argentina – and to the development of additional sales markets, such as in India and Turkey.

In the framework of the WIGA Group's integration into the SEEHG corporate structure, the Supervisory Board also focused on strategic infrastructure projects in 2025. Crucial aspects under consideration in this regard were the projects' contribution to the security of supply, their further development and their integration into the long-term corporate strategy.

In this context, the Supervisory Board also closely monitored the marketing of natural gas storage capacities. These capacities play a significant role in Germany's security of supply. In the current market environment, there are few incentives for market

“At a time of heightened uncertainty, ensuring a reliable and affordable supply for industry and households is more important than ever.”

REINHARD GORENFLOS

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

participants to inject natural gas into SEFE's storage facilities, which is why gas storage fill levels have been very low. The Supervisory Board therefore examined this issue in detail, as well as the development of possible solutions.

The Supervisory Board also examined matters related to corporate financing. The focus was on ensuring a stable liquidity position and on the strategy for the financing structure. Another topic was the repayment of state aid under the EU state aid decision.

In addition, the Supervisory Board extended the contract of Chief Executive Officer Dr Egbert Laege by five years until 15 December 2030. Dr Laege has been Chief Executive Officer since 2022. First as trustee of the German Federal Government and subsequently as Managing Director, he successfully steered SEFE through the energy crisis and the strategic repositioning process, putting it on a trajectory of sustainable growth.

Corporate governance

The Supervisory Board monitored compliance with, and the further enhancement of, the company's governance principles, taking into account the requirements of the German Federal Government's Public Corporate Governance Code (PCGK). It was also kept continuously informed about the progress of litigation, compliance assurance, and the impact of EU regulations and sanctions. Additionally, it examined in detail the appointment of company managers and the overall staffing levels and adopted the necessary resolutions.

Committee activities

In order to perform its duties in an efficient manner, the Supervisory Board has established several committees, whose chairpersons regularly report to the full Supervisory Board.

During the 2025 financial year, the **Audit and Finance Committee**, taking into account the auditor’s reports, thoroughly examined, in particular, the single-entity Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with German commercial law, and the Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The committee drafted recommendations for the Supervisory Board and discussed the Group Management Report, the proposal for the appropriation of net income, and the selection of the auditor. In addition, the committee also reviewed the quarterly figures, the forecast and the Group’s business performance. It paid particular attention to the medium-term planning for the years 2026 to 2030 in order to safeguard the financial stability and strategic positioning of the Group.

The **Risk Committee** focused on the Group’s market, credit, liquidity and operational risks, as well as conducting a detailed review of the risks associated with individual LNG and gas transactions. The committee also examined risks arising from the long-term portfolio of gas storage and LNG contracts. Furthermore, the committee discussed the update to the

Group-wide risk register, the strategic planning aimed at ensuring business continuity and crisis management, developments in regulatory reporting, and capital optimisation measures.

In 2025, the **Compliance Committee** regularly discussed in detail all compliance matters within the Group. Key areas of focus included the further enhancement of the compliance management system, guideline revisions and updates, the identification and monitoring of risks, and the initiation and control of risk mitigation measures, especially in connection with whistleblower cases and litigation. In certain cases, the committee was also involved in know-your-customer (KYC) processes. Where necessary, the committee submitted corresponding recommendations to the Supervisory Board.

The **ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Committee** focused on producing the ESG report and preparing for future reporting requirements under the CSRD. It paid particular attention to the transformation plan, which defines the Group’s decarbonisation and transformation strategy. The committee reviewed the key levers for achieving climate targets, assessed progress towards established ESG goals, and discussed measures to improve the Group’s ESG profile and ratings. In addition, the committee examined analyses of emissions comparisons, which serve as the basis for the strategic development of the LNG portfolio.

OVERVIEW OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD’S ACTIVITIES

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MEETINGS OF THE ESG COMMITTEE

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6

MEETINGS OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Corporate governance and declaration of compliance

The company applies the latest applicable version of the PCGK. Key recommendations for management and oversight have been implemented since the nationalisation of the SEFE Group in 2022. The declaration of compliance with the PCGK was issued by the Supervisory Board at its meeting on 8 April 2025, jointly with the Managing Directors, and is available to the public.

Audit of the single-entity and Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

SEEHG's single-entity Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025, the company's Condensed Management Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, were audited by the auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PWC). Each of these reports received an unqualified audit opinion. PWC also audited the remuneration report.

Pursuant to the articles of association, the Supervisory Board examined the single-entity Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Management Report and the proposal for the appropriation of net income. This examination was based on the audit reports issued by the auditor, as well as the preliminary review by the Audit and Finance Committee. In the financial statement review meeting, PWC reported on the scope and approach of the audit, as well as on the main findings and facts. The committee discussed the documents in detail with the auditor and the Managing Directors.

On this basis, the Supervisory Board examined the single-entity Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements as well as the company's Management Report for the 2025 financial year and did not raise any objections. It unanimously recommended approving the single-entity Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as adopting the proposal for the appropriation of net income.

Personnel changes in the Supervisory Board and in the committees

There were no personnel changes in the Supervisory Board and / or its committees during the period under review. The Supervisory Board believes that the current membership fully meets the objectives for the Supervisory Board's composition, taking into account the required expertise.

The Supervisory Board would like to thank the Managing Directors, all employees of the Group worldwide and the employee representatives of all Group companies for their commitment and achievements in the 2025 financial year.

Berlin, 27 May 2026
The Supervisory Board
Sincerely,



Reinhard Gorenflos
Chairman



Supervisory Board

of SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH
(from left to right)

DR CHARLOTTE SENFTLEBEN-KÖNIG

Member of the Supervisory Board

DR-ING MARIE SOPHIE JARONI

Member of the Supervisory Board

REINHARD GORENFLOS

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

DORIS HONOLD

Vice Chair of the Supervisory Board

STEPHAN KAMPHUES

Member of the Supervisory Board

PROF. DR KAI C. ANDREJEWSKI

Member of the Supervisory Board

2025 Highlights: Securing energy, delivering progress

Diversifying supplies to secure Europe's energy needs

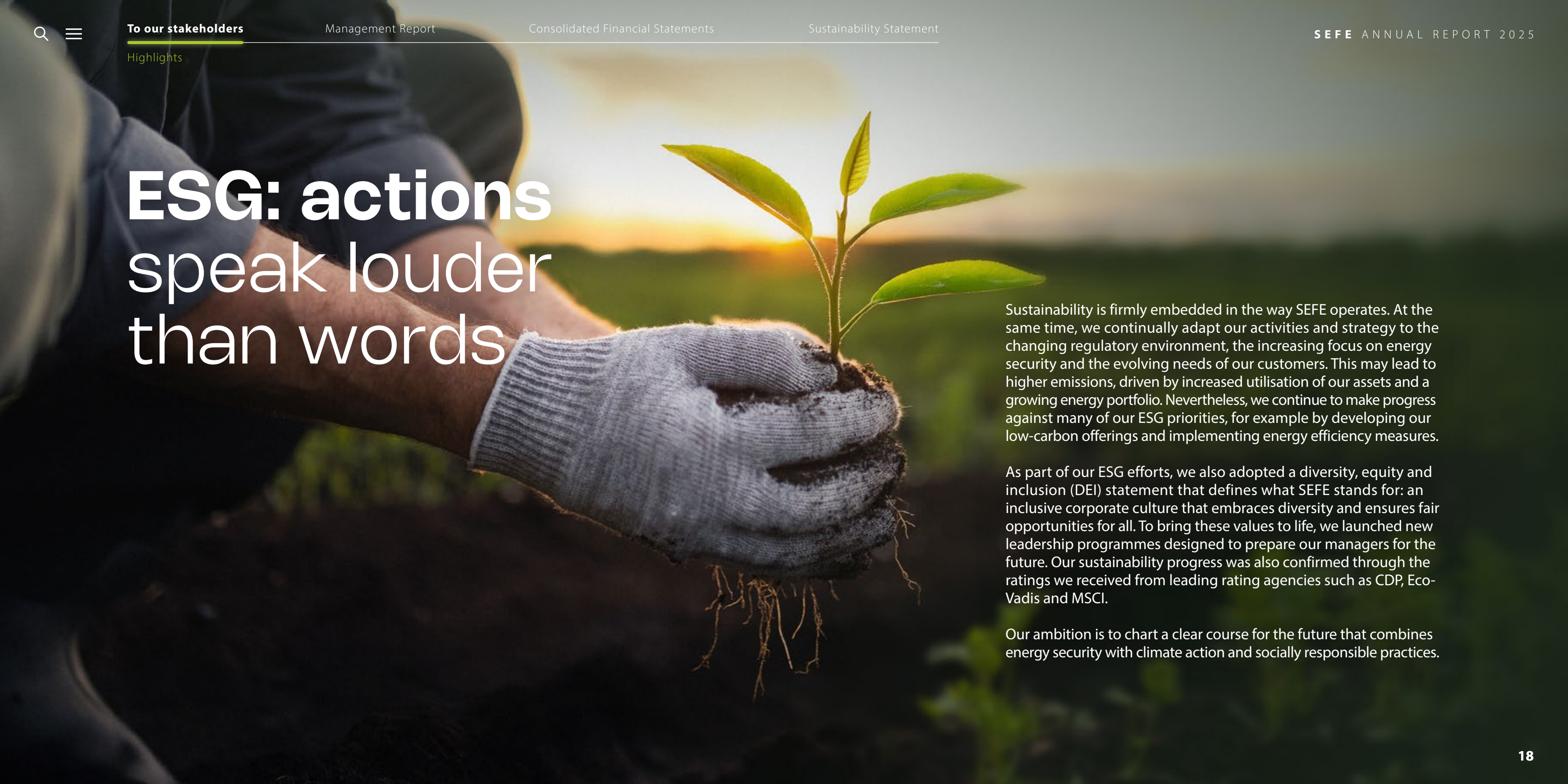
Our mission is clear: to safeguard the energy supply of Germany and Europe. In pursuit of this goal, we further diversified our portfolio in 2025 and bolstered our international partnerships.

This includes long-term LNG supply agreements with North American producers, acquiring additional volumes from established partners such as ADNOC in the United Arab Emirates, and becoming the first European company to import LNG from Argentina. At the same time, we're tapping into new sources of pipeline gas. In 2025, we entered into a partnership with SOCAR, the state owned energy company of Azerbaijan. Deliveries to Europe have already begun and will gradually increase to 1.5 billion cubic metres of natural gas per year.

These collaborations reinforce our position in global gas markets and open up new sales opportunities. For example, we're supplying Turkey with LNG for the first time, thereby helping to strengthen the country's energy security.

By broadening our offering, securing new sources of supply and expanding our global market presence, we're ensuring reliable and affordable energy and contributing to the resilience of Europe's energy system.

ESG: actions speak louder than words



Sustainability is firmly embedded in the way SEFE operates. At the same time, we continually adapt our activities and strategy to the changing regulatory environment, the increasing focus on energy security and the evolving needs of our customers. This may lead to higher emissions, driven by increased utilisation of our assets and a growing energy portfolio. Nevertheless, we continue to make progress against many of our ESG priorities, for example by developing our low-carbon offerings and implementing energy efficiency measures.

As part of our ESG efforts, we also adopted a diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) statement that defines what SEFE stands for: an inclusive corporate culture that embraces diversity and ensures fair opportunities for all. To bring these values to life, we launched new leadership programmes designed to prepare our managers for the future. Our sustainability progress was also confirmed through the ratings we received from leading rating agencies such as CDP, EcoVadis and MSCI.

Our ambition is to chart a clear course for the future that combines energy security with climate action and socially responsible practices.



Paving the way for affordable decarbonisation

SEFE is moving beyond the traditional gas business by actively shaping the transition to a low-carbon economy. We're developing new value chains for hydrogen and carbon management to provide our customers with affordable, climate-friendly energy solutions. Our subsidiary GASCADE has already converted around 400 kilometres of natural gas pipelines to hydrogen, filling them for the first time in 2025 – a major milestone for Germany's hydrogen core network.

Building on our established trading and sales capabilities, we're also strategically expanding our offering. Having successfully operated in power markets in countries such as the United Kingdom for many years, we now provide electricity products to business customers in Germany. This allows us to support them in transforming their energy supply and progressing step by step towards decarbonisation. Integrated solutions that combine gas, power and self-generation are becoming increasingly important in this transition.

What sets us apart is our capacity for innovation and our contribution to decarbonisation. This was also recognised at the Investing in Hydrogen conference in London, where we received the "IMPACT Energy Transition Organisation of the Year 2025" award.

Shaping Europe's energy future

The energy sector is undergoing profound transformation. For SEFE, this presents an opportunity to demonstrate thought leadership and play an active role in shaping Europe's future energy landscape – across multiple channels and particularly at key industry gatherings.

At leading trade fairs and conferences such as E-world and Gastech, we convey to customers, partners and visitors how we maintain energy security, even during periods of geopolitical uncertainty. These events also provide an important platform for driving sector-wide dialogue. In 2025, discussions within the energy industry centred on establishing a reliable hydrogen and CO₂ infrastructure, using artificial intelligence to accelerate decarbonisation and creating practical frameworks for reducing emissions.

By contributing our expertise and taking clear positions on regulatory issues, we underscore our role as a dependable partner to industry. To support Europe's competitiveness, we advocate for affordable energy and champion new technologies that enable a cost efficient energy transition.

Our strength: committed employees

SEFE's performance is built on the dedication and expertise of our people – they're our most valuable asset. As a forward-thinking company, we invest in their development and foster an environment that encourages learning, collaboration and a strong corporate culture.

The results of our annual employee survey – including a record participation rate of more than 80 % – show that we're on the right track. A large majority would recommend SEFE as an employer and are proud to be part of the organisation. Their feedback has informed a set of concrete measures – including our first employee value proposition, which clearly sets out what we stand for and what employees can expect from us.

Together, we're creating the foundation for long-term success: a strong, motivated workforce that plays an active role in shaping the transformation of the energy industry.

Taking our brand to the next level

In 2025, we further strengthened the SEFE brand and took a decisive step forward by relaunching our corporate website. The new site showcases our identity as a modern, global energy company committed to both security of supply and decarbonisation.

Its design and user-focused architecture set new benchmarks and underline our ambition to be a leading force in the industry – both operationally and through the reputation of our brand. This applies both externally and internally. With Pulse, our new intranet, we've created a central platform that enhances collaboration and communication across the organisation. Delivered in just 100 days, the project won a Silver Award at the 2025 Step Two Intranet & Digital Workplace Awards.

These achievements illustrate how we're increasing SEFE's visibility and impact by continuously professionalising our brand – as reflected in the strong response we receive at international energy events.



Our business areas: strength in breadth

~ 3,500 TWh
GAS, TRADED SALES VOLUMES

> 170
DELIVERED LNG CARGOES

> 240 TWh
POWER, TRADED SALES VOLUMES

Trading and origination

As one of Europe's largest LNG traders, SEFE plays a vital role in safeguarding the stability of the energy system. As a major gas importer, we also help to secure reliable energy for Germany and Europe. To meet our customers' evolving needs, we further diversified our offering in 2025. This included establishing a new pipeline gas partnership with Azerbaijan and adding additional volumes to our growing LNG portfolio. In parallel, we're broadening our trading activities in power and emissions certificates and have recently expanded into metals such as copper, aluminium and nickel – all of which are essential to the energy transition. In this way, we're positioning our offering firmly for the future, fully in line with our aim of supporting our customers on their decarbonisation journey.

Sales

2025 was an outstanding year for our sales teams. On the one hand, we became the largest gas supplier to commercial and industrial customers in the United Kingdom, achieving a market share of more than 25 %. On the other hand, we considerably expanded our offering. Drawing on our international expertise in power sales, we successfully entered the German electricity market, supported by a strong customer base and close collaboration between our trading and sales specialists. We also began supplying biomethane, a locally sourced and renewable energy source. With these additions to our portfolio, we're helping our customers to gradually decarbonise their energy consumption – thereby strengthening our position as an integrated energy company.

> 50,000

CUSTOMERS

> 100,000

DELIVERY POINTS

> 200 TWh

ANNUAL GAS & POWER SALES VOLUME

Transport

Through its independent transmission system operators GASCADE Gastransport GmbH (GASCADE) and NEL Gastransport GmbH (NGT), SEFE not only manages a secure and high-performance natural gas infrastructure, but also plays a central role in scaling up the hydrogen economy. As part of the “Flow – making hydrogen happen” project, around 400 kilometres of existing natural gas pipelines were converted to hydrogen in 2025. This is currently the longest pipeline conversion of its kind in the world, as well as the largest completed section of Germany’s planned hydrogen core network. The result is a new north-south corridor stretching from the Baltic Sea to the German state of Saxony-Anhalt that is already fully available to the market. This pioneering initiative shows how existing infrastructure can be repurposed for hydrogen transport quickly and cost-effectively.

> 4,200 km

OF GAS PIPELINES

> 400 km

PIPELINES CONVERTED TO HYDROGEN

5

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

CONNECTED BY OUR PIPELINE NETWORK

~ 7 bn m³

OF STORAGE CAPACITY (SEFE GROUP)

~ 25 %

OF GERMANY'S STORAGE CAPACITY

~ 500 GWh

OF POTENTIAL HYDROGEN STORAGE CAPACITY

Storage

Storage facilities are crucial for ensuring security of supply – today for natural gas and tomorrow also for hydrogen. We're systematically preparing our infrastructure for the transformation of the energy system by adapting them to changing requirements. In 2025, SEFE achieved two important milestones: we completed the basic engineering for JemgumH₂, a large scale hydrogen storage facility, and acquired the land needed to deliver the project. Building on our long standing expertise in storage operations, we've developed deep technical know how in handling different gases. This puts us in a strong position to advance future ready infrastructure that supports decarbonisation and is designed for a broad spectrum of molecules – from hydrogen and methane to CO₂.

Management Report

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Condensed Management Report

Background information about the Group

The SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding Group (SEFE Group or the Group) is an international energy company headquartered in Berlin, Germany. The SEFE Group's main business activities are divided into the Trading and Sales business area, which includes the origination, trading and sale of natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), power and environmental products, and the Infrastructure business area, which includes the transport and storage of physical energy products. Hydrogen infrastructure is expected to be a future business activity in this business area. The SEFE Group currently operates globally, with more than 20 companies and their operating facilities in over ten countries. Its most important markets include Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the Benelux countries, as well as several Asian countries.

SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH (SEEHG or the company) was founded as a shell company for the purpose of acquiring the shares in SEFE Securing Energy for Europe GmbH, Berlin, Germany (SEFE). SEEHG is the parent holding company and must therefore prepare Consolidated Financial Statements. SEEHG, in its capacity as a holding company, is significantly influenced by the performance of its investments. SEEHG's Management Report is therefore combined in the following commentary with the Group's Management Report.

Trading and Sales

The SEFE Group manages its trading and sales activities in an integrated manner within the framework of an overarching business model. The integration of origination, trading and sales is intended to enable optimised portfolio management and risk warehousing, increase the Group's flexibility to adapt to the dynamics of the market environment, and enable better hedging and balancing services for the SEFE Group's customers. The structure is designed to reduce the negative influence of market volatility and promote sustained value creation with the aim of optimally serving the SEFE Group's customers.

The energy origination and trading business includes both the origination and marketing, as well as the trading of energy products, including natural gas, LNG, power and environmental products. The energy trading business also develops services related to decarbonisation and offers power purchase agreements for renewable energy, the purchase of green certificates and flexible asset management. In addition, the Group in 2025 began trading in metals to diversify its raw materials portfolio. This decision created new business opportunities. The SEFE Group makes a significant contribution to Europe's energy supply by trading in physical natural gas, LNG, as well as in regasification and freight capacities.

The energy sales business is the SEFE Group's platform for shaping the European energy transition. The SEFE Group currently supplies its customers with natural gas and power, and it plans to offer hydrogen solutions as well in the future. The Group's account management and retail activities are geared to the individual needs of different customer groups. These include small and medium-sized companies, large industrial corporations, municipal utilities, regional gas supply companies and power plants.

Infrastructure

The SEFE Group combines its capital-intensive, semi-regulated and regulated businesses in the Infrastructure business area. This business area includes the ownership and operation of gas transport networks and gas storage facilities, as well as the marketing of the corresponding gas transport and gas storage capacities. The tasks in the Infrastructure business area include the planning, construction and technical operation of the necessary facilities, as well as the marketing of the available capacity.

The SEFE Group's gas transport activities are concentrated mainly in WIGA Transport Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. KG (WIGA) and its subsidiaries (together, the WIGA Group), which has been fully consolidated within the SEFE Group since its complete acquisition by SEFE in August 2024. The subsidiaries GASCADE Gastransport GmbH (GASCADE) and NEL Gastransport GmbH (NGT) operate a long-distance gas pipeline network of around 4,200 kilometres in Germany and thus play an important role in securing the supply of natural gas to Germany and Europe.

AquaDuctus Pipeline GmbH is working on the planning of the AquaDuctus offshore pipeline to utilise the potential for hydrogen production in the North Sea and connect neighbouring countries.

Gas storage facilities are an important component of the energy infrastructure in Germany and Europe – whether to ensure the security of supply (as a cornerstone of an affordable energy supply) or as energy storage of the future. Cavern storage facilities are technically suitable for storing pure hydrogen and are very efficient because they enable rapid injection and withdrawal. The Jemgum site therefore offers the SEFE Group opportunities to invest in hydrogen storage.

As one of the largest storage operators in Europe, SEFE Storage GmbH markets a storage volume of around six billion cubic metres in the Jemgum, Rehden and Haidach storage facilities. In addition, the SEFE Group has a one-third stake in the highly flexible Etzel cavern storage facility. The Group thus holds around a quarter of the total storage capacity for natural gas in Germany.

Strategy

The SEFE Group enhanced its Group-wide strategy in the 2025 financial year and aligned it consistently with the changing European and global energy markets. The goal remains to ensure competitiveness and the security of supply, support the decarbonisation of the economy and customers' own decarbonisation efforts, and simultaneously create sustainable value for the owner.

The operating foundation is the Group's integrated business model. Origination, trading and sales are closely intertwined; regulated and semi-regulated infrastructure creates predictable, steady cash flows and substantial credit quality, while the trading and sales business leverages opportunities from liquidity, optionality and data intelligence. Scalability and a robust earnings profile are ensured through a digital trading platform, data- and process-oriented operations, and a unified, centrally managed control and risk management system.

Vision

The SEFE Group's vision is to be a globally active, Europe-based energy company that offers its customers a secure energy supply and energy solutions and accelerates the transformation to a decarbonised economy. When doing so, the Group remains true to its original mission and ensures affordable energy for Europe through its global network and within the applicable regulatory framework. The core business in natural gas and LNG will play a key role in securing the energy supply for the coming years. At the same time, the SEFE Group is investing in the development of decarbonised energy solutions while taking customer needs into account.

Privatisation

A central theme for SEFE is preparing the company to fulfil the German federal government's obligation, as required by the European Commission, to scale back its ownership interest in the SEFE Group to a maximum of 25 % plus one share by the end of 2028. The Group is in discussions with its shareholder regarding the privatisation process. An intra-Group project is dedicated to the corresponding preparation and implementation.

Framework conditions

The SEFE Group's strategy is based on the following assumptions regarding energy markets, the global economy and its decarbonisation.

Energy demand is increasing amid the growth of the global economy and the expansion of new energy-intensive technologies. While the security and affordability of the energy supply are becoming increasingly important internationally, cost barriers are hindering the progress of decarbonisation. Complex regulatory frameworks are also slowing the ramp-up of and investment in decarbonised technologies. Although decarbonisation remains a stated goal, the trilemma between decarbonisation, security of supply and the affordability of energy is being reassessed to the detriment of decarbonisation.

The speed of the electrification of the economy and industrial processes will play a key role in this regard, leading to a corresponding increase in the share of power in energy consumption.

Natural gas as a relevant bridge technology

The SEFE Group is convinced that natural gas and LNG will continue to play a key role in the global energy supply, even in an increasingly decarbonised economy. As a bridging technology, it offers the necessary flexibility – especially in Europe – to promote the energy transition amid a continuous increase in the share of intermittent renewables-based generation. Natural gas is currently indispensable as an efficient energy source for ensuring the security of supply in Europe. The SEFE Group therefore plans to enhance its natural gas trading and sales business at an international level in a demand-oriented manner, including through new partnerships in the LNG sector.

The Group also continues to work in parallel on the development of hydrogen solutions, carbon storage and biogas, which in the long-term could have the potential to replace fossil fuels or neutralise their impact on climate change.

Strategic priorities

Under its updated strategy, the SEFE Group pursues the following three priorities, which have been specified in the strategies of the business areas.

Strengthening and expansion of the core business: The SEFE Group aims to consolidate and consistently expand its position in the European and international markets for natural gas and LNG. It focuses on the geographic diversification of its origination sources, the growth of the LNG portfolio and the expansion of transport capacity.

SEFE makes an important contribution to the security of Europe's supply by combining long-term supply contracts, a global trading platform and digitised processes. Strategic partnerships as well as the enhancement of digital trading solutions strengthen competitiveness and create resilience in a geopolitically volatile environment.

Scaling of decarbonisation solutions: The SEFE Group is evolving from an energy company into an integrated multi-commodity platform. In addition to natural gas and LNG, it is gradually developing new value creation areas and expanding existing ones, including biogas, power, environmental products and strategically important metals. The goal is to meet the changing energy needs of customers with affordable and, wherever possible, decarbonised solutions. The Group is leveraging its digital trading infrastructure to offer its customers flexibility and optimisation services and to position itself as a reliable partner for the decarbonisation of the European economy.

Targeted investments in high-quality assets: The SEFE Group plans to focus its investments on regulated and regulation-adjacent infrastructure projects with strategic added value and stable income. This includes primarily the expansion of Germany's hydrogen core network. Furthermore, the preparation of carbon transport and storage solutions as well as the development of hydrogen storage facilities are also potential areas of investment. These projects aim to secure the energy flows of today and create options for the future.

Implementation of the strategy

The SEFE Group prioritises key success factors to achieve its strategic goals. Investments in targeted training programmes, talent development and a collaborative culture empower the organisation to develop new business activities. The comprehensive modernisation of the IT landscape ensures efficiency, security and scalability. Digital trading and optimisation tools provide the foundation for automated processes and innovative customer solutions.

A unified management model ensures the integration of the business areas and accelerates decision-making processes. Ensuring financial stability through selected investment-grade rating criteria is the top priority to secure funding for growth and infrastructure projects.

SEFE is also actively committed to a pragmatic and investment-friendly regulatory framework to secure the energy supply, harmonise markets, promote the infrastructure for hydrogen as well as carbon capture and storage (CCS), and reduce regulatory complexity.

Environmental commitments

The SEFE Group aims to support adherence to the climate targets of the European Union (EU) and Germany. The Group is already rigorously reducing its own emissions and supporting its customers in their decarbonisation efforts. The Group's most important environmental commitments and targets are published in its voluntarily prepared sustainability statement. The speed of the energy transition and thus adherence to the climate targets is, however, subject to considerable political, regulatory, macro-economic and technological uncertainties. The reporting obligations regarding sustainability, due diligence and taxonomy are monitored and implemented by the SEFE Group within the framework of its sustainability reporting.

The Group's management system

The Group's strategy focuses on growth, digitalisation and sustainability, with the aim of achieving a long-term and sustainable increase in the Group's value.

To this end, the SEFE Group is developing a unified planning, management and control system based on strategic financial key performance indicators (KPIs). These financial KPIs are currently being reviewed to ensure that they adequately reflect all necessary adjustments to the Group's strategy, current business developments, as well as the applicable regulatory and market environment. The Group will therefore continue to be managed based on the existing system of strategic financial KPIs, which is based on gross operating profit, EBITDA and the result for the period. For SEEHG, the result for the period has been defined as the KPI. These financial KPIs are presented and explained in the "Business performance" section of this report. This system is supplemented by a range of non-financial KPIs, particularly regarding the environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects of the Group's operations. These KPIs are intended to reflect, in particular, how SEFE supports its customers with their decarbonisation efforts.

The introduction of additional financial and non-financial KPIs is intended to ensure the ongoing alignment of the Group's growth strategy with the different interests of its stakeholders. The SEFE Group attaches particular importance to its commitments to customers, employees and the shareholder, while at the same time fulfilling its environmental, social and corporate governance responsibilities.

Economic and regulatory conditions

Energy policy and regulatory environment

International

Energy policy priorities are currently changing. While decarbonisation remains a key long-term goal worldwide, affordability and the security of supply have become significantly more important.

Energy markets are currently a central arena of geopolitical competition, with the aim of gaining location based competitive advantages through low energy prices. Political interventions increase the volatility of commodity markets and complicate long-term planning. At the same time, the global economy faces growing uncertainty – caused, among other factors, by unclear regulatory frameworks.

Under the new administration, the USA's strategic focus on energy independence and exports has evolved. Energy exports are being actively used as a tool to reduce the US trade deficit. Simplified permitting processes have accelerated increased natural gas production and the build-up of LNG infrastructure. Under the US-EU trade agreement concluded in July 2025, the EU intends to purchase oil, LNG as well as nuclear power technology and fuels worth USD 750 billion by the end of 2028.

Despite the focus on fossil fuels, investments in hydrogen projects remain on the political agenda worldwide. These include US programmes such as the Clean Hydrogen Production Tax Credit Programme introduced under the Inflation Reduction Act, as well as various subsidy programmes in Asia, Australia and Canada.

Economic and regulatory conditions

Europe

The regulatory environment in the EU continued to have a significant impact on the SEFE Group's business in 2025. The EU's Clean Industrial Act, which was published in February 2025, aims to combine the decarbonisation of energy-intensive industries with the strengthening of competitiveness. This is intended to achieve the goals of climate neutrality by 2050 and a 90 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. Key elements include affordable energy, the expansion of renewable energy and the creation of green energy markets.

Security of supply: The EU's security of supply will remain a central focus of EU policy in the future. The AggregateEU platform for the joint origination of LNG has been expanded even further to strengthen the EU's independence from Russian gas supplies. In October 2025, the EU resolved to completely ban the import of Russian LNG starting from January 2027, supplemented by stricter transaction restrictions for large Russian energy companies.

The European regulations regarding the filling of gas storage facilities were eased in 2025 to avoid price spikes and nevertheless safeguard the security of supply. Germany fully utilised the resulting leeway, with a minimum fill level target that averaged less than 69 %. This easing, together with the ongoing expansion of LNG import capacity, will likely lead, at a minimum, to a stable supply situation.

Reform of the power market: The EU's power market reform aims to make the market more crisis-proof and consumer-friendly. It introduces choices between fixed-price contracts and dynamic tariffs and strengthens protection against sudden contract changes. Long-term investments in renewable energy are promoted through power purchase agreements and bilateral contracts for difference

(CFDs). In addition, the dependence on gas prices is to be scaled back to reduce price fluctuations. Network flexibility and storage solutions are also being expanded to accelerate the integration of renewable energy.

Regulations in the hydrogen sector: The EU's new policy is to pursue a close link between competitiveness and decarbonisation, with security of supply and the development of hydrogen infrastructure playing a key role. The EU's natural gas and hydrogen internal market package has created a new legal framework that aims to support the ramp-up of the hydrogen market. The key points are the unbundling and certification of network operators and non-discriminatory access to infrastructure. In addition, a delegated legal act specifies the methodology for low-carbon hydrogen. The start of the ramp-up, however, continues to be hindered by restrictive requirements, such as ensuring greenhouse gas savings of at least 70 % compared to fossil fuels.

Emissions: The EU's Methane Regulation 2024/1787 stipulates that operators of fossil-fuel-based energy infrastructure must regularly measure, report and reduce methane emissions. From 2027, the requirements will also apply to imports, so that international supply chains will be included. This regulation, which is a key component of the Fit for 55 package, requires significant investment in monitoring and repair processes, which could considerably complicate gas imports into the EU.

The EU's net greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced by 90 % (compared to 1990) by 2040 on the path to climate neutrality by 2050. This target complements the existing 2030 target of at least a 55 % emissions reduction and includes flexibility mechanisms such as the use of five percentage points of international carbon allowances. This possibility could create further business opportunities for SEFE.

Germany

The German Federal Network Agency (Bundesnetzagentur) approved the hydrogen core network in October 2024. It then published further fundamental regulations, such as the determination procedure for the "Hydrogen Balancing and Balancing Base Model" (Festlegungen für das Wasserstoff Ausgleichs- und Bilanzierungsgrundmodell, WasABi), and the determination procedure "Hydrogen Capacities Basic Model and Processing of Network Access" (Wasserstoff Kapazitäten Grundmodell und Abwicklung des Netzzugangs, WaKandA). These regulations are supplemented by the Bundesnetzagentur's ruling titled "Determination of Provisions to Represent Costs of Certain Transport Services of the Hydrogen Core Network and Modify Network Tariffs Accordingly" (Bestimmungen zur Abbildung der Kosten bestimmter Transportleistungen des Wasserstoffkernnetzes und zur entsprechenden Modifikation der Netzentgelte, KOSMO). The amendment to the German Energy Industry Act (Energiewirtschaftsgesetz, EnWG) planned for 2026 will, among other things, create an integrated network development plan for natural gas and hydrogen.

In addition to the hydrogen core network, sufficient storage capacity is required to ensure a constant supply of hydrogen to customers. A regulatory framework for the transition of natural gas storage facilities to hydrogen operations is still pending. In April 2025, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie, BMWI) published a document titled White Paper on Hydrogen Storage (Weißbuch Wasserstoffspeicher), which outlines the guiding principle of a competitively organised storage market.

The import strategy for hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives, which was adopted by the German federal cabinet in July 2024, remains the regulatory framework for imports into Germany. It focuses on pipeline imports of green hydrogen, supplemented by imports by ship and the integration of low-carbon alternatives. The H2Global Foundation plays a key role in this regard by promoting imports through a competitive auction procedure. In the second auction round, up to EUR 3 billion will be awarded in upcoming auctions to accelerate the industrial ramp-up of global hydrogen production. The SEFE Group can apply together with partners from potential producing countries.

Strengthening the national purchasing aspect of the energy transition is also crucially important. Industry is already being supported in its transition to hydrogen through extensive funding programmes. The Federal Funding Guideline for Industry and Climate Protection (Bundesförderung Industrie und Klimaschutz, BIK) provides additional fundings through 2030 to accelerate the transformation towards renewable power and hydrogen. In September 2025, the German federal government announced ten key measures to promote the growth and competitiveness. These measures include reducing complex requirements for hydrogen production and use, as well as enabling CCS.

This technology offers significant opportunities for the production of low-carbon hydrogen. In addition, 12 gigawatts (GW) of new power plant capacity will be tendered, which must be "H2ready". The introduction of a clean gas quota could also give companies like the SEFE Group the opportunity to source hydrogen in the long term. The sum of these measures will help orient Germany's energy supply towards a decarbonised future and contribute to the achievement of climate targets.

United Kingdom

The UK is currently working on its energy transition using several tools. First, the Labour government presented the revised Carbon Budget and Growth Delivery Plan in October 2025 to meet the legal requirements for emissions reduction. In addition, the Great British Energy Act 2025 was adopted in May 2025. This law established the legal framework for Great British Energy, a newly established, state-owned energy company. It aims to promote projects for the production, storage and distribution of decarbonised energy, as well as to strengthen local energy initiatives. The government has additionally decided to maintain the national pricing model, rather than opting for zonal pricing. Instead, it pursues a Reformed National Pricing approach, including a reform of network charges (TNUoS) and the introduction of the Strategic Spatial Energy Plan from 2026 onwards. This plan aims to optimise the energy system by determining where generation, storage and network capacities can be developed most efficiently in the future.

France and Benelux

The energy sector in France and the Benelux countries is facing regulatory and infrastructure-related challenges as a result of the energy transition and rising costs. In France, several factors are creating uncertainty regarding pricing, including new hedging obligations, the expiry of the Regulated Access to Incumbent Nuclear Electricity (ARENH) tariff and planned tax increases on regulated tariffs. In the Netherlands, the government has proposed to combine the existing power and gas law into a single energy law so that it can act more flexibly to achieve climate targets. In addition, tariffs for gas customers are expected to rise significantly in the future in connection with the ETS2 legislation (2027) and the biogas supply obligation (2026), which are intended to further advance the switch from natural gas to power.

Market environment

The current forecasts by the European Commission indicate global economic growth in 2025 nearly matched the previous year's level, with global gross domestic product (GDP) increasing by around 3.1 %. Within the EU, however, growth was significantly weaker at 1.4 %, although this rate exceeded the meagre growth of the previous year. Germany's economy again expanded marginally. Despite recent slight declines in key interest rates and inflation, the weak economic performance was also attributable to uncertain tariff requirements and geopolitical tensions. In addition, structural factors, such as demographic change and declining competitiveness, weighed on Germany's standing as a business location. Other relevant sales markets developed as follows:

GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (IN %)

	2025 *	2024
Global gross domestic product	3.1	3.3
European Union (EU)	1.4	1.1
Germany	0.2	-0.5
France	0.7	1.2
United Kingdom	1.8	1.1
China	4.8	5.0
Japan	1.0	2.0
South Korea	1.4	1.1

* Figures for 2025 are provisional.

Europe

The price developments of energy products differed. Persistently high supply caused the price of Brent crude oil to fall below the previous year's level. While the natural gas price on the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF) rose due to stronger demand in Europe, the LNG price on the Japan Korea Marker (JKM) index declined as a result of weaker demand in Asia. These opposing price developments led to a narrowing of the spread between TTF and JKM. The prices on the TTF are also the basis for the pricing of European imports of LNG.

The price of power on the spot market of the European Energy Exchange (EEX) showed a recovery after the decline in the previous year.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES

	2025	2024
Brent oil price (USD/bbl)	67.3	79.2
Natural gas price at TTF spot market (EUR/MWh)	36.6	34.1
LNG price at JKM (EUR/MWh)	36.4	40.5
Power price at EEX spot market (EUR/MWh)	90.3	79.8

Unlike in previous years, European gas demand increased in 2025, driven by cold weather, lower power generation from renewable energy sources and gas storage. According to the Bundesnetzagentur, German gas consumption rose by 2.2 % compared to the previous year. This increase was due primarily to lower energy production from renewable sources. Net natural gas imports increased in 2025 to 810 TWh compared with 775 TWh in the previous year.

The increase in the global LNG supply in 2025 offset lower pipeline gas deliveries from Russia only partially. At the same time, high storage levels in the EU led to a further increase in demand. This rise caused European LNG prices to align with Asian markets.

Asia

Natural gas demand in Asia remained virtually unchanged compared to the previous year. This stagnation was attributable to declining industrial consumption and increased power generation from renewable energy sources. The JKM LNG spot price index therefore also continued to fall after its decline in the previous year. According to current estimates, China's natural gas demand rose by 1 %, while LNG imports declined sharply. Gas demand in the Asia-Pacific region will probably increase by less than 1 % in 2025, which is the weakest growth rate since 2022.

Material events in the financial year

Conclusion of extensive pipeline and LNG supply contracts

To ensure Europe's energy supply, the SEFE Group strengthened and diversified its origination portfolio in 2025 by concluding new medium- and long-term pipeline and LNG supply contracts with additional strategic partners. When doing so, the Group also agreed appropriate contractual terms to maintain the necessary flexibility for a rapid adaptation to a low-carbon economy. This flexibility allows the Group to secure the energy supply now and to adjust regional import volumes if demand changes.

Hydrogen and clean energy

A significant milestone within the "Flow – making hydrogen happen" project was reached in the reporting year regarding the development of new business activities in the fields of hydrogen and renewable energy. Specifically, GASCADE achieved a pioneering technical accomplishment in 2025 by successfully converting around 400 kilometres of existing natural gas pipelines, stretching from the Baltic Sea region to Saxony-Anhalt, to transport hydrogen. Via GASCADE, the SEFE Group thus currently operates the largest hydrogen transport pipeline in Europe. This project, which is a crucial component of Germany's hydrogen transport network, highlights the SEFE Group's role as a key player in shaping the European hydrogen economy and as a provider of clean energy solutions.

Reduction in the KfW credit line

The Group's most important financing instrument since 2022 has been a revolving credit line between SEFE and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), which is firmly committed until June 2028. In 2025, SEFE reduced the credit facility ahead of schedule in two steps, each time by EUR 2.5 billion. These reductions scaled back the credit facility from an initial EUR 7.5 billion to now EUR 2.5 billion.

Business performance

Group performance

In the 2025 financial year, the SEFE Group operated in a dynamic market environment that was significantly impacted by geopolitical and regulatory uncertainties. These conditions influenced the earnings performance of several business activities and placed increased demands on the Group's operating management.

Overall, the SEFE Group achieved its second-highest result for the period in its history in the 2025 financial year, despite challenging external influences. This underscores the effectiveness of its increasingly diversified business model, which enables the Group to offset fluctuations in individual business activities with stable earnings contributions in other areas.

The SEFE Group manages a significant portion of its sales and trading transactions, which involve both physical deliveries and financial settlement on a net basis, as an integrated portfolio that is subject in its entirety to hedging and optimisation activities. The Group has therefore combined the revenue and cost of materials from transactions that are physically and financially settled, as well as foreign currency translation effects, together with the net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation and the result from loss allowances on trade receivables, and has disclosed the resulting total as gross operating profit within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The EBITDA key performance figure is the result for the period before income tax expense, interest, depreciation and amortisation.

The following is an overview of the SEFE Group's key financial performance indicators.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
€ million	2025	2024	2023
Gross operating profit	1,439	1,697	864
EBITDA	789	1,127	430
Result for the period	289	637	-187

Comparison of actual and forecasted business performance

The SEFE Group's forecast for 2025 included a slight increase in gross operating profit compared to 2024, as well as a marginal decline in both EBITDA and the result for the period. While the sales and regulated infrastructure business activities performed as expected, the aforementioned market uncertainties and price developments negatively impacted the trading and storage business. Compared to the previous year, which was characterised by exceptionally strong results, gross operating profit, EBITDA and the result for the period were therefore lower overall. The performance of the business areas is presented below.

Trading and Sales

Driven by a challenging market environment, the trading result in the reporting year was below the previous year's forecast. Against this backdrop, the Group pursued a risk-averse approach. A key component in this regard was risk-adjusted portfolio and trading management, which was characterised by a cautious approach, particularly in the first half of 2025. The Group's objective in this regard was to avoid potential losses in a difficult-to-predict market environment and to safeguard the sustainability of profitability.

The Trading and Sales business area nevertheless achieved a positive gross operating profit, which resulted primarily from bilateral trading in natural gas and power and was supported by both new and existing strategic partnerships as well as further pipeline supply contracts. The Group contributes to increased security of supply thanks to its broader European origination base and reliably predictable origination volumes from existing supply contracts. With 173 cargoes (around 180 TWh) of LNG, the SEFE Group once again significantly exceeded the previous year's figure of 132 cargoes (about 135 TWh). The increase in power trading volumes also underscores the Group's diversification and the central role it plays in the European energy market.

Furthermore, the Group successfully established its metals trading business. This business activity contributes to decarbonisation measures by making strategic raw materials available, and in parallel adds additional growth potential to the Group's portfolio.

In energy sales, the Group bolstered its market position through contract extensions and the expansion of its customer base for natural gas and power. Despite weather-related influences, higher sales volumes led to an overall positive performance and offset the slightly lower margins. The resulting earnings offset the subdued result in the trading business.

Infrastructure

The transport system operators GASCADE and NGT continued to make a significant contribution to the security of supply in Germany and neighbouring markets with their pipeline capacities, while their stable positive earnings contributed to the Group's earnings. Furthermore, the completed conversion of around 400 kilometres of existing natural gas pipelines to transport hydrogen was a key focus.

In the storage business activity, the commercial results in the reporting year were impacted by low and sometimes inverted seasonal gas price spreads, which squeezed margins from the marketing of storage capacity. In addition, not all available working gas capacity could be fully marketed.

Result of operations

KEY ITEMS OF THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

€ million	2025	2024
Revenue	15,494	13,547
Cost of materials	-14,208	-12,497
Net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation	158	653
Gross operating profit	1,439	1,697
Employee benefits	-456	-399
Other operating expense	-247	-257
Result from investments accounted for using the equity method	-1	88
EBITDA	789	1,127
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of fixed assets	-579	-267
Income taxes expense	149	-189
Result for the period	289	637
Other comprehensive income	90	-786
Comprehensive income	379	-149

The SEFE Group's result of operations in 2025 was influenced primarily by the considerable expansion of LNG trading, successful hedging activities and the contribution of the transport activities of the WIGA Group, which was fully consolidated for the entire financial year for the first time.

The SEFE Group's revenue developed positively in the 2025 financial year. The main reason for this growth was a significant increase in the volume of LNG sold, with solid volume increases also being achieved in the sale of power. The decline in the average price level had an offsetting effect on revenue. In addition, the transport companies, which were fully consolidated for the first time, contributed EUR 680 million (previous year: EUR 157 million) to revenue.

Gross operating profit, one of the Group's key financial performance indicators, was lower than the previous year's level. The Group was able to partially offset the impact of adverse market conditions on its trading business in 2025, primarily through successful risk management of its origination and sales positions.

In addition, a well-diversified product portfolio as well as solid margins from both the LNG business and trading in emission allowances contributed to the trading result.

The decline in EBITDA reflects the development of gross operating profit and is influenced by both the employee benefits expense and the other operating expense of the WIGA Group, which was consolidated for the full year for the first time.

The increase in depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is primarily attributable to the WIGA Group being fully consolidated over an entire year for the first time, as well as to impairment losses recognised on natural gas storage facilities triggered by low capacity prices and utilisation rates.

The tax income resulted in part from tax refunds and the reversal of tax provisions for prior years due to the exercise of tax-related accounting options and the capitalisation of deferred taxes, which the Group has deemed to be recoverable based on positive forecasts for subsequent years.

Other comprehensive income increased the total comprehensive income. The primary cause of the positive result was the increase in the cash flow hedge reserve in the amount of EUR 288 million (decrease in the previous year: EUR 890 million). The main reason for this increase was the realisation of hedged items and the recycling of negative market values into the income statement.

Net assets

KEY BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current assets	6,972	8,999
Thereof cash and cash equivalents	409	1,218
Thereof trade and other receivables	4,255	4,543
Thereof inventories	1,300	2,298
Non-current assets	6,106	5,680
Thereof property, plant and equipment incl. right-of-use assets	4,073	4,371
Thereof long-term derivative financial assets	1,008	314
Total assets	13,078	14,679
Current liabilities	3,917	6,501
Thereof short-term trade and other payables	2,915	3,736
Thereof short-term financing liabilities	207	1,242
Thereof short-term derivative financial liabilities	693	1,274
Non-current liabilities	3,276	2,229
Thereof long-term financing liabilities	1,952	751
Equity	5,885	5,949
Total equity and liabilities	13,078	14,679

The SEFE Group's balance sheet structure in the financial year was characterised, among other factors, by the optimisation of working capital and the refinancing of the transport business.

Current assets decreased primarily due to lower trade receivables and inventories as at the reporting date, resulting from a decline in energy product prices and lower inventory levels. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was offset by an increase in short- and long-term advance payments made primarily for gas purchases, which the Group reported as other receivables and non-current derivative financial assets.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities resulted in a net asset position totalling EUR 905 million as at the reporting date (previous year: net liability position of EUR 442 million). This change is attributable to two factors. On the one hand, this is the result of the realisation of contracts during the financial year. On the other hand, the market values of derivative positions are determined by price quotations as at 31 December 2025.

Current liabilities declined, with trade payables decreasing in line with receivables. In addition, the Group refinanced the expiring financing of its transport business through a new long-term term loan facility, which led to changes in short- and long-term financing debt.

Net assets, financial position and result of operations of SEEHG

A payment of EUR 434 million was made during the financial year to the shareholder from the capital reserve. Due to the positive total comprehensive income, equity remained almost at the previous year's level. As a result of the lower total assets, the equity ratio was 45 % (previous year: 41 %).

The Group complied with EU Commission state aid requirements regarding the restructuring of some of its business activities by selling several investments during the financial year. In addition, it concluded a contract for the sale of an investment in this context and initiated proceedings for the liquidation of other investments. These measures will not have a material impact on the Group's result of operations or net assets.

Financial position

Principles of financial management

The Treasury, Corporate Finance and Insurance (TCFI) department manages the Group's finances centrally based on internal guidelines and risk requirements. In addition to securing liquidity, its primary responsibilities include cash management, the management of interest and currency risks, insurance management and the provision of guarantee instruments. The SEFE Group raises financial resources centrally in most cases and makes them available within the Group through intra-Group loans, changes in equity or cash pooling agreements.

The Group has at its disposal bilateral guarantee lines totalling EUR 2.5 billion as at the end of 2025 to support its activities. Any bank instruments are applied for and managed using system-supported processes. In addition, the Group itself also issues guarantees to its commercial counterparties.

Financing instruments and financing strategy

The most important financing instrument since 2022 has been a revolving credit line between SEFE and KfW, under which draw-downs of up to EUR 2.5 billion are possible. The credit line is firmly committed until June 2028. The KfW line has not been used since April 2023. In 2025, SEFE reduced the credit facility twice, each time by EUR 2.5 billion. These reductions scaled back the credit facility from an initial EUR 7.5 billion to now EUR 2.5 billion. In return, loan collateral was partially released.

In line with the centralised financing strategy, SEFE, as borrower, concluded in January 2025 a new term loan facility totalling EUR 1.8 billion with an international banking consortium. This term loan facility, which is being used to repay the existing WIGA loans payable and finance further investments by GASCADE and NGT, is available to the Group until May 2030. The Group hedges a significant portion of its associated interest rate exposure through interest rate hedging instruments (caps and swaps). Under the financing agreements, a leverage covenant ratio has been defined that the Group must meet as at the end of every quarter. The covenant ratio is significantly below the specified maximum value in both the financial year under review and in the planning period. The prepayment risk associated with financing liabilities is therefore deemed to be very low.

The Group aims to make its financing more efficient. The KfW credit facility is to be replaced and fully scaled back in 2026 by concluding a revolving credit facility with a banking consortium and securing other financing sources. The Group has several bilaterally agreed money market lines with banks to cover short-term liquidity needs.

To optimise working capital, SEFE implemented in 2025 a receivables factoring programme at one of its subsidiaries, with the aim of gradually extending this programme to other Group companies. In addition, SEFE plans to utilise commodity-based transactions.

The table below shows the Group's cash and cash equivalents and their year-on-year change.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (SHORT)		
€ million	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents on 1 January	1,218	880
Cash flow from operating activities	-189	1,904
Cash flow from investing activities	-182	-1,354
Cash flow from financing activities *	-429	-571
Other changes	-10	359
Total changes	-809	339
Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December	409	1,218

* In the previous year, interest and financing cost payments were presented within cash flows from operating activities.

The decrease in cash flow from operating activities is attributable primarily to short- and long-term advance payments made to strengthen the origination portfolio, as well as changes in working capital including derivative assets and liabilities.

The cash outflow from investing activities reflects the Group's investments in its transport infrastructure and the modernisation of its IT landscape.

The cash flow from financing activities includes a payment from the capital reserve to the shareholder in the amount of EUR 434 million, inflows and outflows from the refinancing of the transport business, and lease payments made.

Net assets, financial position and result of operations of SEEHG

The focus of SEEHG's business activity is holding and managing the investment in SEFE. Beyond that, SEEHG has no operating business activity. The result for the period serves as the only key financial performance indicator. The result for the period and the main balance sheet line items are shown below.

NET ASSETS, FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF SEEHG		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Result for the period	-8	-5
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3
Financial assets	4,175	4,625
Equity	4,182	4,624
Total assets	4,185	4,628

SEEHG's negative result for the period according to the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, HGB), at EUR 8 million (previous year's negative result for the period: EUR 5 million), is influenced mainly by income tax expense. The reason for the high tax expense is a different accounting treatment of the payment from SEFE's capital reserve to SEEHG in the tax-based balance sheet. As a consequence, the result for the period is also below the previous year's forecast.

The investment in SEFE is shown in the financial assets. The reduction of EUR 450 million is the result of the payment from SEFE's capital reserve. SEEHG, for its part, paid EUR 434 million from the capital reserve to the shareholder, as a consequence of which its equity was likewise reduced.

Report on expected developments

The SEFE Group anticipates that its results in the 2026 financial year will be roughly in line with the previous year. The Group anticipates that its gross operating profit will increase slightly compared to 2025, but EBITDA and the result for the period will probably be moderately lower. This estimate is based on the following assumptions about the performance of the business activities.

In the Trading business area, the Group is targeting an increase in earnings compared to 2025. This forecast is based on the market stabilisation during the year, which allows for a higher risk appetite and thus expanded trading activity. The Group expects to generate additional earnings from the optimisation of existing LNG contracts, in particular through expanded flexibility options regarding origination volumes and sales markets, as well as through increased regasification capacity. In the Sales business area, the Group anticipates it will probably fall somewhat short of the strong results it realised in 2025. This shortfall will be due primarily to declining margins, which can be offset only partially by the increase in sales volumes and the expanded offering of power and biogas.

The Group anticipates that the Infrastructure business area will continue to make a significant contribution to the financial key performance indicators in 2026. The SEFE Group will continue to focus on regulated and partially regulated infrastructure activities to ensure stable cash flows, maintain strategic flexibility and contribute to the security of the European energy supply. Revenue from the marketing of storage capacities will probably remain low, however, because seasonal spreads are expected to stay narrow or even inverted. In the transport business,

GASCADE and NGT will continue to expand the regulated hydrogen infrastructure and contribute to strengthening the security of the gas supply. This includes, in particular, pipeline conversions to bolster the German hydrogen core network and other measures in accordance with the requirements of the network development plan. Going forward, GASCADE plans to begin developing carbon transport concepts to position itself early in the field of decarbonised energy systems.

SEEHG, in its capacity as the parent company of the SEFE Group, conducts holding functions and otherwise does not perform operating activities. Dividend payments to SEEHG in 2026 are not planned. Due to a lower tax expense, the company expects that the result for the period in the 2026 financial year will be slightly higher than the level achieved in the year under review.

Report on opportunities and risks

Opportunities for the SEFE Group

The SEFE Group sees growth opportunities in a dynamic market driven by the changes in demand due to the energy transition, electrification and digitalisation. The Group is also strategically well-positioned to meet the increased need for secure supply sources and stable infrastructure resulting from geopolitical developments. Expected new regulations for hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, updated requirements regarding the security of supply and national market reforms will result in further investment opportunities for the Group.

The balanced sales and origination strategy as well as the Group's expertise in the global LNG and European natural gas and power markets form the basis for long-term growth and enable a dynamic response to short-term market opportunities. This makes it possible to build long-term customer relationships and exploit origination advantages. Established partnerships and a diversified customer base enable the Group to further expand its pipeline gas and LNG portfolios through medium- and long-term transactions, thereby contributing to the security of supply in Europe. In the short term, the SEFE Group can exploit the flexibility of its portfolio to generate margins and create added value for the shareholder and customers.

In the medium term, the SEFE Group has opportunities to drive growth and strengthen its market position. The further expansion of digital trading with increasing use of artificial intelligence and the implementation of algorithmic strategies will provide the Group with the opportunity to optimise its trading activities.

In the power markets, the focus is on flexibility, balancing group management and risk services. The SEFE Group can develop options to diversify its revenue by optimising its digitalisation, expanding its portfolio of embedded power purchase agreements, boosting its trading in green certificates and entering new commodity markets. This includes metals trading, which enables access to important raw materials and strategic supply chains that are a prerequisite for technologies related to the energy transition.

The SEFE Group's long-term strategy is in line with the goals of ensuring the security and affordability of the energy supply and supporting decarbonisation. The regulated infrastructure activities offer long-term opportunities regarding the future hydrogen network. Key projects in this regard include "Flow – making hydrogen happen, which envisages the development of hydrogen transport capacity in Germany and the Netherlands, and AquaDuctus, which aims to facilitate offshore hydrogen production and transport from wind farms in the North Sea. This enables predictable income and positions the Group as a driver of new technologies and decarbonisation. Given the dynamic development in the technological, economic and regulatory framework, the Group is examining various ways to achieve these goals. This also includes developing partnerships and internal expertise in carbon-related value chains.

The SEFE Group's diverse capabilities also enable the effective management of risks and the exploitation of opportunities in volatile markets. The Group relies on advances in trading, portfolio management and product innovation to ensure long-term growth and competitiveness.

Risk management system of the SEFE Group

The SEFE Group's risk management, which is an integral component of the Group's business processes, adapts continuously to evolving market conditions, regulatory changes, strategic priorities and overarching business objectives. It is based on a consistent, Group-wide system for identifying, assessing and managing financial and non-financial risks. This system, which is supplemented when needed by appropriate mitigation measures, ensures uniform and effective monitoring of operating and financial activities.

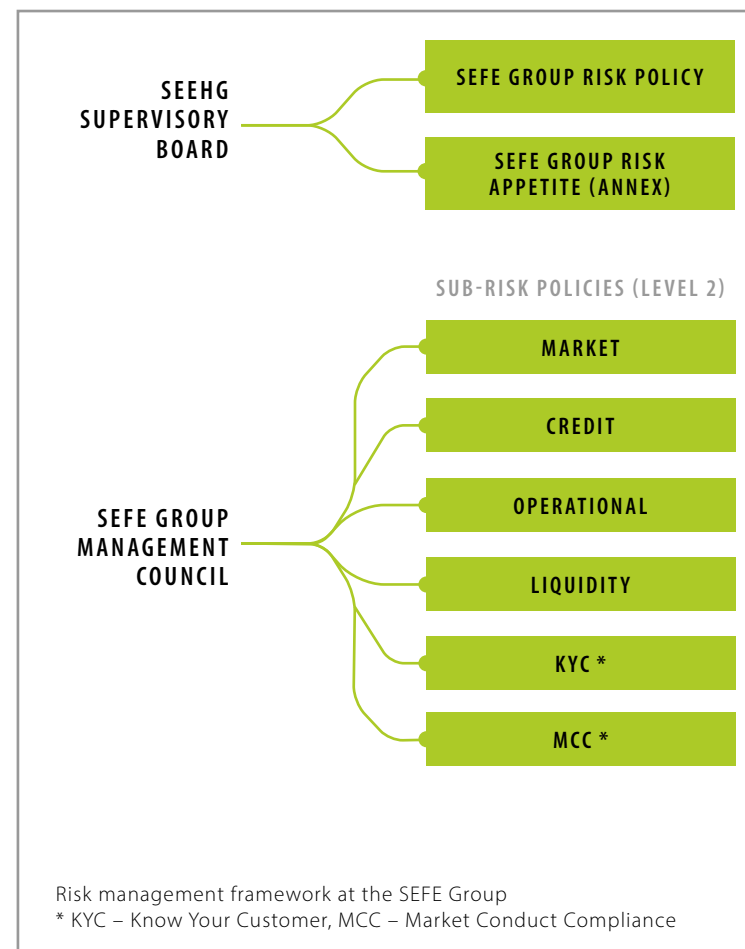
The risk management system, which takes into account organisation-wide unbundling requirements, is a key component for achieving the Group's objectives. The Group expanded the risk management framework in the 2025 reporting year to include ESG aspects. This expansion included implementing processes for the systematic identification and assessment of environmental risks, aligning risk considerations more closely with financial planning periods, and conducting scenario analyses to quantify significant transition and physical risks.

Risk management

The SEFE Group's risk management system, which is documented in internal guidelines and methods, ensures a structured approach to risk management. The overarching risk framework is defined by the risk policy and risk appetite established by the SEEHG Supervisory Board, while the detailed implementation is governed by subordinate guidelines and supporting documents issued by the Management Council – a body comprised of key members of management – and by the central Group Risk Management function.

The SEFE Group's risk appetite comprises quantitative limits for financial risks and qualitative statements on risk tolerance for non-financial risks. The system is therefore designed to ensure the continuous and consistent implementation of controlled risk management across the entire Group. The Group has established two risk committees to ensure an effective governance structure. These committees, one appointed by the Supervisory Board and one by the Management Council, monitor compliance with the defined risk limits, provide advice on risk-related issues, and support the ongoing enhancement of the system.

The operating and supporting units act as risk owners and manage risks within their operating activities. The SEFE Risk Management function acts as a second line of defence and provides advisory services, independent control functions, reporting and monitoring, thereby ensuring the consistent application of risk policies.



Risk identification and evaluation

The assessment of potential impacts and likelihoods forms the risk management framework that enables the Group to set priorities and manage risks effectively. The SEFE Group distinguishes between financial and non-financial risks to take into account the direct impact of certain risks on the Group's financial position.

The probability of occurrence is determined based on historical data or qualitative assessments and ranges from minimal to high. Potential risks impacting the financial key performance indicators, ESG-related focal points and business operations are classified on a scale from minimal to high.

IMPACT CLASSES		
Level	Likelihood in %	Impact in € million
Minimal	0–25	0–5
Low	25–60	5–50
Medium	60–80	50–250
High	80–100	> 250

Report on opportunities and risks

The risk exposures for the SEFE Group are classified into nine categories. The classification of each risk category is determined by a qualitative assessment based on the average assessment of all individual risks within that category.

RISK ASSESSMENT		
Risks	Likelihood	Impact
Market and portfolio risks	Low	High
Liquidity risks	Minimal	High
Credit risks	Minimal	Medium
IT and resilience risks	Medium	High
Strategic risks	Low	High
Political and regulatory risks	Low	High
Operational risks	Medium	Medium
Legal risks	Medium	Low
Compliance risks	Medium	Low

The observation horizon depends on the type of risk and is usually one year. Medium- to long-term periods are included in the assessment in individual cases.

Financial risks

The SEFE Group’s business activities result in market and portfolio risks, as well as credit and liquidity risks. The Group uses numerical models to quantify and control these financial risks. These risks are managed in accordance with the parameters defined in the Group-wide risk appetite.

Market and portfolio risks result from the main risk drivers in the commodity portfolio, such as the development of commodity and derivatives prices, exchange rates, interest rates and price volatility in trading and sales, supplemented by the dynamics of the emerging markets for low-emission energy sources. The long-term LNG contract portfolio represents the dominant risk exposure in this regard.

In the Infrastructure business area, market prices are influenced primarily by summer/winter price spreads. Current challenges include persistently low volatility in commodity markets, decreasing or even inverted seasonal price differentials, and the need for continuous strategic adaptation to the pace of the energy transition.

Market risk is measured using the metric market value at risk (MVaR), which is determined through Monte Carlo simulation and supplemented by stress tests, sensitivity analyses, correlation/ diversification models, risk limits and scenario analyses for long-term risks. Market risk is accepted within defined limits, with risk management supported by a Group-wide EBITDA monitoring framework and a stringent cost management programme.

The assessment of the SEFE Group’s market risks remained unchanged compared with the previous year.

Liquidity risks arise primarily from potential negative deviations from planned cash flows resulting from the risks of the SEFE Group. Liquidity is monitored through the ongoing comparison of financial obligations with the available cash and committed credit lines.

To manage these risks, the Group identifies the maturity-dependent obligations that must be covered by available liquidity, including committed credit lines. The Group’s financing is secured through available credit lines, even under challenging market conditions. The assessment of the SEFE Group’s liquidity risk remained unchanged compared to the previous year.

Credit risks result from the possibility that counterparties do not fulfil their contractual obligations, which can negatively impact the SEFE Group’s financial performance. These risks arise mainly from the Group’s sales and trading activities, where credit risks are continuously monitored and managed.

In 2025, the SEFE Group’s overall exposure to credit risk decreased compared to the previous year. This improvement resulted from several factors, including a decrease in the overall exposure due to falling commodity prices and lower market volatility, as well as upgrades in the credit ratings of insurers, which cover a large part of the retail portfolio.

The Group’s approach to credit risk management includes the assessment of counterparties’ creditworthiness, processes for monitoring credit exposures and the application of credit limits.

Non-financial risks

The SEFE Group manages non-financial risks through central controls that are based on the qualitative risk definitions of the risk appetite. Operational risks are minimised to an acceptable level, taking economic efficiency into account. Strategic risks are integrated into decision-making processes to limit their impact. The Group also proactively implements measures to minimise health, safety and environmental (HSE) risks. A zero-tolerance policy applies to regulatory violations.

The following section provides an overview of the SEFE Group’s approach to managing non-financial risks. It also describes the significant developments during the reporting period in the respective risk categories.

IT security and resilience risks occur in connection with the availability, security and adequacy of IT systems and technological resources. As privatisation progresses, there is an elevated risk of targeted attacks by state-sponsored actors. Such attacks could jeopardise business continuity and cause significant financial losses and operating disruptions.

To mitigate these risks, the SEFE Group is continuously improving the resilience of its IT infrastructure by migrating to cloud environments and implementing robust disaster recovery and high-availability solutions. Furthermore, the Group has deployed a new security programme to enhance existing security controls and minimise exposure to ransomware, insider threats and regulatory non-compliance.

Key measures include Group-wide security policies and a strengthened security and incident response framework, which incorporates intelligent monitoring and insider threat mitigation. In addition, contingency and resilience plans are regularly updated to ensure a consistent and resilient level of security across the entire Group. The assessment of the SEFE Group's IT security and resilience risks remained unchanged compared to the previous year.

Strategic risks result from the SEFE Group's long-term objectives, including safeguarding the security of supply through the conclusion of long-term gas supply contracts and securing regasification capacity. The interplay between the requirements of supply security, weaker gas demand in Europe and accelerated decarbonisation poses significant challenges. The benefits of long-term supply contracts, for example, could be offset by the need for decarbonisation, thereby negatively affecting trading revenue through lower prices and reduced volatility.

The long-term profitability in the Infrastructure business area is subject to uncertainties that result primarily from the currently low and sometimes inverted seasonal price spreads in the storage business, the gradual substitution of natural gas with alternative energy sources, and the significant investments necessary in connection with the planned conversion to hydrogen-ready applications. At the same time, the strategic provision of storage capacity and the gradual transformation of the infrastructure to hydrogen offer substantial value creation potential for the SEFE Group in the future.

EU-imposed restrictions in connection with the state ownership structure currently limit the Group's strategic options.

In the Sales business area, the Group faces ongoing challenges in keeping the existing business resilient while meeting growing customer demands for digitalisation, decarbonisation, compliance with high ESG standards and adaptation to the energy transition. To mitigate risk, the SEFE Group conducts ongoing market analyses and regular contract reviews, supplemented by quarterly updates to the long-term market and risk framework. The assessment of the SEFE Group's strategic risks remained unchanged compared to the previous year.

Political and regulatory risks encompass both geopolitical risks and risks arising from regulatory changes, which are assessed in a Group-wide risk matrix. Geopolitical risks are a significant driver within this category, as their importance for strategic decision-making in the context of global political dynamics continues to grow. This includes the risk of further military escalation in the Middle East, which could lead to significant disruptions in global supply chains and result in rising energy prices, additional inflationary pressure, tightened sanctions, and a deterioration of the economic growth outlook.

One political risk that was particularly relevant during the reporting year was the EU's implementation of a complete import ban on LNG from Russia, which will lead to a reduction in future earnings. To prepare for potential sanctions-related impacts, the Group performs scenario analyses, conducts intensive dialogue with stakeholders, and maintains a diversified origination portfolio. The Group considers the uncertainties arising from global tariffs policy to represent only indirect exposures that are immaterial to the Group.

The comparatively low risk of regulatory changes results from existing and planned regulations that necessitate additional infrastructure investments, increase the costs of trading strategies, and may challenge the resilience of IT systems.

While the SEFE Group actively monitors global political and regulatory developments, it also takes measures to mitigate potential impacts by working with policymakers and industry associations and by diversifying its supply portfolio. The assessment of the SEFE Group's political and regulatory risks remained unchanged compared to the previous year.

Operational risks encompass financial and non-financial risks that may result from inadequate or faulty processes, human error, system failures and external events. The increase compared to the previous year is mainly due to the transfer of certain risks from other risk categories. As a result of this reclassification, operational risk is reported separately in the 2025 financial year; it was included under Other Risks in the previous year.

The increase in operational risk is also attributable to the Group's ongoing organisational and IT transformation. To manage operational risks, the SEFE Group is strengthening the governance in its IT portfolio, aligning initiatives more consistently with strategic priorities, and developing contingency plans with corresponding reserve capacity. The implementation of these plans is scheduled to be finalised in 2026.

The expansion of the LNG portfolio also entails additional risks related to potential incidents on chartered LNG vessels. The Group addresses these risks by implementing specific contingency and crisis response plans and establishing appropriate insurance coverage to limit the impact on the Group's operations and financial stability.

Legal risks within the SEFE Group are assessed in the reporting year as having an increased likelihood of occurrence and a slightly reduced impact. The increase in the likelihood of risk occurrence is attributable primarily to the risk that a change of control could have on existing contracts. The potential loss amount decreased, however, because several arbitration proceedings were concluded during the year.

The Group recognises provisions if legal proceedings exist and it is likely that financial commitments will materialise as a result.

Compliance risks arise from complex and rapidly changing regulatory requirements, fragmented and regionally different compliance standards and mounting regulatory oversight.

The risk increased during the reporting year and, due to its greater relevance, is reported for the first time as a separate risk category. This increase results from related aspects of the risk management system that can be improved, including compliance processes, control mechanisms and governance structures, as well as from stricter regulatory enforcement measures, particularly in connection with French energy efficiency certificates. These measures had a financial impact in 2025 and led to an adjustment in the risk assessment, thereby increasing the likelihood of occurrence compared to the previous year.

The risk stems fundamentally from the high complexity and dynamism of regulatory requirements, which are further amplified by differing national and regional requirements and mounting supervisory activities.

To mitigate this risk, the SEFE Group has established a second line of defence within its Compliance function, which is responsible for Group-wide regulatory oversight. Active monitoring and enhanced governance measures increase the transparency of regulatory risks and sustainably strengthen the Group's resilience to compliance violations.

Other risks encompass additional, continuously monitored risk areas that are typically encountered in the energy sector. These include financial, personnel and transformation risks. All risks included in this category are classified as low.

The Group manages these risks in the same way as other non-financial risks and ensures that even minor risks are adequately considered and addressed promptly. It does not, however, apply special features that surpass the industry standard.

Potential risks related to the Group's infrastructure, as well as HSE and ESG risks, are distributed across the risk categories mentioned above.

Overall assessment of opportunities and risks

The SEFE Group's current risk and opportunity profile reflects the dynamic transformation of the energy sector, which is driven primarily by the global transition to a low-carbon economy and ongoing technological innovation. Strategic risks arise in particular from the challenge of reconciling long-term gas supply contracts with declining European gas demand and accelerated decarbonisation. In the Management's assessment, however, there are no existential risks at the date when this annual report was prepared.

Despite these challenges, strategic opportunities are also emerging for the SEFE Group. Long-term LNG contracts and alternative pipeline sources strengthen the security of supply and resilience, while the Group's transport infrastructure ensures stable margins and operating flexibility. Targeted investments in decarbonised energy solutions create further growth opportunities. Factors that enhance the Group's efficiency and competitiveness include the use of digital technologies and the increased deployment of artificial intelligence, algorithmic optimisation and scalable processes. Furthermore, the planned development of trading platforms for strategically important metals creates additional value creation potential in an increasingly electrified economy.

Overall, the SEFE Group considers itself well positioned to help shape the decarbonisation of the economy through its integrated business model, forward-looking risk management and targeted investments in low-carbon technologies.

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Consolidated Financial Statements 2025

Statement of comprehensive income

INCOME STATEMENT

€ million	Note	2025	2024
Revenue	1	15,494	13,547
Cost of materials	2	-14,208	-12,497
Net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation	3	158	653
Net result from loss allowances on trade receivables	4	-5	-7
Gross operating profit		1,439	1,697
Other operating income	5	78	21
Employee benefits	6	-456	-399
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of fixed assets	7	-579	-267
Other operating expense	8	-247	-257
Net operating profit		235	794
Finance income	9	85	130
Finance expense	10	-217	-182
Result from investments accounted for using the equity method	11	-1	88
Other result from investments	11	16	1
Net result from loss allowances on loans and long-term financial assets	12	22	-6
Result before tax		140	826
Income taxes expense	13	149	-189
Total result for the period		289	637

INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNISED IN EQUITY

€ million	Note	2025	2024
Total result for the period		289	637
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Changes in			
Share in other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method			-0
Defined benefit plans		9	7
Deferred tax		-3	-1
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Changes in			
Cash flow hedge reserve		225	-985
Share in other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method		1	-29
Translation reserve		-205	124
Deferred tax		64	98
Other comprehensive income	14	90	-786
Total comprehensive income		379	-149

Balance sheet

BALANCE SHEET				
€ million	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	
Cash and cash equivalents	15	409	1,218	
Trade and other receivables	16	4,255	4,543	
Short-term derivative financial assets	17	912	867	
Receivables from income tax		96	72	
Inventories	18	1,300	2,298	
Current assets		6,972	8,999	
Intangible assets	19	504	479	
Property, plant and equipment	20	3,800	3,931	
Right-of-use assets	21	273	440	
Investments accounted for using the equity method	22	0	5	
Other long-term assets	23	123	80	
Long-term derivative financial assets	17	1,008	314	
Deferred tax assets	24	399	431	
Non-current assets		6,106	5,680	
Total assets		13,078	14,679	
Short-term provisions	25	11	7	
Short-term financing liabilities	26	207	1,242	
Short-term trade and other payables	27	2,915	3,736	
Short-term derivative financial liabilities	28	693	1,274	
Liabilities from income tax		92	242	
Current liabilities		3,917	6,501	
Deferred tax liabilities	24	153	259	
Long-term provisions	25	842	864	
Long-term financing liabilities	26	1,952	751	
Long-term trade and other payables	27	7	5	
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	28	322	349	
Non-current liabilities		3,276	2,229	
Subscribed capital	29	0	0	
Reserves		5,696	6,049	
Retained earnings		189	-100	
Equity		5,885	5,949	
Total equity and liabilities		13,078	14,679	

Statement of changes in equity

CHANGES IN EQUITY					
€ million	Subscribed capital	Capital reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
1 January 2024	0	6,526	577	-729	6,373
Changes to the scope of consolidation			7	-7	
Comprehensive income			-786	637	-149
Capital reduction		-275			-275
Total 31 December 2024	0	6,251	-202	-100	5,949
Changes to the scope of consolidation			-9		-9
Comprehensive income			90	289	379
Withdrawal from capital reserve		-434			-434
Total 31 December 2025	0	5,817	-120	189	5,885

We refer to Note 14 for further information on changes in the other reserves.

Statement of cash flows

Statement of cash flows

CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
€ million	2025	2024
Cash receipts from:		
Sale of goods, works and services	67,263	51,438
Usage fees and other revenues	22	12
Cash paid for:		
Purchased goods, works and services	-66,835	-49,029
Wages and salaries	-486	-426
Paid or refunded income taxes	-54	-172
Paid or refunded other taxes	-99	81
Cash flow from operating activities	-189	1,904
Cash receipts from:		
Interest	70	115
Dividends	3	3
Finance lease	9	7
Disposals of:		
Intangible assets	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	2	0
Loans	11	9
Investments accounted for using the equity method		1
Other investments	16	
Group companies	0	
Other financial assets	11	0
Cash paid for investments in:		
Intangible assets	-42	-33
Property, plant and equipment	-259	-143
Group companies		-1,108
Loans	-3	-204
Cash flow from investing activities	-182	-1,354

CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
€ million	2025	2024
Cash receipts:		
From proceeds of financing liabilities	1,816	209
Cash paid for:		
Capital changes	-434	-275
Repayment of financing liabilities	-1,514	-228
Interest and finance cost *	-131	-106
Repayment of lease liabilities	-151	-155
Interests for lease liabilities	-14	-17
Cash flow from financing activities	-429	-571
Cash flow from continued operations		
Effect of exchange rate differences in cash and cash equivalents	-7	4
Changes to the scope of consolidation	-3	355
Total changes in cash and cash equivalents	-809	339
Cash and cash equivalents on 1 January	1,218	880
Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December	409	1,218

* Payments for interest and financing costs were reported in cash flow from operating activities in the previous year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

General notes

SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH (SEEHG), which has its head office at Markgrafenstraße 62 in 10969 Berlin, Germany, is registered in the commercial register of Berlin-Charlottenburg under HRB No. 242490. SEEHG's purpose is to acquire, hold and manage investments in companies.

The management prepared these Consolidated Financial Statements as at the signature date. The approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements is the responsibility of the shareholders' meeting, following prior review and recommendation by the Supervisory Board. Section 325 of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, HGB) stipulates that the Group must send the Consolidated Financial Statements electronically to the Companies Register Office for inclusion in the commercial register.

Accounting principles

The SEFE Group prepares its Consolidated Financial Statements pursuant to Section 315e (3) in conjunction with Section 315e (1) HGB in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and whose application was mandatory as at 31 December 2025. The Group has chosen not to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with the HGB, as permitted under Section 315e (3) HGB.

The SEFE Group's Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared on the basis of the going concern principle. The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in principle using the historical cost model. Exceptions to this principle are disclosed in the "Summary of significant accounting policies" section, which describes the primary accounting policies applied in these Consolidated Financial Statements. These were applied consistently for all reported periods, unless otherwise stated.

Mandatory new IFRS, amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has adopted amendments to IAS 21 regarding the determination of the exchange rate in the event of a lack of exchangeability (2023). These new requirements had to be applied in the SEFE Group's Consolidated Financial Statements starting from the 2025 financial year due to their adoption by the EU. The accounting principles that became effective as of 1 January 2025 and have therefore been adopted did not have a material impact on the Group's net assets, financial position and result of operations.

Relevant new standards published but not yet mandatory

The IASB has adopted further standards and amendments to standards that were adopted by the EU in 2025 or as at the date when these financial statements were prepared, but which were not mandatory in the 2025 financial year. These include:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11;
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity;
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments; and
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

The annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11, which the IASB published in July 2024, are mandatory from 1 January 2026. These amendments relate to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 and serve to clarify the wording of the standards or to correct minor unintended consequences. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 published by the IASB in December 2024 concern contracts relating to renewable energy power generation.

The objective of these amendments is to clarify and improve the accounting and measurement of financial instruments in connection with physical and virtual power supply contracts. The amendments are applicable to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Group is currently reviewing the impact of these new accounting changes.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 published by the IASB in May 2024 concern the post-implementation review following the adoption of the classification and measurement requirements under IFRS 9. The amendments take effect for reporting periods that begin on or after 1 January 2026. The Group is currently reviewing the impact of these new accounting changes.

The IASB published IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" in April 2024. Application of this standard, which was adopted into EU law on 16 February 2026, will be mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard is intended to replace IAS 1 in the future and stipulates new requirements that aim to help increase the comparability of the financial performance of similar companies and to provide the users of financial statements with more relevant information. Although IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, it will require changes to the reporting (particularly in relation to the income statement) and the disclosures in the notes. This impact includes, among other things, disclosures on publicly communicated performance indicators that are not specified by IFRS Accounting Standards, but which have been defined by a company's management (referred to as management-defined performance measures). Based on the current assessment, IFRS 18 is not expected to have a significant impact on the recognition and measurement requirements for the Group's assets, liabilities; or equity.

However, the standard will affect the presentation of the income statement and the related disclosures in the notes.

Additional amendments to existing and new IFRS that have not yet been adopted by the EU include:

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, as well as amendments to this standard; and
- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency.

The IASB published IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” in May 2024 and the associated amendments in August 2025. To date, these requirements have not yet been adopted in the EU. The standard is to be applied for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The application of IFRS 19 is not mandatory. The Group is currently not planning to implement this standard.

In November 2025, the IASB published amendments to IAS 21: “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation in a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”. The amendments will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. They may be applied retrospectively subject to certain transitional provisions. These accounting changes will probably not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the SEFE Group.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Capital consolidation and business combinations

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of SEEHG and the entities controlled by it (subsidiaries).

Control over a subsidiary requires that the investor is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its engagement in the investee, and that the investor also has the right to affect those returns through its power over the investee. This control right can be exercised either based on simple voting rights, or through other contractual agreements. Controlled entities are consolidated in accordance with IFRS 10.

Non-controlling interests are reported as a separate line item. An increase made to a majority interest is accounted for in accordance with the entity concept as a transaction between owners.

Entities over which the Group has significant influence (associated companies) and joint ventures are recognised in the balance sheet as of the acquisition date using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28. The principle applied to capital consolidation is also applied to any remaining differences. Goodwill is reported in the carrying amount of the equity investment.

If necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries in order to adapt the accounting methods used to the Group’s policies.

Receivables and payables between fully consolidated companies are offset. Intra-Group revenue and any other intra-Group income as well as the corresponding expenses are eliminated.

Intra-Group profits and losses are eliminated. If the consolidation results in temporary differences between the IFRS-based accounts and the tax accounts, deferred taxes are recognised accordingly.

Foreign currency translation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in euros (EUR). The Group’s reporting is in millions of euros (EUR million) starting from the 2025 financial year. This approach replaces the previous presentation in thousands of euros (EUR thousands). Prior-year figures have been restated accordingly for better comparability. Amounts below EUR 500 thousand are rounded down and presented as 0.

Transactions in a foreign currency in the separate financial statements prepared in local currency by consolidated companies are translated into the reporting currency using the exchange rate of the transaction month. Monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing on the financial reporting date. Translation differences from transactions denominated in foreign currency are reported through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income, separated into operating and financing activities.

Financial statements prepared by consolidated companies in a foreign currency are translated into EUR using the functional currency concept. With the exception of five foreign companies (previous year: six), the functional currency of the foreign companies is their respective local currency, as these companies conduct their business activities in a financially, commercially and organisationally independent manner. The US dollar (USD), the most common transaction currency in the gas business, is used as an alternative functional currency.

Assets and liabilities are translated into EUR using the daily rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period, whereas the average exchange rate of the financial year is used to translate income and expenses. The resulting exchange differences are recognised directly in equity under the translation reserve and are recycled through profit or loss only upon the disposal of the corresponding business.

The most important exchange rates used for foreign currency translation into EUR are:

Currency (1 EUR =)	Exchange rate		Average exchange rate	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	2025	2024
British pound sterling (GBP)	0.87260	0.82918	0.85679	0.84662
Swiss franc (CHF)	0.93140	0.94120	0.93703	0.95263
US dollar (USD)	1.17500	1.03890	1.12998	1.08238

Revenue

Revenue is recognised if the fulfilment of a performance obligation towards a customer creates an economic benefit and the revenue can be reliably determined. The Group recognises revenue either over the time period during which the performance is rendered, or at the point in time when the power of disposition has been transferred to the customer.

The Group's revenue that falls within the scope of IFRS 15 is presented as revenue from contracts with customers. This revenue is recognised as part of business activities that aim to sell energy sources, such as natural gas and power, to end customers. This includes contracts that are entered into and held for receiving or delivering non-financial items in accordance with the Group's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements. Furthermore, revenue from customer contracts comprises structuring and other activities that are concluded and physically realised for receiving or delivering non-financial items in connection with the end-customer distribution business. Physically fulfilled deliveries of LNG as well as gas storage and transport services rendered are also reported under revenue from customer contracts. Revenue that does not fall within the scope of IFRS 15, such as operating leases under IFRS 16, is reported as other revenue. The Group always reports revenue on a gross basis in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LNG-related performance obligations are fulfilled at a specific point in time. In contrast, performance obligations for natural gas and power products, as well as for storage and transport services, are rendered over a specific period of time. The contracts with customers generally contain one performance obligation.

Revenue recognised over a specific period of time is measured using an output-based method that measures the natural gas and power volumes delivered to customers. The Group deems this approach to be reliable because it is based on actually delivered quantities and – with just a few exceptions – it corresponds to the invoice amount.

Revenue from the end-customer business is based to a limited extent on estimates of consumption because meter readings take place only at irregular intervals. Until the actual consumption is determined, this revenue is deferred as contract assets. Contract liabilities result when customers make advance payments. Revenue is subsequently recognised as soon as the performance obligation is fulfilled, i.e. when the products are delivered.

The vast majority of contracts have a payment term of up to 30 days. However, payment conditions with due dates for up to one year are also possible.

Net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation

A significant portion of the Group's transactions are classified as trading activities. These include financial instruments that are classified as Held for Trading in accordance with IFRS 9. Trading transactions are undertaken solely to achieve a trader margin. The corresponding results are therefore reported on a net basis. In addition to physically fulfilled contracts, these include financial trading activities without physical delivery that are carried out to hedge and optimise the Group's energy portfolio.

Contracts involving non-financial instruments contain pricing terms based on a variety of commodities and indices. IFRS 9 stipulates that these contracts must be recognised in the balance sheet at fair value, with the change in fair value being reported in the statement of comprehensive income under the line item Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses from foreign currency translation in operating activities are likewise reported in the line item Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and to a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

Financial assets include primarily cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other originated loans and receivables, and derivative financial assets held for trading and hedging purposes.

IFRS 9 stipulates that financial instruments must be allocated to the following categories: At Amortised Cost, Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, or Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities regularly create a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another party. They comprise primarily trade payables, liabilities to banks, lease liabilities and derivative financial liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are generally recognised as soon as the Group becomes a counterparty to the financial instrument. Recognition depends on the respective category of the financial instrument. In the case of regular-way purchases and sales without a net settlement, financial instruments in the At Amortised Cost category are recognised on the settlement date. The settlement date is usually the date of delivery or receipt of an asset. In contrast, derivative financial instruments in the categories Fair Value Through Profit or Loss or Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income are excluded from this principle because they are already recognised when the contract is concluded (trade date).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial assets and liabilities are reported on a net basis if a legally enforceable right currently exists to offset the amounts to report, and the parties intend either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the Group transfers the financial asset to another party and thereby passes on substantially all of the ownership risks and rewards. Financial liabilities are derecognised as soon as they are extinguished, i.e. when settled, cancelled or expired.

Primary financial assets are measured using the following methods:

- Originated loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables usually have short residual maturities. Their carrying amounts therefore largely correspond to their fair value. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances and short-term deposits with an original maturity of less than three months.
- This category also includes loans and other non-current receivables, which are reported under other financial assets.
- Other investments are fundamentally assigned to the Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income category pursuant to IFRS 9. Any changes to fair value between the acquisition date and the reporting date are recognised through other comprehensive income in the reserve for changes in fair value. An exception is made for other investments that are currently structured as a German partnership. These are assigned to the Fair Value Through Profit or Loss category, and their changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss.

- An active market does not exist for the other investments held by the SEFE Group. The fair values are therefore estimated and recognised based on the discounted cash flow (DCF) method, provided that reliable forecasts exist. Otherwise, these investments are measured at the cost of acquisition in accordance with IFRS 9.B5.2.3.

The Group has applied the expected credit loss (ECL) model pursuant to IFRS 9 to financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost, as well as to granted financial guarantees. Trade receivables are subject to a simplified approach when determining the expected credit losses. Under this approach, a risk provision is established for all instruments regardless of their credit quality for the amount of the expected credit losses over the term of the instrument.

For the other financial instruments within the scope of the ECL model, the Group uses external and internal ratings in order to establish a risk provision at initial recognition for the loss expected within a 12-month period. The Group reviews financial instruments quarterly to determine whether the risk of default has increased significantly since their initial recognition. If a significant increase in credit risk has not occurred, a provision equivalent to the expected credit losses over a 12-month period will continue to be recognised. In contrast, if the credit risk has risen significantly since the initial recognition, the Group recognises a provision for the expected credit losses over the entire term of the respective financial instrument. The same applies if objective evidence of an impairment exists. In addition, the instrument must be classified accordingly as an impaired financial instrument. For further detailed explanatory material, please refer to Note 31 "Financial instruments and risk management".

The impairment loss is reversed if the amount of the impairment decreases in a subsequent period, and this decrease can be verifiably traced to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. The reversal of the impairment loss cannot exceed what the amortised cost would have been on the date of the impairment reversal if the impairment loss had not been recognised. The reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in profit or loss.

Primary financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Directly attributable transaction costs are deducted from the liability upon initial recognition, thus reducing its initial carrying amount.

Financial guarantees issued by the Group are contractual arrangements requiring a payment to be made to reimburse the guarantee holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. When granted for the first time, financial guarantees are initially recognised as a liability at fair value, net of the transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. The liability is subsequently measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative income, and the amount determined using the expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9.

Derivative financial instruments (derivative financial assets or derivative financial liabilities) include primarily trading agreements that are not intended for the receipt or delivery of non-financial items in connection with the Group's expected purchase, resale or usage requirements. Derivative financial instruments are regularly used to hedge against price, volume and currency risks in operating activities, as well as against interest rate risks in financing activities.

Derivative financial instruments comprise contracts requiring physical delivery, usually forwards, as well as contracts that can be settled on a net basis, such as futures, swaps and options.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

The fair value of commodity futures that are traded in active markets where observable market data exist is based on the quoted prices as at the measurement date (Level 1 of the IFRS fair value hierarchy).

The fair value of financial instruments not traded in an active market is based on inputs other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly (Level 2 in the IFRS fair value hierarchy).

Contracts that are measured based on non-observable market data belong to Level 3 of the IFRS fair value hierarchy. The Group measures these items using the management's best estimates as derived from internally developed estimation models.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines as at the end of each reporting period whether remeasurement-related reclassifications have occurred between the levels in the hierarchy (based on the lowest input level that is significant for the fair value as a whole).

Derivative financial instruments that do not fulfil the conditions for hedge accounting must be classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss items and reported within financial assets or financial liabilities. A gain or loss resulting from subsequent measurement is recognised through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Unrealised gains or losses resulting from the fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments are reported in the line item Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation in Operating Activities, or in the line item Finance Expense in Financing Activities.

Hedge accounting

The Group uses certain financial and non-financial instruments to hedge against risks that arise in the ordinary course of business associated with changes in commodity prices, emission allowance prices and foreign currency rates. In addition, interest rate swaps were used for the first time in the 2025 financial year to hedge interest rate risks in financing activities.

The Group currently applies only cash flow hedge accounting to hedge against fluctuations in cash flows from assets or liabilities recognised in the balance sheet or from highly probable expected transactions.

When a hedging relationship is initiated, both the hedging relationship as well as the risk management objectives and strategies behind the hedge are formally defined and documented. This documentation contains the determination of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or the hedged transaction, the type of risk to be hedged, and a description setting out how the Group assesses whether the hedging relationship meets the requirements for hedging effectiveness.

The effective portion of the change in the value of the hedging instruments is recognised through other comprehensive income in the relevant reserve until the corresponding hedged item is recognised through profit or loss. If a hedged future transaction later results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the accumulated gains and losses of the derivative financial instrument recognised directly in equity will be accounted for as a reduction or increase in the acquisition cost of the hedged transaction.

Hedge accounting is discontinued for the hedging relationship when the risk management objective has changed, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedging relationship no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised in profit or loss when the forecasted transaction is recognised in profit or loss. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was deferred in equity is recognised immediately as described above.

Price quotations on an active market are used to determine the fair value of derivative financial instruments. Otherwise, the measurement is made based on current market parameters using customary measurement models. Present value and DCF methods are used in the measurements. The Group intends to use the best information available by applying valuation methods that maximise the use of observable inputs.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the line item Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation if the instrument was not designated in an effective hedging relationship.

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, acquires non-financial and financial instruments for which their fair value at initial recognition equals the transaction price, which corresponds to the fair value of the consideration rendered or received. Some transactions, however, have a fair value at initial recognition that is based on other observable market evidence for the instrument, or is calculated using a valuation technique that uses only input variables based on observable market evidence. If evidence from observable data is available, the Group recognises a day-one gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income when the transaction is initially recognised, provided the fair value is higher or lower than the transaction price.

If significant, unobservable market evidence is used to determine fair value when the transaction takes place, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value that was calculated using valuation techniques as at the transaction date is not recognised immediately. Instead, this day-one gain or loss is deferred and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis or in another suitable manner as soon as observable market evidence becomes available.

Virtual gas storage contracts are treated as financial instruments measured at fair value. The associated gains and losses are reported in the line item Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation. All inventories included in virtual storage contracts are recognised as a derivative financial instrument.

Inventories

To the extent that trading activities fall under the broker-trader exemption pursuant to IAS 2.3(b) in conjunction with IAS 2.5, inventories held for trading purposes and acquired with the objective of short-term realisation of earnings from market price changes, are not measured according to IAS 2, but rather at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9. The changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss. Inventories that were acquired for resale in the short term and which are subject to temporary access restrictions as at the reporting date are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories under virtual storage contracts are not a component of the statement of comprehensive income. Instead, they are recognised as a financial asset and a corresponding financial liability. In cases where virtual storage capacity is sold and the Group receives inventories under a virtual storage contract, a financial liability is recognised that is measured at the fair value of the gas to be returned to the contractual partner.

All other inventories outside the scope of IFRS 9 (contracts to receive or deliver non-financial items in accordance with the Group's expected purchase, resale or usage requirements, and which are to be held further for this purpose) are measured at the lower of cost of acquisition and net realisable value in accordance with IAS 2. These are inventories that have been sourced for optimisation and structuring purposes in connection with the end-customer business, and not for the realisation of a trader margin. The acquisition costs are determined using the average method.

Non-current assets

Intangible assets acquired for consideration excluding goodwill are measured at the cost of acquisition less straight-line amortisation pursuant to IAS 38. Goodwill is recognised in accordance with IFRS 3.

Development costs for internally developed software are recognised as an intangible asset if the Group can demonstrate that it is technically feasible to complete the software, and that the Group intends to complete the internally developed software for internal use or resale. The asset is recognised only if it is probable that the internally developed software will generate expected future economic benefits. Internally developed software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life.

The implementation costs associated with cloud-based IT systems are capitalised as internally developed software if they result in an asset controlled by the Group, for example if they relate to the development of customised functions or integrations with other IT systems. Otherwise they are expensed when incurred.

If there are indications of impairment and the recoverable amount is less than the amortised cost, an impairment loss is recognised on the intangible asset. If the reasons for the impairment no longer exist, the impairment loss on the asset (except for goodwill) is reversed accordingly.

USEFUL LIVES OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Useful life in years
Goodwill	Indefinite
Contractual rights	5-33
Software purchased	1-10
Internally generated software	1-5
Other intangible assets (w/o software)	3-33 or lifecycle

Property, plant and equipment is measured in accordance with IAS 16 at cost less straight-line depreciation and impairment losses in case of an impairment. If there are indications that the reasons for the impairment losses recognised in previous years no longer exist, the impairment losses are reversed accordingly.

Borrowing costs are capitalised if these costs are attributable to the acquisition or production period of qualifying assets. The Group used a 3.44 % cost of debt to capitalise the relevant borrowing costs incurred by the Group in the 2025 financial year.

If components of an asset have different useful lives and if their cost accounts for a significant proportion of the total cost of the item of property, plant and equipment, each component is depreciated separately.

The Group reports, under plant and machinery, the cushion gas held in various natural gas storage facilities. The useful life of this cushion gas is based on the useful life of the respective gas storage facility and the technically extractable quantity. The Group assumes an indefinite useful life for cushion gas and does not depreciate it to the extent that portions of the cushion gas are technically extractable at the end of the storage facility's useful life, or the proceeds from the sale of the recoverable cushion gas exceed the carrying amount.

Obligations for the dismantling of assets are capitalised as a cost of acquisition to the extent of the provisions required for such obligations pursuant to IAS 37. The provision is recognised for the discounted settlement amount. The time value of money is recognised in profit or loss.

Costs incurred for the maintenance and repair of items of property, plant and equipment are expensed as incurred. Replacement costs and the costs of significant repair work are capitalised as subsequent costs of conversion when the recognition criteria are met.

USEFUL LIVES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Useful life in years
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	1-50
Technical equipment and machinery	1-33 Or units of production method
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	1-23

Investments accounted for using the equity method are recognised in the balance sheet in accordance with IAS 28. Investments are initially recognised at the cost of acquisition. The respective carrying amount is thereafter increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the change in the equity of the associated company or joint venture to the extent that this change is attributable to the Group's interest in the investment.

In the case of an associated company, the equity participant is able to exercise significant influence. Significant influence requires the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee, but precludes control or joint management.

Joint management is exercised based on joint arrangements. Joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures.

A joint venture grants to the venturers the rights to the net assets or the earnings of the arrangement. A venturer of a joint venture has no rights to individual assets or liabilities of the joint venture.

Impairment of non-current non-financial assets

Impairments are recognised on non-current assets when the asset's carrying amount exceeds the higher of its fair value-less expected disposal costs, and value in use. Value in use is normally applied because the data used for this assessment are more reliable.

The Group performs impairment testing of assets as at every reporting date. Goodwill and intangible assets not yet available for use (software in development) are tested for recoverability once a year, regardless of whether there is an indication of impairment. Other non-current assets are tested for impairment when an indication of impairment exists.

Non-current assets are measured at the level of cash-generating units (CGU). These are defined as the smallest identifiable groups of assets that can generate cash inflows from their ongoing use independently of cash inflows from other assets. With the exception of underground storage facilities, each individual operational Group company is a CGU. Regardless of their allocation to a Group company, underground storage facilities are each deemed to be a CGU.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGUs or groups of CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

All goodwill reported within the Group relates to synergies realised exclusively in the trading and sales business activities. The allocation of goodwill to the respective CGUs or groups of CGUs was based on the relative fair values of the CGUs at the date of initial recognition of the respective goodwill.

The Group determines value in use based on the present value of the estimated future sustainable operating cash flows expected from the ongoing use of the asset in the future. This calculation is based on a five-year plan approved by the Group's management. If an asset is judged to have an indefinite useful life, the terminal value is calculated based on the forecast for the last plan year. The Group determines the recoverable amount less the anticipated selling costs – depending on the respective asset – based on various market-observable parameters, supplemented by internal planning assumptions.

A detailed description of the parameters and assumptions underlying the determination of the recoverable amount is included in the notes to the respective balance sheet item.

Current and deferred tax

The tax expense or income for the reporting period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax expense is calculated in accordance with the tax rules applicable on the reporting date in the countries where SEEHG, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies operate. Management regularly reviews the positions in the tax returns regarding situations where applicable tax law allows for different interpretations. This assessment is performed to determine whether it appears likely that the tax authority will accept the Group's treatment of an uncertain tax position. The Group measures the impact of the uncertainty arising from uncertain tax treatments using either the most probable amount or the expected value, depending on which method is better suited to predicting the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Group recognises and measures deferred tax in accordance with IAS 12 using the balance sheet liability method based on the tax rate expected at the time of realisation. Deferred tax is recognised on the timing differences between the recognition and measurement of items in the tax accounts and the IFRS-based balance sheet of the individual Group companies. The company-specific income tax rate is applied to this difference. Deferred tax resulting from consolidation entries is recognised separately.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the anticipated tax benefits associated with temporary differences and tax losses carried forward if it is sufficiently certain that these benefits will be utilised in the future. The recoverability of deferred tax assets is reviewed as at each reporting date. If the Group determines that the deferred tax assets are not recoverable, they are not recognised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset actual tax refund claims against tax liabilities and the deferred tax balances relate to the same tax authority.

As in the previous year, the income tax rate applied at SEEHG is 31.0 %. This rate consists of a 15.83 % corporation tax, including the solidarity surcharge on corporation tax, and a 15.17 % trade tax. The income tax rates applied by foreign Group companies are between 15 % and 50 %. In 2025, the German federal government adopted the Act on a Tax Investment Immediate Programme to Strengthen Germany as a Business Location (Gesetz für ein steuerliches Investitionssofortprogramm zur Stärkung des Wirtschaftsstandorts Deutschland, StISofortPG). Under this law, the German corporate income tax rate will be reduced, in annual increments of one percentage point between 2028 and 2032, from 15 % to 10 %. The deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from temporary differences and tax losses carried forward were therefore measured at the tax rate expected to apply as at the date of the anticipated reversal of the respective temporary differences or the utilisation of the tax losses carried forward. The remeasurement of deferred taxes in the financial year resulted in a tax expense totalling EUR 7 million.

Current income tax expense is recognised when incurred. The amount is calculated taking into account the respective local tax laws and existing case law. The complexity of these regulations and the possible different interpretations related to them lead to uncertainties regarding the tax treatment of individual transactions. These uncertain tax positions are measured in accordance with IFRIC 23 using the most probable value of a possible utilisation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax basis of investments in businesses if the Group can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Actual and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss unless they relate to items that are included directly in equity. In that case, the taxes are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The SEFE Group falls within the scope of the rules under the OECD Pillar Two model, which provide for a minimum taxation of internationally active corporations. The SEFE Group has applied the amendments to IAS 12, which provide for an exception to the recognition of deferred taxes arising in connection with the Pillar Two legislation. The SEFE Group therefore neither reports nor discloses any deferred tax information relating to the Pillar Two rules. The application of the German Act to Ensure Global Minimum Taxation for Corporate Groups (Mindeststeuergesetz, MinStG) will not result in any material tax effects for the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year, neither at the company level nor at the level of the subsidiaries and permanent establishments of the SEFE Group, as the affected jurisdictions are expected to achieve the temporary safe harbour or an effective tax rate of 15 %.

The SEFE Group's current tax expense in connection with the income tax under the Pillar Two legislation for the previous year is disclosed in Note 13.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

Employees of the entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements are entitled to receive a defined benefit or defined contribution pension under the respective entity's pension scheme. Pension provisions from defined benefit plans are recognised in the balance sheet using the projected unit credit method in accordance with IAS 19. This method takes into account not only the pensions and entitlements known as at the reporting date, but also likely future salary and pension increases, as well as a discount rate appropriate for the reporting date and the relevant maturity and the average life expectancy according to the Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables. Actuarial gains and losses are fully recognised directly in equity in the financial year in which they occur.

Additions to pension provisions resulting from current service costs, including the interest component, are allocated to operating profit. The revaluation effects from defined benefit plans recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred within equity to retained earnings when the corresponding plans are terminated.

When defined contribution plans are involved, the payments are recognised when due and reported under employee benefits.

Some of the defined benefit plans exist as multi-employer (benefit) plans with a legally independent pension fund. As insufficient information is available to account for these plans as defined benefit plans, they are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as defined contribution plans.

Provisions for uncertain obligations to third parties as defined in IAS 37 are recognised when three conditions are met: an obligation to a third party exists as a result of a past event, the obligation is likely to result in a future outflow of resources and the amount of

this outflow can be reliably estimated. They are recognised at their expected settlement amount and are not offset against any recourse claims. Non-current provisions are recognised at their present value, provided that the effect is material. The periodic compounding is recognised as interest expense. Changes in provisions due to an adjustment of the interest rate are reported in the net operating result, provided a related asset does not need to be adjusted.

Provisions are established for onerous contracts if the unavoidable costs of fulfilling an individual contract exceed the expected economic benefits from the contract. Economic links between origination and corresponding sales contracts are considered, provided they have a direct economic relationship.

Provisions for dismantling obligations are recognised for the future cost to dismantle and remove natural gas transport, storage and extraction facilities, as well as other operating facilities. They represent a major portion of the provisions for uncertain obligations. The present value of the anticipated obligations is capitalised as the cost of acquisition in property, plant and equipment. A corresponding provision is recognised simultaneously for the same amount. The periodic interest expense from the discounting is reported in the financial result. The discount rates used range between 2.06 % and 3.87 %. If any of the underlying estimates change, such as prices or discount rates, the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as well as the corresponding provision are modified accordingly.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet unless they have been assumed in the context of a company acquisition. They are disclosed in the notes if a) the existence of a possible obligation due to past events has yet to be confirmed on the basis of the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more possible future events over which the company does not exercise complete control; or b) an outflow of resources is not probable; or c) the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably estimated.

Leases

The following table contains the Group's most important leasing activities, which under IFRS 16 are recognised in the balance sheet either under the right-of-use model or as a finance lease:

LEASE RELATIONSHIPS			
Lease activity	Contract view	Expected lease term	Asset class
LNG vessels	As lessee and sublessor	2 to 10 years	Vessels
Gas storage caverns	As lessee only	25 years	Plant and machinery
Fibre optic cables	As lessee and sub-/lessor	17 years	Plant and machinery
Property (mainly used as offices)	As lessee and sublessor	5 to 17 years	Land and buildings

The Group has furthermore concluded operating lease agreements as a lessor, as well as short-term leases and leases in relation to low-value assets as a lessee. Overall, these two types of leases have only a limited effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Lease agreements in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the SEFE Group, as both a lessor and as a lessee, usually have a fixed maturity, but may contain extension and termination options in a number of vessel and property lease agreements. These options are intended primarily to increase operating flexibility when using the leased property. The extension and termination options contained in the lease agreements may be exercised only by the lessee.

Lease agreements in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the SEFE Group frequently have both lease and non-lease components. In the case of vessel and property lease agreements, the contractually agreed lease payments are broken down into the lease and non-lease components in accordance with their relative individual prices.

Accounting as the lessee

If the leased property has been ceded to the lessee for use, IFRS 16 stipulates that the lease must be recognised in the consolidated balance sheet as a right-to-use lease asset and as a corresponding lease liability.

The lease liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the SEFE Group equal in principle the present value of the fixed and variable payments, which are based on an index or an interest rate. Other types of payments, such as those resulting from residual guarantees, exercise prices of purchase options, or penalties, are immaterial in the Group and are usually not taken into account. The lease payments are discounted with the implied interest rate. If this interest rate cannot be easily determined, which is the case for almost all leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest is used.

The incremental borrowing rate of interest is the interest rate that a lessee would have to pay to finance an asset with a value similar to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment and with similar terms, collateral and conditions.

The Group determines the incremental borrowing rate by applying a bottom-up approach. Under this approach, the Group starts at a risk-free interest rate and then adjusts it according to the respective subsidiary's credit risk, the lease term, the currency and any collateral provided.

The right-to-use asset in most cases corresponds to the lease liability at the start of the lease agreement, but may also include lease payments that were made when the lease commenced or before, less any lease incentives received. Initial direct costs or dismantling obligations, in contrast, are added to the right-to-use asset.

Right-to-use assets are fundamentally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease because the useful life of the asset does not extend beyond the term of the lease.

Lease liabilities are regularly remeasured to reflect modifications to the lease payments because of changes in estimates regarding extension or termination options, or to take account of other adjustments to the lease that were not recognised as a separate lease. The adjustment of the lease liability due to a remeasurement is usually carried out without affecting profit or loss by increasing or decreasing the right-of-use asset.

The Group is also exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or interest rate. These increases are not included in the lease liability until they become effective.

If lease payments are adjusted based on an index or an interest rate, the lease liability is remeasured and the right-of-use asset is restated accordingly.

The Group utilised the exemption provided for by IFRS 16 under which payments made for leases with a term of less than 12 months or for leases in relation to low-value assets may be recognised directly in profit and loss. In these cases, neither a right-of-use asset nor a lease liability is recognised.

Accounting as the lessor

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it in essence transfers all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the lessee. Otherwise the lease is classified as an operating lease.

Assets held under a finance lease are reported in the balance sheet as a receivable in the amount of the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised based on the scheme that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease.

Payments from operating leases less lease incentives or premiums are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income through profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The SEFE Group also acts as an intermediate lessor by subleasing vessels, fibre optic cables and office space to external companies. These subleases are treated in accordance with the usual lessor activity, with the exception that they are now classified as a finance or operating lease based on the right-of-use asset from the main lease agreement, and no longer on the basis of the underlying asset.

Assumptions and estimates

The Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared using assumptions and estimates that affect the value and presentation of the recognised financial assets and liabilities, income and expense, and contingent liabilities:

- The Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared under the assumption that the Group structure will not change.
- Assumptions and estimates underlie, in particular, the determination of recoverable amounts during the impairment testing of tangible and intangible assets. To that end, assumptions were made regarding production and sales quantities as well as the development of prices over periods of up to 25 years.
- The SEFE Group is exposed to a range of risks that are considered in the calculation of accounting estimates. Market risks – particularly the development of commodity prices – play an important role in the estimates that are closely connected with the Group's sales and trading activities. They are considered, in particular, when goodwill is tested for impairment. In this context, geopolitical risks are also relevant. The Group's globally oriented procurement and trading activities can be affected by regional and international conflicts, sanctions and trade restrictions. The SEFE Group addresses these risks through diversification and the targeted selection of its trading partners. However, a precise consideration of geopolitical uncertainties is only possible to a limited extent in the context of accounting-related estimates.
- In contrast, the Group's gas storage and transport business is increasingly exposed to regulatory and strategic risks.

The diminished summer/winter price spreads call into question the profitability of gas storage facilities, while they continue to play a significant role in ensuring Europe's security of supply.

- The discount rates used were determined using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) method and ranged between 4.58 % and 6.57 % (after tax) or 6.64 % and 9.47 % (before tax) in the year under review. The different discount rates are based on industry-specific beta factors, which range between 0.50 for gas storage activities and 0.53 for the energy industry.
- Due to the impairment losses recognised in the 2025 financial year on individual gas storage facilities and right-of-use assets on gas storage facilities, the affected assets are particularly sensitive in subsequent years to changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount. The key assumptions include, in particular, future seasonal summer/winter price spreads, the discount rates applied and the assessment of the assets' useful lives.
- The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not traded in active markets (Level 3 of the IFRS fair value hierarchy) are determined using measurement models. The choice of methods and inputs contained in the measurement models is based on market developments. These conditions can have a significant influence on the measurement result.
- Deferred tax assets can result from temporary differences between the IFRS carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax values after offsetting against deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets can also result from existing tax losses carried forward when their expected utilisation will result in future tax reduction claims.

Scope of consolidation

Deferred tax assets are recognised at the amount for which it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences or unused tax losses carried forward can be applied. Deferred tax assets are not recognised for the portion of deferred tax assets for which these assumptions do not apply. The recoverability of the deferred tax assets is demonstrated using a six-year tax planning horizon.

- The assumptions and estimates made when measuring provisions relate to their probability of occurrence and the discount rate. The inflation rate for services to be utilised in the future must also be estimated when measuring provisions.
- Several long-term contracts for the use of transport and regasification capacities are treated as onerous contracts. The Group exercised judgement when determining the expected amount of the onerous payments that exceeds the expected future benefit, particularly for future periods in which market prices are not readily available.
- When determining the non-cancellable term of lease agreements, the Group, when necessary, takes into account all relevant economic incentives that can lead to the exercise of extension or termination options. If management concludes that the exercise of an extension or termination option cannot be assessed with sufficient certainty, this option is not taken into account when determining the underlying contractual term.

The assumptions and estimates are based on the respective current circumstances and estimates. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The assumptions underlying the estimates are regularly reviewed. Changes to estimates that relate to only one period are implemented in this period only.

However, if the changes affect the current period and subsequent periods, they are taken into account in all affected periods. The SEFE Group's risk management is based on the value-at-risk (VaR) approach.

The Group therefore performs sensitivity analyses in addition to a VaR calculation when deemed necessary. If deemed material, the results of this sensitivity analysis are disclosed in the corresponding notes. We refer to Note 25 for the sensitivity analysis regarding provisions for pensions.

Changes in presentation

If any changes were made in the presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements, explanatory details are included in the corresponding notes.

Scope of consolidation

The following overview shows the changes in the number of fully consolidated and equity-accounted companies:

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Parent company	1		1
Controlled companies	12	18	30
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3	2	5
Total number as at 31 December 2024	16	20	36
Parent company	1		1
Controlled companies	11	10	21
Investments accounted for using the equity method	2		2
Total number as at 31 December 2025	14	10	24

During the financial year, the scope of consolidation was changed by the following disposals of controlled companies:

DISPOSALS OF CONTROLLED ENTITIES	Note	Date of deconsolidation
Subsidiaries:		
WINGAS UK Ltd., London (United Kingdom), in liquidation	Liquidation	29 April 2025
ZGG - Zarubezhgazneftechim Trading GmbH, Vienna (Austria)	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
WIEE Bulgaria EOOD in liquidation, Sofia (Bulgaria)	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
SEFE Turkey Enerji Anonim Sirketi in liquidation, Istanbul (Turkey)	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
SEFE Marketing & Trading India Pte Ltd., Singapore (Singapore)	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
SEFE Mobility GmbH, Berlin (Germany)	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
IMUK AG, Zug (Switzerland)	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
VEMEX ENERGO s.r.o v likvidácii, Bratislava (Slovakia), in liquidation	Liquidation	10 July 2025
SEFE M&T México S. de R.L. de C.V., Tijuana (Mexico)	Immateriality *	30 November 2025
Joint ventures:		
PremiumGas S.p.A., Bergamo (Italy), in liquidation	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
Industriekraftwerk Greifswald GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	Immateriality *	30 June 2025
Associated companies:		
VEMEX s.r.o., Prague (Czech Republic) **	Immateriality *	30 June 2025

* Companies classified as immaterial regarding the SEFE Group's net assets, financial position and result of operations were deconsolidated and recognised as other investments.
 ** Subsidiaries and investees consolidated within subgroup financial statements are not listed separately.

Scope of consolidation

The following subsidiaries were included in the consolidated financial statements:

SUBSIDIARIES		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		Shareholding (in %)	Via	Shareholding (in %)	Via
01	SEFE Securing Energy for Europe GmbH, Berlin (Germany)	100.0	SEEHG	100.0	SEEHG
02	SEFE Schweiz AG, Zug (Switzerland), in liquidation	100.0	01	100.0	01
03	SEFE Marketing & Trading Ltd., London (United Kingdom)	100.0	11	100.0	01
04	SEFE Energy Ltd., London (United Kingdom)	100.0	03	100.0	03
05	SEFE Energy SAS, Paris (France)	100.0	03	100.0	03
06	SEFE Marketing & Trading Switzerland AG, Zug (Switzerland)	100.0	03	100.0	03
07	SEFE Marketing & Trading Singapore Pte Ltd., Singapore (Singapore)	100.0	03	100.0	03
08	SEFE Marketing & Trading USA Inc., Delaware (USA)	100.0	03	100.0	03
09	SEFE LNG Ltd., London (United Kingdom)	100.0	03	100.0	03
10	SEFE Storage GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	01	100.0	01
11	SEFE Commercial GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	01	100.0	01
12	SEFE Central & Eastern Europe Kft., Budapest (Hungary) *	100.0	02	100.0	02
13	WIEE Romania S.R.L., Bucharest (Romania)	100.0	02	100.0	02
14	SEFE Energy GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	11	100.0	11
15	SEFE Energy Holding GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	01	100.0	01
16	WIGA Verwaltungs-GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	01	100.0	01
17	WIGA Transport Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. KG, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	01	100.0	01
18	W & G Transport Holding GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	17	100.0	17
19	NEL Gastransport GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	18	100.0	18
20	GASCADE Gastransport GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	18	100.0	18
21	AquaDuctus Pipeline GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	100.0	20	100.0	20
...	IMUK AG, Zug (Switzerland)			100.0	02
...	SEFE M&T México S. de R.L. de C.V., Tijuana (Mexico)			100.0	03/09
...	ZGG - Zarubezhgazneftechim Trading GmbH, Vienna (Austria)			100.0	01
...	SEFE Mobility GmbH, Berlin (Germany)			100.0	01
...	WIEE Bulgaria EOOD, Sofia (Bulgaria)			100.0	02
...	WINGAS UK Ltd., London (United Kingdom), in liquidation			100.0	14
...	SEFE Turkey Enerji Anonim Sirketi, Istanbul (Turkey)			100.0	02
...	VEMEX ENERGO s.r.o v likvidácii, Bratislava (Slovakia), in liquidation			100.0	14/15
...	SEFE Marketing & Trading India Pte Ltd., Singapore (Singapore)			100.0	07

* Formerly: WIEE Hungary Kft., Budapest (Hungary)

Listed below are the Group's joint ventures and associated companies, that are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method:

JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Company, registered office		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		Shareholding (in %)	Via	Shareholding (in %)	Via
Joint ventures:					
...	PremiumGas S.p.A., Bergamo (Italy), in liquidation			50.0	01
...	Industriekraftwerk Greifswald GmbH, Kassel (Germany)			51.0	14
Associated companies:					
22	Etzel Kavernenbetriebs-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Bremen (Germany)	33.3	01	33.3	01
23	Etzel Kavernenbetriebsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Bremen (Germany)	33.3	01	33.3	01
...	VEMEX s.r.o., Prague (Czech Republic) *			67.0	01

* Subsidiaries and investees consolidated within subgroup financial statements are not listed separately.

Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

1 Revenue

REVENUE BY PRODUCT		
€ million	2025	2024
Natural gas	7,493	7,722
LNG	6,233	4,710
Power and renewable energy certificates	859	559
Emission allowances	2	0
Transmission	646	137
Storage	144	295
Other revenue	118	125
Total revenue	15,494	13,547
Of which from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)	15,473	13,521
Of which from leasing (IFRS 16)	21	26

The Group realises revenue primarily from contracts with customers. An exception to this is charter revenue for subleased LNG transports.

The higher wholesale prices for natural gas on the TTF spot market (annual average price in the reporting year was EUR 36.6/MWh; previous year: EUR 34.1/MWh) had only a limited impact on customer contracts that had already been concluded. The higher sales volumes could not fully offset the decline in contract prices.

The decisive factor for the increase in LNG revenue in 2025 was the further sharp increase in sales volumes, which more than offset the minimal price decline.

The higher revenue from power sales was achieved primarily through increased volumes and a slight price rise.

The increase in transmission revenue is attributable to the full-year consolidation of the WIGA Group transport companies in the 2025 financial year.

Storage revenues were significantly below the previous year's level in 2025 due to lower and intermittently inverted seasonal gas price spreads.

Other revenue includes mainly charter revenue for LNG transport vessels and revenue from the remarketing of natural gas storage volume and transport capacities.

The SEFE Group in 2025 completely fulfilled the contractual liabilities recognised in connection with performance obligations for the delivery of natural gas and power to customers which had made advance payments as at 31 December 2024. The Group recognised the associated revenue accordingly. In addition, there are no outstanding performance obligations with a residual term of more than one year.

2 Cost of materials

COST OF MATERIALS BY PRODUCT		
€ million	2025	2024
Natural gas	6,699	7,144
LNG	5,684	4,300
Power and renewable energy certificates	635	389
Emission allowances	21	-0
Transit and storage costs	559	503
Leasing-related costs	7	1
Service and maintenance	57	40
Other cost of materials	545	121
Total cost of materials	14,208	12,497

The cost of materials rose by EUR 1,711.0 million compared with the previous year. The main driver behind this development, analogous to revenue, was the higher sales volumes for LNG and power. In contrast, the procurement prices for natural gas, LNG and power fell in 2025.

After the other cost of materials was reduced in the previous year by the release of a provision, it returned to a normal level in 2025.

3 Net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation

NET RESULT FROM TRADING, HEDGING AND FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION		
€ million	2025	2024
Net result from realised trading and hedging activities	-653	1,201
Net result from fair value changes of derivative financial instruments	565	-558
Net result from foreign currency translation	245	11
Total net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation	158	653

The net result from realised trading and hedging activities comprises both trading income and expenses as well as the realised hedging transactions that were recycled to profit or loss from the income and expenses recognised directly in equity as part of the cash flow hedge. The amount recycled from these cash flow hedges totals EUR 131 million (previous year: EUR -410 million). For further details, please refer to Note 31 "Financial instruments and risk management".

The net result from fair value changes of commodity, foreign currency and other derivative financial instruments as at the reporting date includes unrealised contracts for which cash flow hedge is not applied.

The net result from foreign currency translation includes realised and unrealised translation gains and losses in operating activities.

Driven by a challenging market environment, the trading result realised in the reporting year was lower than in the previous year, despite the gains realised from hedging transactions.

These gains were recycled from other comprehensive income into the income statement within the framework of the existing cash flow hedge.

Risk-adjusted portfolio and trading management enabled the avoidance of potential losses through hedging and resulted in a positive contribution to earnings.

The net result from realised trading and hedging activities includes gross income offset against corresponding gross expenses in the amount of EUR 51,975 million (previous year: EUR 38,334 million).

The net result from foreign currency translation is comprised of the following and results from the exchange rate fluctuations between EUR, USD and GBP:

NET RESULT FROM FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION		
€ million	2025	2024
Realised translation gains/losses	278	11
Unrealised translation gains/losses	-32	0
Total net result from foreign currency translation	245	11

Realised exchange rate gains/losses relate to currency translation effects on realised items denominated in foreign currencies. Unrealised exchange rate gains/losses result from the valuation of items denominated in foreign currencies on the reporting date.

4 Net result from loss allowances on trade receivables

NET RESULT FROM LOSS ALLOWANCES ON TRADE RECEIVABLES		
€ million	2025	2024
Income from reversal of loss allowance on trade receivables	4	1
Increase of loss allowance on trade receivables	-8	-5
Write-off of trade receivables	-1	-1
Increase of loss allowance on contract assets		-1
Total net result from loss allowances on trade receivables	-5	-7

The net result from loss allowances on trade receivables relates primarily to receivables recognised in connection with customer contracts.

5 Other operating income

OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
€ million	2025	2024
Income from disposal of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	1	0
Income from rents and leases	3	4
Income from own work capitalised	51	10
Sundry	23	7
Total other operating income	78	21

Income from own work capitalised includes, for the first time, full-year income of EUR 23 million related to the construction and conversion of gas transport systems (previous year: EUR 10 million). In addition, the Group capitalised development costs totalling EUR 28 million for internally developed software.

6 Employee benefits

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
€ million	2025	2024
Salaries	388	344
Social security and other benefits	36	30
Retirement benefit costs	32	25
Total employee benefits expense	456	399

The SEFE Group's employee benefits expense and headcount increased due to the full-year consolidation of the WIGA Group for the first time. Retirement benefit costs, which contain the interest effects relating to defined benefit plans, include:

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS		
€ million	2025	2024
Current and past service cost	2	2
Net interest expenses or income	2	2
Defined benefit plans	5	4
Contributions to state pension plans	16	12
Contributions to the corporate pension scheme	12	10
Defined contribution plans	28	21
Total retirement benefit costs	32	25

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		
	2025	2024
Staff full-time	1,941	1,485
Staff part-time	220	151
Apprentices and trainees	11	4
Total employees	2,172	1,640

7 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-current assets

DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
€ million	2025	2024
Intangible assets	20	26
Property, plant and equipment	236	107
Right-of-use assets	140	131
Depreciation and amortisation	395	263
Intangible assets		1
Property, plant and equipment	169	3
Right-of-use assets	15	
Impairment	184	4
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment of fixed assets	579	267

The increase in depreciation of property, plant and equipment in the 2025 financial year is attributable primarily to the full-year consolidation of the WIGA transport companies for the first time.

Information on impairment losses recognised on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is provided in Notes 20 and 21.

8 Other operating expense

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE		
€ million	2025	2024
Promotion, sponsorship, representation	4	4
Legal and consulting fees	29	34
Lease related expenses	11	3
Losses from disposal of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	4	2
Other operating cost buildings	7	19
Travel expenses	10	7
Service and maintenance	1	2
Other tax expense	12	3
IT services and information services	113	101
Insurance fees	8	4
Telecommunication and postal charges	4	3
Sundry	44	76
Total other operating expense	247	257

The increase in expenses for IT services and information services in the 2025 financial year is attributable primarily to the services in connection with the modernisation and harmonisation of the system landscape within the SEFE Group. Sundry other operating expense includes the expenses for contractual penalties as well as other services.

9 Finance income

FINANCE INCOME		
€ million	2025	2024
Interest income from:		
Primary financial instruments	79	116
Finance leases	0	0
Sundry	1	1
Interest income	80	118
Net gains from foreign currency translation in financing activities	5	12
Sundry	0	0
Other financial income	5	13
Total finance income	85	130

Interest income from primary financial instruments results predominantly from short-term financial investments.

The net gains and losses from foreign exchange differences in financing activities are comprised of the following:

NET RESULT FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
€ million	2025	2024
Realised translation gains/losses	-46	2
Unrealised translation gains/losses	5	10
Total net result from foreign exchange differences in financing activities	-42	12

10 Finance expense

FINANCE EXPENSE		
€ million	2025	2024
Interest expense for:		
Primary financial instruments	112	90
Lease liabilities	14	17
Sundry	23	45
Interest expense	150	151
Net losses from foreign exchange differences in financing activities	46	
Bank charges	1	1
Other financial expense	48	1
Fair value changes of interest rate derivatives in financial activities	19	30
Fair value changes financial activities	19	30
Total finance expense	217	182

Interest expense from primary financial instruments results from commitment fees on a credit line and interest on a long-term loan obtained in 2025.

Sundry interest expense mainly includes the unwinding of the discount on long-term provisions.

11 Result from investments

RESULT FROM INVESTMENTS		
€ million	2025	2024
Share of profits	0	90
Share of losses	-1	-1
Result from investments accounted for using the equity method	-1	88
Gains from deconsolidation of affiliated companies	10	
Dividends from other investments	3	3
Losses from deconsolidation of affiliated companies	-0	
Result from fair value measurement of other investments	6	-1
Losses from disposals of other investments	-2	
Other result from investments	16	1
Total result from investments	16	90

The gains and losses from the deconsolidation of affiliated companies relate to the deconsolidation of immaterial or liquidated companies as explained in the “Scope of consolidation” section. They result mainly from the recycling of the translation reserve in equity.

Dividends from other investments were paid by Bunde-Etzel-Pipelinegesellschaft mbh & Co. KG (BEP).

The result from fair value measurement of other investments arises from measuring BEP at fair value.

12 Net result from loss allowances on loans and long-term financial assets

NET RESULT FROM LOSS ALLOWANCES ON LOANS AND LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		
€ million	2025	2024
Result from loss allowance on other financial instruments and financial guarantees, net	4	-10
Gains from recovery	18	4
Impairment on long-term financial instruments	-0	-1
Total net result from loss allowances on loans and long-term financial assets	22	-6

The gains from recovery relate to a previously impaired loan that is now considered recoverable again due to repayments made and the existence of a positive forecast.

13 Income tax expense

INCOME TAX			
€ million	Note	2025	2024
Income tax for the period		-47	-114
Income tax for prior periods		160	-97
Current tax		113	-211
Deferred tax	24	36	22
Total income tax		149	-189

The positive pre-tax result for the financial year gives rise to income tax expense of EUR 47 million. The income from income tax for prior periods predominately results from the reversal of the domestic provision established in prior years as a result of exercising an accounting option under Section 6 (1) of the German Income

Tax Act (Einkommensteuergesetz, EStG). Furthermore, SEFE Group recognised a prior-period income of EUR 11 million in connection with income taxes under the Pillar 2 legislation, arising from the reversal of a provision recorded in prior years. The deferred tax income arises primarily from the recognition of deferred tax assets on temporary differences of domestic companies and the reversal of deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences of foreign companies.

TAX RATE RECONCILIATION

	2025		2024	
	€ million	%	€ million	%
Profit before tax	140		826	
Calculated income tax	43	31.0	256	31.0
Tax effects from:				
Income tax for prior periods	-160	-114.3	97	11.8
Deferred tax for prior periods			-93	-11.3
Differences compared to individual tax rates	-35	-25.0	-56	-6.8
Tax rate changes on deferred tax	7	5.0	-2	-0.2
Non-deductible expenses	62	44.3	47	5.7
Tax-free income	-31	-22.1	-104	-12.6
Deferred tax assets on losses carried forward *	-18	-12.9	-1	-0.1
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-0		33	4.0
Previously not recognised temporary differences	-17	-12.1	6	0.7
Others	1	0.3	6	0.8
Total income tax	-149	-106.4	189	22.9

* Initial recognition of deferred tax assets on losses carried forward from previous years, the use of tax losses carried forward from previous years without prior recognition of deferred tax assets and current losses for which the Group did not recognise deferred tax assets.

The tax income from prior periods results primarily from the reversal of domestic provisions recognised in previous years following the exercise of an accounting option for write-downs of inventories under Section 6 (1) EStG.

The tax effect from non-deductible expenses results from the special tax regulation pursuant to Section 4f EStG, which requires that expenses of EUR 40 million arising from the assumption of a domestic provision be spread over 15 years rather than being recognised immediately.

The effect from tax-free income in the financial year primarily results from a foreign currency translation difference.

The line item Deferred Tax Assets on Losses Carried Forward is attributable primarily to the following domestic effects: the utilisation of tax losses carried forward for which the Group did not recognise deferred tax assets previously because they were deemed unrecoverable (EUR -8 million); the initial recognition of deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards from prior years (EUR -25 million); tax losses incurred in the current year for which no deferred tax assets were recognised (EUR 20 million).

14 Other comprehensive income

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

€ million	Changes in				Total other comprehensive income
	Cash flow hedges reserve	Defined benefit plans reserve	Shares accounted for using the equity method reserve	Translation reserve	
1 January 2024	522	3	17	34	577
Changes to the scope of consolidation			7		7
Additions	-448	7	-6	124	-324
Recycling to income statement	-537				-537
Disposals (included in other result from investments)			-22	1	-22
Exchange rate differences			0		0
Deferred tax	95	-1	4		97
Changes 1 January – 31 December 2024	-890	6	-25	124	-786
Total 31 December 2024	-368	8	-1	159	-202
Changes to the scope of consolidation				-9	-9
Additions	332	9		-267	74
Recycling to income statement	-107				-107
Disposals (included in other result from investments)			1	62	63
Exchange rate differences			-0		-0
Deferred tax	64	-3			61
Changes 1 January – 31 December 2025	289	6	1	-205	90
Total 31 December 2025	-79	15		-56	-120

All items of other comprehensive income, except for the employee benefits obligations in accordance with IAS 19, will be recycled through profit or loss in future periods.

The changes in the cash flow hedge reserve mainly resulted from commodity derivatives and interest rate swaps. The Group uses commodity futures and swaps for hedge accounting purposes.

Further explanations regarding the application of hedge accounting are provided in Note 31 "Financial instruments and risk management".

The change in the translation reserve is attributable primarily to the exchange rate development of the GBP versus the EUR.

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet

15 Cash and cash equivalents

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash at bank and in hand	409	604
Other cash equivalents	0	614
Total cash and cash equivalents	409	1,218

As at 31 December 2025, there were no pledged bank and cash balances (previous year: EUR 81 million).

16 Trade and other receivables

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables	3,534	4,094
Contract assets	267	302
Other receivables	24	28
Primary financial instruments and contract assets	3,824	4,424
Advance payments	357	60
Other tax receivables	45	33
Deferred expenses	29	23
Short-term intangible assets		4
Other assets	431	120
Total trade and other receivables	4,255	4,543

Trade receivables were lower in December 2025 compared to December 2024. This decrease is due to lower natural gas prices at the end of 2025 compared to the same period of the previous year. Information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 37.

The increase in advance payments results primarily from contractually agreed advance payments for scheduled gas deliveries.

The SEFE Group is a contractual party to a factoring agreement with a bank for the revolving sale of trade receivables up to a maximum volume of EUR 200 million. In the past financial year, the Group sold trade receivables totalling EUR 3 million under this programme.

Under the agreement, SEFE transfers all rights related to the sold receivables to the buyer and retains only those rights necessary to render the agreed collection services for the buyer. The risks relevant to the sale of the receivables relate to the credit risk and the risk of late payments. Under the agreement, credit risk is transferred in full and late payment risk is transferred partially. This means that the essential opportunities and risks associated with the receivables sold under the factoring agreement are neither fully transferred nor fully retained. The receivables sold under the programme are therefore recognised in the balance sheet at the level of the retained maximum loss risk (under the principle of continuing involvement).

The nominal amount of the receivables sold under the factoring agreement and still outstanding as at the reporting date is EUR 2 million. The maximum risk of loss associated with these claims amounts to EUR 13 thousand and is not recognised in the balance sheet because its value is immaterial.

Contract assets as defined in IFRS 15 are not financial instruments.

The other tax receivables relate primarily to input value added tax (VAT) receivables.

The net carrying amount of the primary financial instruments after deducting loss allowances recognised is as follows:

BOOK VALUE OF THE PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CONTRACT ASSETS		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Primary financial instruments, gross *	3,631	4,222
Contract assets	268	303
Loss allowances on primary financial instruments *	-73	-100
Loss allowances on contract assets	-1	-1
Total primary financial instruments and contract assets, book value	3,824	4,424

* Prior-year value restated

The following table shows the change in the loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables.

It also presents how changes in the gross carrying amounts of financial instruments during the reporting period have led to changes in the risk provisioning:

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES FROM TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

€ million	Lifetime expected credit losses				Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Credit risk increased significantly, but not credit-impaired	Credit-impaired financial assets	Trade receivables	
1 January 2024	-1	-1	-35	-62	-99
Additions	-1		-7	-5	-12
Disposals	1		2	10	13
Changes in credit risk parameters				0	0
Reclassification to expected total lifetime credit loss	0	1	-1		
Exchange rate differences				-2	-2
Total 31 December 2024 *	-1		-40	-60	-100
Changes to the scope of consolidation			11	0	11
Additions	-0		-1	-9	-10
Disposals	0		5	19	24
Changes in credit risk parameters				-0	-0
Exchange rate differences	0			1	1
Total 31 December 2025	-0		-25	-48	-73

* Prior-year value restated

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group applies the simplified method for trade receivables without a significant financing component in order to determine the credit loss expected over the term of the receivable.

The collateral furnished by business partners amounted to EUR 31 million as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: EUR 65 million). There is no indication with regard to receivables, which are neither impaired nor overdue as at the reporting date that the corresponding debtors might not fulfil their payment obligations.

The Group concludes master netting agreements and collateral agreements with its counterparties in connection with some financial instruments. The corresponding information is disclosed in Note 31.

As at 31 December 2025, there were no pledged trade or other receivables as collateral for a credit line (previous year: EUR 2,600 million).

17 Derivative financial assets

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS

€ million	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Commodity derivatives	896	960	714	230
Foreign currency derivatives	17	4	138	46
Interest rate derivatives		44	14	39
Total derivative financial assets	912	1,008	867	314

The derivative financial assets consist mostly of commodity futures contracts.

Commodity derivatives are largely dependent on the fluctuating market prices for energy products, while foreign currency derivatives are influenced by exchange rates. The changes as at 31 December 2025 result from the increase in the market prices of these contracts.

Interest rate derivatives include primarily interest rate caps, which the Group uses to hedge against interest rate risks arising from loan liabilities, as well as interest rate swaps entered into in the 2025 financial year, which are used as cash flow hedges to protect against fluctuations in cash flows from variable-rate loans.

The Group concludes master netting agreements and collateral agreements with its counterparties in connection with some financial instruments. The corresponding information is disclosed in Note 31.

18 Inventories

INVENTORIES

€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Natural gas	39	33
Natural gas (measured at fair value)	814	1,835
LNG	24	36
LNG (measured at fair value)	27	33
Power and renewable energy certificates	77	136
Emission allowances	5	16
Emission allowances (measured at fair value)	45	136
Other commodities (measured at fair value)	187	
Other inventories	82	74
Total inventories	1,300	2,298

Unless disclosed otherwise, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories measured at fair value are held mainly to generate a profit from short-term fluctuations in the market price. Changes in the fair values of inventories between the reporting dates are recognised through profit or loss. The fair value is determined based on the market price for the earliest delivery of the respective product as at the reporting date. The fair value of a significant portion of inventories is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Power and Renewable Energy Certificates line item includes the Group's portfolio of clean energy certificates that are traded under the support scheme for renewable energy in the United Kingdom.

Emission allowances measured at fair value include the Group's portfolio of European emission allowances and UK emission allowances, which were acquired for trading purposes. The decline resulted from the sale of a material portion of the emission allowances during the year.

Natural gas inventories changed compared to the previous year primarily due to the lower price level and lower inventory levels as at the reporting date.

The initial reporting of other commodities is due to inventories from newly commenced trading activities in metals.

In the statement of comprehensive income, the line items Cost of Materials and Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation include a change in inventory totalling EUR 924 million (previous year: EUR 980 million) and expenses amounting to EUR 55 million from the translation of inventories denominated in foreign currency in operating activities (previous year: income of EUR 76 million). In addition, the Group recognised loss allowances on inventories due to the price developments as at the reporting date. These allowances amounted to EUR 3 million (previous year: EUR 0 million). In the previous year, inventories in the amount of EUR 42 million were also added as a result of the initial full consolidation of WIGA and its subsidiaries.

As at 31 December 2025, inventories totalling EUR 543 million were pledged as collateral for a credit line (previous year: EUR 1,496 million).

19 Intangible assets

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

€ million	Goodwill	Software purchased	Software internally generated	Software under development	Contractual rights	Other intangible assets	Total intangible assets
1 January 2024	1	125	172	4	129	39	470
Changes to the scope of consolidation		2		1		19	22
Additions	381	1	5	14	2	11	414
Disposals		-34	-22			-2	-58
Transfers		1	13	-14			0
Exchange rate differences	0	3	8	0	0	0	12
Acquisition costs 31 December 2024	382	97	177	6	131	67	860
1 January 2024		125	136		126	15	402
Additions		1	14		0	10	26
Disposals		-34	-22			-2	-58
Impairment						1	1
Exchange rate differences		3	6		0	0	10
Accumulated amortisation 31 December 2024		95	135		126	25	380
Total net book value 31 December 2024	382	2	41	6	5	43	479
1 January 2025	382	97	177	6	131	67	860
Changes to the scope of consolidation		-0				-0	-0
Additions	-1	3	0	67		1	70
Disposals		-11			-19	-48	-78
Transfers		3	45	-47		0	1
Exchange rate differences	-0	-2	-10	-0	-0	-0	-12
Acquisition costs 31 December 2025	381	89	212	25	112	20	840
1 January 2025		95	135		126	25	380
Changes to the scope of consolidation		-0				-0	-0
Additions		2	16		0	1	20
Disposals		-11			-19	-24	-54
Exchange rate differences		-2	-7		-0	-0	-9
Accumulated amortisation 31 December 2025		83	144		107	2	336
Total net book value 31 December 2025	381	6	68	25	5	18	504

As in the previous year, the Group as at 31 December 2025 did not own any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives other than goodwill.

Goodwill was subject to an annual impairment test in accordance with IAS 36. For this purpose, a recoverable amount in the form of a value in use was determined for each group of CGUs to which goodwill was allocated.

Most of the reported goodwill relates to financing synergies that benefit the Group and arise from the acquisition of the WIGA Group. The financing synergies for the SEFE Group result from the fact that the regulated business of the WIGA Group reduces the earnings volatility typical of the Group's trading and sales activities. Consequently, goodwill of EUR 380 million is allocated to the CGUs that collectively constitute the trading and sales business activities.

Furthermore, the Group has goodwill related to its end-customer business in the United Kingdom. This goodwill is fully allocated to the respective individual company as a CGU and is tested for impairment only at that level.

The SEFE Group's goodwill is allocated to the Trading CGU group in the amount of EUR 346 million and to the Sales CGU group in the amount of EUR 35 million. The basis for determining the respective value in use is the medium-term plan for each business activity over a five-year period. These projections were derived from the individual plans of the subunits using a bottom-up approach.

The key assumptions used in the calculation of value in use concern the discount rate and the medium-term development of EBITDA. A growth rate was not assumed for the terminal value phase.

The key assumptions used for the impairment test include period-specific discount rates of 6.53 % and 6.57 % (after tax), or of 8.88 % and 9.47 % (before tax), as well as a gradual recovery of EBITDA to a normal level.

The individual medium-term plans are based on assumptions regarding price developments, price volatility and sales volume. For the planning horizon, a normalisation of energy prices is anticipated in the trading and sales business activities. This assumption is based on the observed developments in the energy markets over the past two years. Against this backdrop, SEFE anticipates rising global energy demand, which will have a positive impact on the Group's trading and sales volumes.

The impairment tests performed for both items of goodwill as at the end of the year did not reveal any need to recognise an impairment. The Group performed a sensitivity analysis on the results of both CGU groups. The assumptions applied in this analysis included a reduction in the growth rate used to calculate the terminal value (-0.5 % instead of 0.0 %), a reduction in the planned EBIT during the detailed planning period by 5 % and an increase in the discount rate (7.07 % instead of 6.57 % after taxes). The changes to these material assumptions would not result in the need to recognise an impairment loss for any CGU group to which goodwill was allocated.

No intangible assets were pledged as collateral as at 31 December 2025, nor as at 31 December 2024.

20 Property, plant and equipment

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

€ million	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and other equipment	Construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment
1 January 2024	111	1,547	213	34	1,905
Changes to the scope of consolidation	98	2,815	8	166	3,088
Additions	5	43	8	104	160
Disposals		-3	-1		-4
Capitalisation of interest				1	1
Remeasurement		1		1	1
Transfers	5	18	1	-24	
Exchange rate differences			4	0	4
Acquisition costs 31 December 2024	219	4,420	234	281	5,154
1 January 2024	81	841	187	5	1,114
Additions	3	95	8		107
Disposals		-3	-1		-4
Impairment				3	3
Exchange rate differences			3		3
Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2024	83	933	198	8	1,223
Total net book value 31 December 2024	136	3,487	36	273	3,931
1 January 2025	219	4,420	234	281	5,154
Changes to the scope of consolidation	-13	-12	-104	-0	-130
Additions	7	98	14	192	310
Disposals	-2	-2	-12	-8	-24
Capitalisation of interest				9	9
Remeasurement	1	-29		-0	-29
Transfers	1	45	12	-60	-1
Exchange rate differences	0		-5	-0	-5
Acquisition costs 31 December 2025	213	4,520	138	414	5,285
1 January 2025	83	933	198	8	1,223
Changes to the scope of consolidation	-13	-11	-97	-0	-121
Additions	5	219	12		236
Disposals	-1	-2	-12	-4	-18
Impairment	17	129	0	24	169
Exchange rate differences	0		-5		-4
Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2025	91	1,268	97	28	1,485
Total net book value 31 December 2025	121	3,251	42	386	3,800

In the financial year, the useful lives of the gas storage facilities were adjusted due to new technical assessments. This change, together with revised discount rates, resulted in a remeasurement of the capitalised dismantling obligations and the corresponding dismantling provision. In this context, income of EUR 9 million was recognised from the reversal of the provision. In addition, depreciation decreased by EUR 1 million.

The profitability of individual natural gas storage facilities declined during the financial year due to low and at times inverted seasonal gas price spreads. In addition, not all available working gas capacity could be fully marketed. Given that current projections of seasonal gas spreads indicate only a modest recovery in the short to medium term, a significant improvement in profitability cannot be foreseen. Consequently, the Group performed impairment tests for all of its natural gas storage facilities.

The natural gas storage facilities are classified as individual CGUs. For two storage CGUs, the recoverable amount calculated for impairment testing purposes corresponds to the fair value less costs to sell.

The fair value was determined based on the present value of future after-tax free cash flows, which were explicitly forecast over a detailed five-year planning period and subsequently extrapolated to the end of the respective natural gas storage facility's useful life.

Market-based input factors (Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy), in particular future gas price spreads and gas prices derived from the current forward price curve observed on the market for natural gas at the TTF trading point, were the primary basis for estimating future free cash flows. These market data are available for a ten-year time horizon.

For the planning period beyond that, the Group assumed an increase in gas price spreads equal to the expected inflation rate of 2 %.

The operating costs of the storage facilities are based on the plan approved by management during the detailed planning period. For the subsequent period, a roll forward was likewise assumed using an expected inflation rate of 2 %. The Group assumes that the cushion gas will be extracted and sold at the end of each storage facility's useful life. The forward price applicable for the respective period was used to value these gas volumes.

The Group discounted future cash flows using a period-specific weighted average cost of capital (WACC) after tax between 4.58 % and 5.09 %.

The impairment test revealed a recoverable amount totalling EUR 139 million for two natural gas storage facilities. This amount is lower than the carrying amount of the corresponding CGUs, resulting in a total impairment loss of EUR 132 million. Specifically, this impairment loss relates to buildings (EUR 17 million), technical equipment and machinery (EUR 91 million) and construction in progress (EUR 24 million).

A further impairment loss recognised in property, plant and equipment resulted from an impending loss in connection with a long-term lease agreement, under which the SEFE Group leases cushion gas to an external operator of a natural gas storage facility. SEFE will receive the cushion gas back at the end of the lease term in March 2031. The decreasing market prices for natural gas create a risk, however, that the market value of the cushion gas at that time will be below its current carrying amount.

The Group determined a potential loss of EUR 38 million based on the current market forward price and taking into account the outstanding lease payments. This loss was recognised as an impairment loss on the corresponding cushion gas in property, plant and equipment. As the leased cushion gas is reported under plant and machinery, the entire impairment loss is attributable to this asset class. When discounting the cash flows from the lease, the Group used a period-specific, weighted average cost of capital between 4.58 % and 5 % (after tax), or 6.64 % and 6.85 % (before tax).

As at 31 December 2025, property, plant and equipment totalling EUR 6 million was pledged as collateral for a credit line (previous year: EUR 158 million).

21 Right-of-use assets

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

€ million	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings, and other equipment	Vessels	Total right-of-use assets
1 January 2024	91	236	0	500	827
Changes to the scope of consolidation	2				2
Additions	3			44	48
Disposals	-4				-4
Remeasurement	37	2			39
Exchange rate differences	3			34	37
Acquisition costs 31 December 2024	131	238	0	578	948
1 January 2024	41	149	0	170	360
Additions	13	12	0	106	131
Exchange rate differences	2			15	17
Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2024	55	161	0	291	508
Total net book value 31 December 2024	76	77	0	288	440
1 January 2025	131	238	0	578	948
Additions	13	1			14
Disposals	-15		-3	-60	-78
Remeasurement	7	1	3		11
Exchange rate differences	-4	-0	-0	-65	-69
Acquisition costs 31 December 2025	132	241	0	454	826
1 January 2025	55	161	0	291	508
Additions	17	13	0	109	140
Disposals	-11		-0	-60	-70
Impairment	1	14			15
Exchange rate differences	-2			-36	-38
Accumulated depreciation 31 December 2025	61	188	0	305	554
Total net book value 31 December 2025	71	53	0	149	273

The Group remeasured right-of-use assets in the current year with no impact on profit and loss. This restatement is attributable to an increase in the corresponding lease liability because of an index-based price adjustment.

The additions to the right-of-use assets totalling EUR 14 million are not a component of the cash flow statement because no cash or cash equivalents are used. The additions result mainly from the leasing of a building.

In addition to the natural gas storage facilities owned by the Group, the Group is also a party to a long-term lease agreement for part of the caverns of a cavern storage facility. This agreement is capitalised as a right-of-use asset. Similar to the Group's own storage facilities, the decline in seasonal gas price spreads prompted an impairment test of the right-of-use asset at the Nüttermoor storage facility.

The impairment test determined a recoverable amount as the value in use by applying essentially the same methodology and similar input factors as for the Group's own natural gas storage facilities. The Group discounted the estimated cash flows using a period-specific weighted average cost of capital between 4.58 % and 5.00 % (after tax), or 6.64 % and 6.88 % (before tax).

The impairment test yielded a recoverable amount of EUR 61 million, resulting in an impairment loss of EUR 14 million.

22 Investments accounted for using the equity method

INVESTMENTS AT EQUITY

€ million	WIGA subgroup	IKG	EKG	VEMEX subgroup	PremiumGas	Investments accounted for using the equity method
1 January 2024	540	6	0			546
SEFE share of profits	16	-1			1	15
Share of other comprehensive income:	-6			0		-6
Foreign currency translation of financial statements				0		0
Cash flow hedges	-6					-6
Disposals and capital reduction and other decreases in share capital	-549				-1	-550
Total net book value 31 December 2024		5	0			5
SEFE share of profits		0		0		0
Share of other comprehensive income:				-0		-0
Foreign currency translation of financial statements				-0		-0
Disposals and capital reduction and other decreases in share capital		-5				-5
Total net book value 31 December 2025			0			0

Etzel-Kavernenbetriebs-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH and Etzel-Kavernenbetriebsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG are combined and reported as EKG.

During the 2025 financial year, EKG conducted business in gas storage, Industriekraftwerk Greifswald GmbH (IKG) in heating and power generation, and PremiumGas S.p.A. and the VEMEX s.r.o. subgroup in gas trading.

PremiumGas, IKG and the VEMEX subgroup were classified as immaterial with regard to their contribution to the Group's net assets, financial position and result of operations and were reclassified as other investments.

Published price quotations are not available for investments accounted for using the equity method. The Group did not conduct impairment tests for the investments accounted for using the equity method because their carrying amounts are immaterial. In addition, there were no indications that a possible reversal of an impairment loss is warranted.

As in the previous year, there were no restrictions on the right of disposal regarding cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025.

The following tables show the development of selected items of the balance sheet and the statement of comprehensive income for material investments accounted for using the equity method (each 100 %).

SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF AT-EQUITY ACCOUNTED COMPANIES

€ million	Associated companies		Joint ventures
	EKG		WIGA subgroup
	2025	2024	2024
Revenue	80	73	469
Interest income	17	2	17
Depreciation and amortisation	30	30	121
Interest expense	12	13	69
Income tax	1	1	3
Result for the period	20	5	41
Other comprehensive income			-11
Total comprehensive income	20	5	30

SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEET OF AT-EQUITY ACCOUNTED COMPANIES

€ million	Associated companies	
	EKG	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current assets	14	14
Non-current assets	480	508
Current liabilities	34	36
Non-current liabilities	421	469
Equity	38	17

Disclosures for PremiumGas, IKG and the VEMEX subgroup are not provided because these companies are not material for the Group.

23 Other financial assets

OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

€ million	Other investments	Loans	Long-term finance lease receivables	Other long-term receivables	Other non-current assets and prepaid expenses	Total other long-term assets
1 January 2024	0	220	28	2	0	251
Changes to the scope of consolidation	1	-400			34	-365
Additions		200	1	19	28	248
Disposals		-6	-14	-0	-18	-39
Interest compounding		3	0			3
Transfers			-5	-6	-1	-12
Exchange rate differences			0	0		0
Acquisition costs 31 December 2024	1	16	9	15	44	85
1 January 2024		20	1	0		22
Disposals		-4				-4
Impairment			1			1
Accumulated impairment 31 December 2024		16	2			18
1 January 2024	14					14
Disposals	-1					-1
Fair value measurement 31 December 2024	13					13
Total net book value 31 December 2024	14		7	15	44	80
1 January 2025	1	16	9	15	44	85
Changes to the scope of consolidation				-1		-1
Additions	33		6	3	32	74
Disposals	-17	-7		-11	-20	-55
Interest compounding		12	0			12
Transfers			-5	-0	-5	-10
Exchange rate differences			-0			-0
Acquisition costs 31 December 2025	16	21	11	6	50	104
1 January 2025		16	2			18
Disposals		-16	-2			-18
Impairment				0		0
Reversal of impairment			-0			-0
Accumulated impairment 31 December 2025		0	0	0		0
1 January 2025	13					13
Additions	6					6
Fair value measurement 31 December 2025	19					19
Total net book value 31 December 2025	35	21	11	6	50	123

Other participations include companies that are not fully consolidated or which are accounted for using the equity method in the Consolidated Financial Statements due to their proportion of ownership interest or their lack of materiality for the SEFE Group's net assets, financial position and result of operations.

OTHER PARTICIPATIONS

Company, registered office	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Share-holding (in %)	Via	Share-holding (in %)	Via
24 SEFE M&T México S. de R.L. de C.V., Tijuana (Mexico)	100.0	03/09	100.0	03/09
25 WIEE Bulgaria EOOD, Sofia (Bulgaria)	100.0	02	100.0	02
26 SEFE Turkey Enerji Anonim Sirketi, Istanbul (Turkey)	100.0	02	100.0	02
27 SEFE Marketing & Trading India Pte Ltd., Singapore (Singapore)	100.0	07	100.0	07
28 VEMEX s.r.o., Prague (Czech Republic) *	67.0	01	67.0	01
29 PremiumGas S.p.A., Bergamo (Italy), in liquidation	50.0	01	50.0	01
30 Industriekraftwerk Greifswald GmbH, Kassel (Germany)	51.0	14	51.0	14
31 Bunde-Etzel-Pipeline Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Westerstede (Germany)	16.0	01	16.0	01
32 Bunde-Etzel-Pipelinegesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Westerstede (Germany)	16.0	01	16.0	01
33 Gas Trading S.A., Warsaw (Poland)	2.3	11	2.3	11
34 Trading Hub Europe GmbH, Ratingen (Germany)	9.1	20	9.1	20
35 PRISMA European Capacity Platform GmbH, Leipzig (Germany)	1.3	20	1.3	20

* Subsidiaries and affiliated companies included in sub-group financial statements are not listed separately.

The following investments were sold during the financial year in connection with EU Commission state aid requirements regarding the restructuring of the SEFE Group:

- SEFE Mobility GmbH was sold on 31 December 2025 for a purchase price of EUR 3 million. The disposal result was EUR -2 million. The company had previously reduced its capital by EUR 13 million.
- IMUK AG was sold on 7 October 2025 for a purchase price of CHF 420 thousand. The disposal result was EUR 1 million.

The disposals from expected credit losses relate to the reversal of an impairment loss recognised on a loan to a joint venture.

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES FROM OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

€ million	Lifetime expected credit losses			Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Credit risk increased significantly, but not credit-impaired	Credit-impaired financial assets	
1 January 2024		-1	-20	-22
Additions			-1	-1
Disposals	0		4	4
Transfers *	0	1	-1	
Total 31 December 2024			-18	-18
Additions	-0			-0
Disposals	0		18	18
Transfers	-0		0	
Total 31 December 2025	-0			-0

* Included in the lifetime expected credit losses because the default risk increased significantly (but not credit impaired).

24 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the following balance sheet items and circumstances:

DEFERRED TAX		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current assets	62	122
Non-current assets	66	74
Current liabilities	139	176
Non-current liabilities	268	194
Tax losses carried forward	236	193
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities	-371	-328
Deferred tax assets	399	431
Current assets	-107	-120
Non-current assets	-257	-280
Current liabilities	-129	-138
Non-current liabilities	-30	-42
Outside basis differences	-1	-7
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities	371	328
Deferred tax liabilities	-153	-259
Deferred tax from changes to the scope of consolidation, foreign currency translation and other items	22	137
Deferred tax component of income tax	-36	-22
Deferred tax in other comprehensive income	-61	-97
Result in changes in deferred tax	-75	18

Deferred taxes arising from changes in the scope of consolidation, foreign currency translation and other items amount to EUR 22 million (previous year: EUR -17 million) and relate to the translation of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in foreign currency. Effects from changes in the scope of consolidation amount to EUR 0 million (previous year: EUR 154 million).

The tax losses carried forward are shown in the following schedule:

TAX LOSSES CARRYFORWARDS		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Domestic tax losses carried forward	2,426	965
Foreign tax losses carried forward	847	1,033
Total tax losses carried forward	3,273	1,999

Deferred tax assets were not recognised on tax losses totalling EUR 2,270 million (previous year: EUR 1,034 million) in accordance with IAS 12.81 (e). The Group also did not recognise deferred tax assets for temporary differences amounting to EUR 104 million (previous year: EUR 1,821 million) (IAS 12.81 (e)).

The tax base of the unrecognised deferred taxes relating to investments in subsidiaries (IAS 12.81(f) in conjunction with IAS 12.39) amounts to EUR 25 million (prior year: EUR 22 million).

The domestic tax losses carried forward are attributable to the following tax categories: EUR 1,766 million (previous year: EUR 948 million) for trade tax, EUR 475 million (previous year: EUR 0 million) for corporation tax, EUR 169 million (previous year: EUR 0 million) for interest and EUR 16 million (previous year: EUR 17 million) for income tax. The increase in tax losses carried forward in Germany is attributable to the exercise of an accounting option pursuant to Section 6 (1) EStG and adjustments resulting from tax audits. Recognised deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward will be utilised over the long term.

25 Provisions

PROVISIONS

€ million	Pensions	Exploration costs	Dismantling obligations	Others	Total provisions
1 January 2024	50	59	195	471	775
Changes to the scope of consolidation	26		498	2	527
Remeasurement	-7		1		-6
Additions	3		11	2	16
Reversals				-291	-291
Utilisation	-1			-140	-142
Interest compounding	2	2	10	30	43
Transfers				-61	-61
Exchange rate differences			0	10	10
Total provisions 31 December 2024	72	61	714	24	871
Of which short-term			1	5	7
Changes to the scope of consolidation			-2		-2
Remeasurement	-9	-2	-27		-38
Additions	3		16	2	21
Reversals			-10	-1	-11
Utilisation	-2			-7	-8
Interest compounding	2	2	19	1	25
Transfers	-0			-3	-3
Exchange rate differences			-0	-2	-2
Total provisions 31 December 2025	66	61	711	15	853
Of which short-term			6	5	11

The revaluation of pensions relates to actuarial gains and losses. The provisions for dismantling obligations relate primarily to gas transport networks and gas storage facilities. The revaluation of dismantling obligations and exploration costs results primarily from an extension in the useful life of a gas storage facility and adjustments to long-term interest rates.

The following cash outflows are expected in connection with long-term provisions in accordance with the assumed timing of their utilisation:

MATURITIES OF CASH OUTFLOWS FOR PROVISIONS		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Following year 1	0	0
Following year 2	18	16
Following years 3 to 5	14	13
Over 5 years	957	924
Total expected cash outflows from provisions	989	953

The pension liabilities of the SEFE Group exist exclusively in Germany and are based on collective bargaining agreements. The respective pension plans were financed by employer and employee contributions. Under these plans, a distinction is made between different types of tariffs and contribution methods, which are ultimately relevant in the payout phase. The retirement benefits comprise retirement pensions, disability pensions, as well as spouse and survivor benefits. These are based on the contributions paid by the employer and the employees and are granted via direct commitments and via a pension fund. The amount of the benefits is based on the average remuneration during the employee's period of service. External pension managers are responsible for the administration, payouts and actuarial valuation of the pensions. The corresponding sponsoring companies ensure the benefits are paid. Additional special risks that could have a material impact on the Group's key financial figures do not exist for the pension plans currently in place, for which corresponding provisions have been established.

The measurement in accordance IAS 19 is based on the following assumptions:

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS		
Percentages	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Discount rates	4.1	3.4
Projected trends in wages and salaries	2.8	2,8 ; 3,3
Projected pension trends	2.0	2,0 ; 2,3

The Group used the Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables to determine the average life expectancy as at 31 December 2025.

MOVEMENTS IN PROVISIONS FOR PENSIONS	
€ million	Defined benefit obligations
1 January 2024	50
Changes to the scope of consolidation	26
Actuarial gains and losses	-7
Employee contributions	1
Current and past service cost	2
Benefits paid	-1
Net interest	2
Other influences	0
Total 31 December 2024	72
Actuarial gains and losses	-9
Employee contributions	1
Current and past service cost	2
Benefits paid	-2
Net interest	2
Total 31 December 2025	66

The actuarial gains/losses arose primarily from changes in financial assumptions (EUR 8 million). Experience-related effects and changes in demographic assumptions had a negligible impact (EUR 1 million).

There are no plan assets for the SEFE Group's pension obligations recognised in the balance sheet. Knowledgeable actuaries determined the following sensitivities based on a detailed evaluation. A change in the individual parameters by 0.25 percentage points or in mortality by one year amid otherwise unchanged assumptions would have had the following effects on the pension liabilities as at the reporting date:

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS				
€ million	2025		2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate	-2	2	-3	3
Change in projected future salary	0	-0	0	-0
Change in projected future benefit	2	-2	3	-2
Change in mortality	-2	2	-0	0

The pension liabilities are measured annually as at the reporting date. The average residual maturity of the pension liabilities was 14 years as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: 16 years). Employer contributions for the subsequent financial year are expected to be at the previous year's level.

Multi-employer (benefit) plans

Some pension liabilities of the SEFE Group are partially funded by assets. The corresponding pension plans, which are multi-employer (benefit) plans involving several employers, are implemented with the legally independent BASF Pension Fund VVaG. The pension fund aims to diversify risk and therefore invests the assets accumulated through contributions in shares in its affiliated entities, shares in investment funds and in directly owned fixed-income securities, real estate and building loans.

For the first time since 2022, the pension fund did not provide the required information on the amount of the assets. For this reason, the plans are continued as defined contribution plans in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19.34.

Since 2016, the joint pension plans of several employers have existed only within the framework of extraordinary memberships, in which the entitlements earned until then are continued but and no new ones are earned. As a result, neither SEFE Group companies nor the employees of the Group who continue to participate in the plans as extraordinary members make contributions to the pension fund. Any obligation to make additional payments exists only to the extent required under the statutory subsidiary responsibility. A resulting subsequent payment obligation for the SEFE Group cannot be determined precisely due to the limited access to the necessary information. The pension fund to date has not made any additional payment demands in this context and the SEFE Group has not made any payments for any potential underfunding.

26 Financing liabilities

FINANCING LIABILITIES

€ million	Short-term			Long-term			
	Cash pool liabilities	Loans	Other liabilities to banks	Lease liabilities	Loans	Other liabilities to banks	Lease liabilities
1 January 2024	203		0	144			472
Changes to the scope of consolidation	-203	1,069	16	2	355	6	1
Remeasurement				0			24
Additions		209	1	25	1	0	23
Disposals		-221	-9	-172	-6	-1	
Interest compounding				5			11
Transfers				147			-147
Exchange rate differences				7			13
Total 31 December 2024		1,057	8	159	349	5	397
Changes to the scope of consolidation	0						
Remeasurement				1	-9		5
Additions		4	1	2	1,801	0	13
Disposals		-1,111	-9	-165	-350	-1	-0
Interest compounding				4			10
Transfers		120		130	-120		-130
Exchange rate differences		-0		-13			-20
Total 31 December 2025	0	70		118	1,673	4	275

The loan inflows totalling EUR 1,800 million relate to the refinancing of the WIGA subgroup. The outstanding loans payable of EUR 1,461 million as at the previous reporting date were repaid ahead of schedule during the financial year. Under the financing agreements, a leverage covenant ratio has been defined that the Group must meet as at the end of every quarter. The covenant ratio is significantly below the specified maximum value in both the financial year under review and in the planning period.

The prepayment risk associated with financing liabilities is therefore deemed to be very low. The SEFE Group continues to have access to a KfW credit line totalling EUR 2,500 million. In addition, the Group, as at the reporting date, had guarantee lines totalling EUR 2,387 million and corresponding foreign exchange lines (FX lines). The KfW credit line is secured through assets pledged by the Group. The expected cash outflows are presented in Note 31.

The following table shows the development of expected credit losses on financial guarantees:

DEVELOPMENT OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

€ million	Lifetime expected credit losses on credit-impaired financial assets
1 January 2024	13
Additions	5
Total 31 December 2024	18
Additions	1
Exchange rate differences	0
Total 31 December 2025	18

27 Trade and other payables

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

€ million	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Trade payables	2,225		2,952	
Contract liabilities	13		15	
Outstanding invoices	342		388	
Other liabilities	79	3	77	2
Primary financial instruments and contract liabilities	2,658	3	3,431	2
Prepayments received	64		31	
Payables from other taxes	192		272	
Deferred income	1	3	3	3
Other liabilities	256	3	305	3
Total trade and other payables	2,915	7	3,736	5

Trade payables were lower in December 2025 compared to December 2024. This decrease is due to lower natural gas prices at the end of 2025 compared to the same period of the previous year. Information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 37. Contract liabilities as defined in IFRS 15 are not financial instruments.

Payables from other taxes are as follows:

PAYABLES FROM OTHER TAXES		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Value added tax	106	155
Other taxes	86	117
Total payables from other taxes	192	272

28 Derivative financial liabilities

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

€ million	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Commodity derivatives	610	306	1,247	345
Foreign currency derivatives	83	16	12	4
Other derivatives			15	
Total derivative financial liabilities	693	322	1,274	349

The change in the carrying amounts of derivative financial liabilities and assets compared to the previous year's reporting date is attributable to the market price quotations as at 31 December 2025.

29 Subscribed capital and capital reserve

Share capital consists of one fully-paid-in share at a par value of EUR 25 thousand.

As at 31 December 2025, the capital reserve amounted to EUR 5,817 million (previous year: EUR 6,251 million). The decrease in the capital reserve is due to a payment to the shareholder totalling EUR 434 million.

Notes to the consolidated cash flow statement

30 Dividends paid

No dividend was paid to the shareholder in the year under review, as in the previous year.

Other notes

31 Financial instruments and risk management

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities according to IFRS 9, as well as a reconciliation to the carrying amounts in the balance sheet:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – BOOK VALUES AND FAIR VALUES

€ million	2025				
	Measurement according to IFRS 9			Measurement according to IFRS 16 Leases	Out of scope IFRS 9
	Book value 31 December 2025	Book value 31 December 2025	Fair value 31 December 2025		
Cash and cash equivalents	409	409	409		
Trade and other receivables	3,557	3,554	3,554	3	
Short-term contract assets	267				267
Other assets	357	297	297		60
Short-term derivative financial assets	912	912	912		
Long-term derivative financial assets	1,008	1,008	1,008		
Loans	21	21	21		
Other investments	35	35	35		
Other non-current assets	35				35
Other long-term receivables	17	6	6	11	
Financial assets	6,617	6,241	6,241	14	362
Short-term financial liabilities	-207	-89	-89	-118	
Long-term financial liabilities	-1,952	-1,677	-1,677	-275	
Short-term trade and other payables	-2,646	-2,646	-2,646		
Short-term contract liabilities	-13				-13
Long-term trade and other payables	-3	-3	-3		
Short-term derivative financial liabilities	-693	-693	-693		
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	-322	-322	-322		
Financial liabilities	-5,835	-5,429	-5,429	-393	-13
Total net financial instruments	781	812	812	-379	349

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – BOOK VALUES AND FAIR VALUES

€ million	2024				
	Measurement according to IFRS 9			Measurement according to IFRS 16 Leases	Out of scope IFRS 9
	Book value 31 December 2024	Book value 31 December 2024	Fair value 31 December 2024		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,218	1,218	1,218		
Trade and other receivables	4,122	4,118	4,118	4	
Short-term contract assets	302				302
Short-term derivative financial assets	867	867	867		
Long-term derivative financial assets	314	314	314		
Other investments	14	14	14		
Other long-term receivables	22	15	15	7	
Financial assets	6,860	6,546	6,546	11	302
Short-term financial liabilities	-1,242	-1,083	-1,083	-159	
Long-term financial liabilities	-751	-355	-355	-397	
Short-term trade and other payables	-3,417	-3,417	-3,417		
Short-term contract liabilities	-15				-15
Long-term trade and other payables	-2	-2	-2		
Short-term derivative financial liabilities	-1,274	-1,274	-1,274		
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	-349	-349	-349		
Financial liabilities	-7,049	-6,478	-6,478	-556	-15
Total net financial instruments	-189	68	68	-545	287

Other notes

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO IFRS 9

	31 December 2025				
	Financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments at amortised cost	Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	Financial guarantee contracts/loan commitments	Total measurement according to IFRS 9
€ million					
Cash and cash equivalents		409			409
Trade and other receivables	46	3,508			3,554
Other assets	297				297
Short-term derivative financial assets	912				912
Long-term derivative financial assets	1,008				1,008
Loans		21			21
Other investments	20		15		35
Other long-term receivables		6			6
Financial assets	2,282	3,944	15		6,241
Short-term financial liabilities		-70		-18	-89
Long-term financial liabilities		-1,677			-1,677
Short-term trade and other payables		-2,646			-2,646
Long-term trade and other payables		-3			-3
Short-term derivative financial liabilities	-693				-693
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	-322				-322
Financial liabilities	-1,015	-4,396		-18	-5,429
Total net financial instruments	1,267	-452	15	-18	812

For short- and long-term derivative financial assets and liabilities classified as Financial Instruments Mandatorily Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), changes in fair value are immediately recognised in the Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation, with exception of the effective portion in hedging relationships. The effects of hedge accounting are explained in more detail in the “Hedge accounting” part of this section.

The trade receivables reported as mandatorily measured at fair value are those receivables that are potentially available for sale under a factoring agreement. The SEFE Group classifies the receivables portfolio still on its balance sheet within the factoring programme to the ‘hold for sale’ business model in accordance with IFRS 9. These receivables are therefore recognised at fair value through profit or loss until their disposal.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO IFRS 9

	31 December 2024				
	Financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments at amortised cost	Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	Financial guarantee contracts/loan commitments	Total measurement according to IFRS 9
€ million					
Cash and cash equivalents		1,218			1,218
Trade and other receivables		4,118			4,118
Short-term derivative financial assets	867				867
Long-term derivative financial assets	314				314
Other investments	14		0		14
Other long-term receivables		15			15
Financial assets	1,195	5,352	0		6,546
Short-term financial liabilities		-1,065		-18	-1,083
Long-term financial liabilities		-355			-355
Short-term trade and other payables		-3,417			-3,417
Long-term trade and other payables		-2			-2
Short-term derivative financial liabilities	-1,274				-1,274
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	-349				-349
Financial liabilities	-1,623	-4,838		-18	-6,478
Total net financial instruments	-428	513	0	-18	68

Other notes

NET GAINS / LOSSES FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

€ million	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities measured at FVTPL (mandatorily)	Derivatives designated as a hedging instrument in cash flow hedge accounting	Financial guarantee contracts	Total
2025						
From subsequent measurement at FV			553	289		842
Change in loss allowance	16				-1	15
Net gains from foreign currency exchange differences	262	-63	4			204
Interest income	79					79
Interest expense		-112				-112
Result from other investments			7			7
Fee income/expense	-1	-0				-1
Total net gains and losses	356	-175	564	289	-1	1,033
Of which through profit or loss	356	-175	564		-1	745
Of which recognised directly in equity				289		289
2024						
From subsequent measurement at FV			-589	-890		-1,479
Change in loss allowance	-3				-5	-9
Net gains from foreign currency exchange differences	-122	144	2			23
Interest income	116					116
Interest expense		-90				-90
Result from other investments			1			1
Fee income/expense	-1	-0				-1
Total net gains and losses	-10	54	-586	-890	-5	-1,438
Of which through profit or loss	-10	54	-586		-5	-547
Of which recognised directly in equity				-890		-890

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

The following tables, which are based on the IFRS valuation hierarchy, show the SEFE Group's financial assets and liabilities that were recognised at fair value as at the reporting date. The financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the

lowest input factor that is important overall for the measurement of fair value. The assessment made by the SEFE Group of the importance of a specific input for the fair value measurement requires discretionary management decisions. This assessment can influence the measurement of financial assets and liabilities, and their classification within the measurement hierarchy:

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

€ million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2025				
Derivative financial assets:				
Short-term	155	681	77	912
Long-term	169	222	616	1,008
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Short-term	-276	-389	-27	-693
Long-term	-190	-107	-26	-322
Trade and other receivables		343		343
Other investments			35	35
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	-143	750	675	1,282
31 December 2024				
Derivative financial assets:				
Short-term	235	588	44	867
Long-term	152	152	10	314
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Short-term	-382	-878	-14	-1,274
Long-term	-143	-202	-4	-349
Other investments			14	14
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	-138	-340	50	-428

Levels of the fair value hierarchy

The SEFE Group classifies its financial instruments measured at fair value in Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 includes those financial instruments for which the fair value is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities traded on an active market is determined as at the financial reporting date based on the average market prices. However, there are financial assets and liabilities for which the fair value is determined using the bid price for open net positions in financials assets and the ask price for open net positions for financial liabilities. Financial instruments for which only individual input factors are observable on the market are classified under Level 2.

Derivative financial instruments that are not traded on an active market or which are not based on observable market evidence are allocated to Level 3. In these cases, the fair value is determined using a valuation technique. These techniques include reference to recent transactions, comparison with the current fair value of a nearly identical financial instrument, DCF methods and option pricing models. To measure fair value, the Group uses valuation techniques and inputs that it considers to be reliable. When doing so, it also makes assumptions that are based mainly on the market conditions prevailing on the respective financial reporting date. In order to determine the fair value of embedded and written purchase options, the Group uses internally developed valuation models that include forwards with unsecured volumes. Estimates are necessary in these models for inputs such as implied volatility, correlations, returns or long-term price assumptions. These estimates have a material influence on the resulting measurements.

Most of the derivative financial instruments classified in Level 3 comprise commodity purchase agreements with extended delivery profiles and power-interconnector contracts. For valuation purposes, the Group uses proprietary models with unobservable parameters in which the fair value upon initial recognition differs from the transaction price. The model price is subsequently calibrated to match the transaction price.

As in the previous year, the impact of changes to non-observable parameters on the fair values of Level 3-derivative financial instruments was not material as at 31 December 2025.

No reclassifications were undertaken in the 2025 financial year between the levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Change in Level 3 items measured at fair value

MOVEMENTS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE UNDER LEVEL 3

€ million	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Other investments	Total
1 January 2024	9	-80	14	-57
Changes to the scope of consolidation			1	1
Exchange rate differences	1	-2		-1
Additions	53	-15		38
Disposals	-9	80	-1	70
Total 31 December 2024	54	-17	14	50
Changes 1 January – 31 December 2024	45	63	-1	107
Of which in net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation	44	65		109
Of which in result from investments			-1	-1
Of which directly in equity in other reserves	1	-2		-1
1 January 2025	54	-17	14	50
Exchange rate differences	-15	2		-13
Additions	696	-50	39	685
Disposals	-42	13	-17	-47
Total 31 December 2025	693	-53	35	675
Changes 1 January – 31 December 2025	639	-35	21	625
Of which in net result from trading, hedging and foreign currency translation	56	-37		19
Of which in result from investments			6	6
Of which settlements	598		-17	581
Of which directly in equity in changes in fair values of available-for-sale financial assets			33	33
Of which directly in equity in other reserves	-15	2		-13

Other notes

The unrealised gains and losses from derivative financial assets and liabilities held as at the end of the reporting period that were classified under Level 3 correspond to their carrying amount (i.e. the fair value of these assets or liabilities) as at 31 December 2025 due to their short terms.

The unrealised gains and losses from other financial assets that were measured at fair value through profit or loss under Level 3 and were held as at the end of the reporting period relate to other investments and totalled EUR 5 million for the 2025 financial year (previous year: EUR -2 million).

Risks from derivative financial instruments, including foreign currency derivatives, were taken into account in the market risk limit of the entities holding the instrument. For further information on risk management, refer to the explanatory material contained in the Group management report.

The following table shows the changes in the deferred day-one gains or losses. Explanatory material regarding the accounting treatment can be found in the summary of significant accounting policies in the “Financial instruments” section.

DEFERRED DAY-ONE GAINS AND LOSSES		
€ million	2025	2024
Fair value of contracts not recognised through the statement of comprehensive income at 1 January	-2	
Exchange rate differences	-0	
Initial fair value of new contracts not recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	25	4
Fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the year	-14	-5
Total fair value of contracts not recognised through the statement of comprehensive income at 31 December	9	-2

The Group enters into master netting agreements and collateral agreements with its counterparties in connection with some financial instruments. These agreements entitle the Group to net a counterparty’s receivables and payables in the event of a default by the counterparty. In addition, the Group may liquidate any collateral and offset the proceeds against the net amount of the counterparty’s liabilities.

The following two tables provide information on offsetting effects recognised in the balance sheet, as well as on the financial effects of potential offsetting for instruments that are subject to legally enforceable offsetting arrangements or similar agreements.

The Potential Offsetting column discloses the amounts subject to a netting arrangement but which were not offset in the balance sheet because the conditions for offsetting were not fulfilled. This column also contains collateral received or furnished in relation to total

assets and total liabilities, as well as the received or pledged amounts of collateral in the form of cash or financial instruments which do not fulfil the conditions for offsetting in the balance sheet.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS OFFSETTING

€ million	Gross amounts recognised	Offsetting	Net amounts recognised	Potential offsetting	Net amounts after potential offsetting
31 December 2025					
Cash and cash equivalents	409		409		409
Trade receivables	6,891	3,310	3,582	627	2,954
Other assets	328		328		328
Interest receivables	0		0		0
Loans	41		41		41
Derivative financial assets	11,031	9,112	1,920	938	981
Total financial instruments assets	18,702	12,422	6,280	1,566	4,714
Trade payables	5,534	3,310	2,225	627	1,597
Other liabilities	72		72		72
Interest liabilities	2		2		2
Borrowings	1,747		1,747		1,747
Derivative financial liabilities	10,127	9,112	1,015	938	77
Total financial instruments liabilities	17,483	12,422	5,061	1,566	3,496
31 December 2024					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,219		1,219		1,219
Trade receivables	6,669	2,366	4,304	645	3,659
Other assets	228		228		228
Interest receivables	3		3		3
Loans	38		38		38
Derivative financial assets	12,673	11,491	1,181	955	226
Total financial instruments assets	20,830	13,857	6,973	1,600	5,373
Trade payables	5,318	2,366	2,952	645	2,307
Other liabilities	68		68		68
Interest liabilities	3		3		3
Borrowings	1,419		1,419		1,419
Derivative financial liabilities	13,114	11,491	1,623	955	667
Total financial instruments liabilities	19,922	13,857	6,065	1,600	4,465

Market risk

Market risks are risks of losses resulting from changes in market factors (e.g. commodity prices, exchange rates, interest rates, quantities, etc.). The SEFE Group's exposure to market risks is variable and depends on current market conditions, expectations regarding future prices or volatilities, as well as the current composition of the Group's assets and liabilities.

The Group uses a VaR metric to monitor and analyse its exposure to market risk. VaR is an estimate of the potential loss on a given position or portfolio over a defined holding period under normal market conditions and within a predetermined statistical confidence level. The SEFE Group uses a Monte Carlo simulation method to calculate the VaR. This calculation is based on a confidence level of 95 % and an assumed holding period of one day.

Management has approved VaR limits for all trading activities, reviews these limits regularly and monitors compliance. The Group acknowledges that VaR alone is insufficient to reliably predict the extent of potential losses. It therefore uses additional tools to monitor market risks, such as stress tests and sensitivity analyses.

Management decides on the need to adjust the market risk profile based on the VaR as well as taking into account the approved limits and other risk management tools. The 95 % trading VaR amounted to EUR 12 million as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: EUR 20 million), and the average 95 % trading VaR during the year was EUR 17 million (previous year: EUR 19 million). These VaR values are within the limits set for the Group.

Hedge accounting

The Group applies the hedge accounting provisions set out in IFRS 9 by classifying hedging relationships as either cash flow hedges, fair value hedges or hedges of a net investment in foreign operations.

The Group did not have any hedging relationships in the 2025 and 2024 financial years that were classified as fair value hedges or as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

The SEFE Group is exposed to fluctuating cash flows primarily as a result of its sales business for natural gas, power and LNG. To mitigate this risk, the SEFE Group carries out various types of hedging transactions.

In the 2025 financial year, the SEFE Group entered into interest rate swaps to hedge against fluctuations in the cash flows of a long-term loan linked to the 6-month Euribor rate. The hedging relationship was classified as a cash flow hedge. A significant portion of the loan volume was designated as a hedged item in the hedge relationship, while the remaining portion is economically hedged.

The following table, which relates to each risk category that the Group has hedged and for which the Group applies hedge accounting, shows which risk exists, which hedging instruments are used and the type of hedging relationship that is applied.

RISK CATEGORIES				
Risk category	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Type of hedging instruments	Type of hedging relationships
Market risk – commodity prices	Future commercial transactions with natural gas, power and LNG	VaR, cash flow forecasting	Commodity forwards/futures and swaps	Cash flow hedge
Market risk – foreign exchange rates	Future commercial transactions in foreign currency	VaR, cash flow forecasting	Foreign currency forwards	Cash flow hedge
Interest rate risk	Future cash flows from variable-rate financial liabilities	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps	Cash flow hedge

The Group obtains hedging instruments if an economic relationship exists with the hedged item. Cash flow hedge accounting is applied to protect the Group against fluctuations associated with future cash flows. These fluctuations result from future, highly probable sales and purchases of natural gas and power, and highly probable purchases and sales of LNG. In addition, the SEFE Group used interest rate swaps in 2025 to convert the variable-rate interest payments of a financing liability based on EURIBOR into fixed payments. The volatility of cash flows is measured in the functional currency of the entity in which the underlying risk exists.

The SEFE Group designates as a hedged item all risks connected with a specific transaction that is highly likely to occur, with the exception of some cash flow hedges. In these exceptions, only one risk component is designated as a hedged item. For the latter type of hedging relationship, the SEFE Group considers it appropriate to hedge one risk component in order to improve the depiction of the risk management objective regarding the availability and liquidity of the hedging instruments in the underlying market.

The risk components are determined as separately identifiable and reliably measurable components, either based on the contractual price conditions or on the analysis of the market structure and the broker prices of the position.

The underlying risks are deemed to be a hedged risk component plus a margin or other risk components. The historical prices have demonstrated a high degree of correlation between the hedged risk component and the underlying risks.

The Group assumes that all hedged risk exposures for which hedge accounting has been applied have an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, as the hedging instruments used are economically related to the underlying hedged risk. The SEFE Group assesses the effectiveness of the hedging relationship qualitatively by comparing the critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item. These terms must either match or be closely aligned. The effectiveness of hedging relationships is also reviewed retrospectively in order to meet the effectiveness requirements on an ongoing basis.

The Group does not perform a retrospective assessment of the effectiveness of cash flow hedges for hedging interest rate risk because the relevant contractual terms (notional amount, variable interest rate, payment dates) between the hedging instrument and the hedged item are identical, thus constituting a critical terms match.

If the hedging relationship is effective, the gains and losses from hedging instruments are initially recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve. These are recycled through profit or loss into the statement of comprehensive income as soon as the expected cash flows affect profit and loss. In contrast, the ineffective portion is recognised through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income in the line item Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation in Operating Activities.

All changes in equity in connection with cash flow hedges are reported in the cash flow hedge reserve in the statement of changes in equity.

The SEFE Group has prepared the necessary documentation in accordance with IFRS 9. This documentation sets out, for each type of hedging strategy, the hedging instrument, the hedged item and the method to measure the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

Effects of hedging instruments on the consolidated balance sheet

The effects that hedging instruments had on the Group's net assets are set out in the following tables:

HEDGING INSTRUMENTS - COMMODITY PRICE RISK

€ million				
Risk category	Type of hedging relationships	Allocation of hedging instruments to balance sheet items	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments	Change in fair value of hedging instruments *
2025				
Commodity price risk	Cash flow hedge	Short-term derivative financial assets	828	111
		Long-term derivative financial assets	149	-78
		Short-term derivative financial liabilities	862	327
		Long-term derivative financial liabilities	194	115
2024				
Commodity price risk	Cash flow hedge	Short-term derivative financial assets	1,010	1,697
		Long-term derivative financial assets	221	-33
		Short-term derivative financial liabilities	1,291	-582
		Long-term derivative financial liabilities	304	-116

* Serves as the basis for identifying ineffectiveness in the reporting period.

HEDGING INSTRUMENTS - INTEREST RATE RISK

€ million				
Risk category	Type of hedging relationships	Allocation of hedging instruments to balance sheet items	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments	Change in fair value of hedging instruments *
2025				
Interest rate risk	Cash flow hedge	Long-term derivative financial assets	10	10

* Serves as the basis for identifying ineffectiveness in the reporting period.

Other notes

MATURITIES OF COMMODITY PRICE RISK HEDGES

Risk category	< 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total
31 December 2025						
Cash flow hedge – natural gas related products						
Forward, futures and swap contracts (purchases):						
Quantity (in 1,000 m ³)	16,511,375	11,782,418	10,014,115	8,167,442	297	46,475,648
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 m ³)	362.86	325.23	294.29	210.22	265.86	311.72
Forward, futures and swap contracts (sales):						
Quantity (in 1,000 m ³)	16,553,618	12,777,510	7,078,742	3,957,263		40,367,132
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 m ³)	368.43	349.06	329.56	276.78		346.50
Cash flow hedge – oil						
Forward, futures and swap contracts (purchases):						
Quantity (in 1,000 t)	2,525	1,627	294			4,446
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 t)	407,288.83	411,265.14	417,025.38			409,387.98
Forward, futures and swap contracts (sales):						
Quantity (in 1,000 t)	1,560	1,202	1,691	1,137		5,589
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 t)	405,262.66	400,269.25	404,512.56	417,345.32		406,420.89
Cash flow hedge – power and renewable energy certificates						
Forward contracts (purchases):						
Quantity (in 1,000 kWh)	892,520	606,696	542,222	286,458		2,327,897
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 kWh)	99.14	95.63	89.46	86.65		94.43
Forward contracts (sales):						
Quantity (in 1,000 kWh)	153,495	115,451	179,840	45,668		494,454
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 kWh)	82.27	77.88	81.87	89.32		81.75
31 December 2024						
Cash flow hedge – natural gas related products						
Forward, futures and swap contracts (purchases):						
Quantity (in 1,000 m ³)	15,766,702	12,452,675	12,163,239	3,112,000		43,494,616
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 m ³)	443.09	420.35	378.10	368.75		413.09
Forward, futures and swap contracts (sales):						
Quantity (in 1,000 m ³)	16,827,920	13,359,751	12,497,523	2,394,372		45,079,566
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 m ³)	451.23	425.27	388.44	364.26		421.51
Cash flow hedge – oil						
Forward, futures and swap contracts (purchases):						
Quantity (in 1,000 t)	1,926	967	670			3,562
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 t)	508,044.19	499,404.58	495,169.83			503,278.43
Cash flow hedge – power and renewable energy certificates						
Forward contracts (purchases):						
Quantity (in 1,000 kWh)	704,927	585,580	635,686	105,627		2,031,820
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 kWh)	114.24	110.34	107.79	88.19		109.74
Forward contracts (sales):						
Quantity (in 1,000 kWh)	151,524	112,261	201,368	31,723		496,876
Weighted average price (in EUR/1,000 kWh)	117.02	104.25	83.58	85.98		98.60

The values disclosed below relate to foreign exchange forward contracts that were concluded in combination with commodity hedging instruments in order to hedge LNG shipments:

MATURITIES OF HEDGES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Local currency	Foreign currency	Risk category	< 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	Total
31 December 2025							
Foreign exchange risk							
USD	EUR	Highly probable forecast sales in foreign currency					
		Notional amount in foreign currency	1,355	839	378	247	2,819
		Notional amount in local currency	1,537	965	439	298	3,240
		Weighted average exchange rate	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.83	0.86
Highly probable forecast purchases in foreign currency							
		Notional amount in foreign currency	354	240	79	286	960
		Notional amount in local currency	411	284	94	350	1,139
		Weighted average exchange rate	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.84
31 December 2024							
Foreign exchange risk							
USD	EUR	Highly probable forecast sales in foreign currency					
		Notional amount in foreign currency	1,673	503	1,014		3,190
		Notional amount in local currency	1,838	554	1,137		3,529
		Weighted average exchange rate	0.91	0.91	0.89		0.90
Highly probable forecast purchases in foreign currency							
		Notional amount in foreign currency	162	14	82		258
		Notional amount in local currency	176	16	92		283
		Weighted average exchange rate	0.92	0.90	0.89		0.90

Other notes

The following table contains the terms of the derivatives used for interest rate hedging. The Group uses amortising interest rate swaps for cash flow hedge. The amortised notional amount is shown as the notional amount due for the respective period.

MATURITIES OF INTEREST RATE RISK HEDGES					
€ million	< 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	Total
Risk category					
31 December 2025					
Interest rate risk					
Cash flow hedge					
Notional amount of hedging instruments	17	17	35	961	1,030
Secured average interest rate (%)	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20

Hedged items

The disclosures on the hedged items from cash flow hedges as at the reporting date are presented below:

HEDGED ITEMS – CASH FLOW HEDGE			
€ million	Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Balance in cash flow hedge reserves for continuing hedges	Balance in cash flow hedge reserves from hedge relationships *
31 December 2025			
Commodity price risk:			
Highly probable forecast sale	981	1,522	545
Highly probable forecast purchase	-484	-1,845	-341
Total commodity price risk	498	-323	204
Interest rate risk:			
Variable interest rate borrowings	10	10	
Total interest rate risk	10	10	
31 December 2024			
Commodity price risk:			
Highly probable forecast sale	-8,509	1,427	-116
Highly probable forecast purchase	9,457	-1,642	-1
Total commodity price risk	948	-215	-118

* Without continued application of hedge accounting.

HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS – CASH FLOW HEDGE

€ million	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in PL	Reclassification from CFH reserve to consolidated statement of comprehensive income *		
			Revenue	Cost of materials	Net result from trading, hedging and exchange rate differences
2025					
Commodity price risk	321	14	1,478	-1,715	131
Interest rate risk	11				-1
2024					
Commodity price risk	-448	6	-3,290	3,164	-410

* Analogous to the hedged item.

No ineffective hedging relationships in connection with the Group's end-customer and sales business were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. This recognition treatment is appropriate because the terms and conditions of the hedging instrument and the hedged item are identical. The hedging relationship is therefore fully effective. The same applies for interest rate hedges through interest rate swaps. The ineffectiveness of the hedging transactions in connection with the hedging of the LNG business results from differences in the time, location and benchmark basis between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.

The reclassification through profit or loss into the line item Net Result from Trading, Hedging and Foreign Currency Translation includes hedging transactions for LNG deliveries realised during the financial year, which were used for both trading and sales contracts with customers.

Counterparty credit risk

The SEFE Group's counterparty credit risk results primarily from its equity investments and financings, as well as from the marketing, trading and project activities carried out by Group companies. In addition, counterparty credit risk also results from bank balances.

The Group monitors the primary default risks of individual counterparties using risk categories. These risks must remain within approved limits. The credit limits for counterparties are approved by the SEFE Group's management and certain persons to whom it has delegated the appropriate authority. Each counterparty is assigned an internal rating. If available, this internal rating is based on external ratings; otherwise, an internal methodology is applied to determine the rating. The internal rating defines the maximum acceptable exposure that may be entered into with that counterparty. The SEFE Group's Risk Committee (RC) approves the internal methodology used to determine the rating. To ensure that the limit resulting from the internal rating is not exceeded, the credit exposure with each counterparty is monitored on a daily basis.

Credit risk

To calculate the credit VaR, credit risks are also consolidated at Group level and assessed using a VaR model. For the Group, financial instruments with ratings from AAA to BBB- are considered to have a low credit risk. To determine whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group uses external ratings (where available) and internal ratings. For the end-customer-oriented business, the SEFE Group defines a default as having occurred when receivables are more than 90 days past due or are deemed definitely uncollectible.

The SEFE Group’s policy on writing off trade receivables in the end-customer business requires that amounts are derecognised if they are deemed to be definitely uncollectible. Examples of this definitive uncollectibility include:

- The counterparty is in insolvency proceedings or is undergoing a financial restructuring.
- The collection of the debts is deemed uneconomical.
- The debts were forwarded to a collection agency and have been overdue for more than one year.

The Group’s policy regarding the write-off of trade receivables not related to end-customer sales, as well as trade receivables of the trading business, is to write off receivables only when a specific review of the individual case determines that the receivable is definitely uncollectible.

The Group takes this approach because of the higher credit quality associated with these counterparties and the lower expected probability of default. We calculate the expected loss ratio based on the probability-of-default (PD) of the counterparty, multiplied by the loss-given-default (LGD) ratio. This approach uses both historical and forward-looking data, such as ratings, audited financial statements, prices for credit default swaps, as well as sector and entity-specific analyses of the prospects of the respective counterparty.

The following table shows the credit quality of the Group’s financial assets and other items based on their gross carrying amount, as well as the Group’s maximum default risk per credit risk rating level:

CREDIT LOSS EXPOSURE					
€ million	Asset category/ financial guarantees	Expected 12-month credit loss	Lifetime expected credit loss for credit-impaired financial assets	Simplified approach for trade receivables, lease receivables	Total
31 December 2025					
BBB- to AAA	Cash and cash equivalents	407			407
	Trade and other receivables	17		2,818	2,836
	Loans granted	21			21
B- to BB+	Other long-term receivables	5			5
	Cash and cash equivalents	0			0
	Trade and other receivables	5		608	613
C to CCC+	Other long-term receivables	8			8
	Cash and cash equivalents	2			2
	Trade and other receivables	1	25	354	381
D	Other long-term receivables	5			5
	Cash and cash equivalents	0			0
	Trade and other receivables		0	23	23
	Provision for financial guarantees		18		18
31 December 2024					
BBB- to AAA	Cash and cash equivalents	1,216			1,216
	Trade and other receivables	19	0	3,459	3,478
	Other long-term receivables	14			14
B- to BB+	Cash and cash equivalents	1			1
	Trade and other receivables	5		618	623
	Other long-term receivables	8			8
C to CCC+	Cash and cash equivalents	1			1
	Trade and other receivables	4	176	351	531
	Other long-term receivables	0			0
D	Cash and cash equivalents	1			1
	Trade and other receivables		40	179	219
	Loans granted		16		16
	Other long-term receivables		2		2
	Provision for financial guarantees		18		18

Liquidity risk

LIQUIDITY RISK FROM PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

€ million	< 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	> 5 years
31 December 2025					
Cash receipts for:					
Cash and cash equivalents	409				
Trade receivables, gross	3,231	305			
Other non-interest bearing receivables short-term	27	2			
Other interest bearing receivables short-term	13	7			
Loans		2	3	8	8
Other long-term receivables	1		4	7	6
Total cash receipts for primary financial instruments	3,680	316	7	14	15
Cash payments for:					
Short-term borrowing/current part long term borrowing	40	30			
Lease liabilities short-term	64	58			
Trade payables short-term	2,225	0			
Accrued invoices	312	30	0		
Other short-term debts	77	2			
Long-term borrowings	1	1	59	1,617	
Lease liabilities long-term			106	133	45
Primary financial instruments long-term				3	
Total cash payments for primary financial instruments	2,718	121	165	1,753	45
31 December 2024					
Cash receipts for:					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,219				
Trade receivables, gross	3,668	633			2
Other non-interest bearing receivables short-term	208	15			
Other interest bearing receivables short-term	14	7			
Loans					16
Other long-term receivables			6	4	15
Total cash receipts for primary financial instruments	5,109	656	6	4	34
Cash payments for:					
Short-term borrowing/current part long term borrowing	1,065				
Lease liabilities short-term	88	73			
Trade payables short-term	2,945	8			
Accrued invoices	366	22			
Other short-term debts	71	6			
Long-term borrowings	6	7	14	40	288
Lease liabilities long-term	0		128	211	75
Primary financial instruments long-term			0	2	
Total cash payments for primary financial instruments	4,540	116	142	253	363

LIQUIDITY RISKS FROM DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

€ million	< 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	> 5 years
31 December 2025					
Cash receipts for:					
Commodity derivatives	13,682	7,780	6,218	1,563	4
Foreign currency derivatives	12	3	3	1	
Interest rate derivatives	2	3	8	33	
Total cash receipts for derivatives	13,697	7,786	6,229	1,597	4
Cash payments for:					
Commodity derivatives	12,745	7,355	5,593	1,097	
Foreign currency derivatives	56	27	11	5	
Total cash payments for derivatives	12,801	7,382	5,604	1,102	
31 December 2024					
Cash receipts for:					
Commodity derivatives	11,440	6,649	5,104	1,013	
Foreign currency derivatives	91	47	46		
Interest rate derivatives	10	5	7	19	3
Total cash receipts for derivatives	11,541	6,700	5,157	1,032	3
Cash payments for:					
Commodity derivatives	12,356	7,193	5,789	1,152	
Foreign currency derivatives	9	3	4		
Other derivatives	15				
Total cash payments for derivatives	12,380	7,196	5,793	1,152	

The tables above show the contractual undiscounted cash flows within the relevant maturities, which are based on the remaining contractual term as at the reporting date.

32 Leases

MOVEMENTS OF LEASE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

€ million	Finance lease receivables			Total	Finance lease liabilities			Total
	Short-term	Loss allowance (short-term)	Long-term		Short-term	Long-term		
1 January 2024	6	-1	26	31	144	472	617	
Changes to the scope of consolidation					2	1	2	
Remeasurement		1	-14	-14	0	24	25	
Recognition of new leases	2		1	3	25	23	48	
Principal / repayment	-7			-7	-172		-172	
Interest compounding (P&L effective)	0		0	0	5	11	17	
Depreciation and impairment (P&L effective)		-2	-1	-3				
Transfer long-term to short-term	5		-5		147	-147		
Exchange rate difference	0	-0	0	0	7	13	21	
Total 31 December 2024	7	-3	7	11	159	397	556	
Remeasurement		3	2	4	1	5	6	
Recognition of new leases	0		6	7	2	13	15	
Principal / repayment	-7		-2	-9	-165	-0	-165	
Interest compounding (P&L effective)	0		0	0	4	10	14	
Depreciation and impairment (P&L effective)			0	0				
Transfer long-term to short-term	3		-3		130	-130		
Exchange rate difference	-0		-0	-0	-13	-20	-33	
Total 31 December 2025	3		11	14	118	275	393	

The finance lease receivables relate predominantly to sublet fibre optic cables and real estate, which are reported as a net investment in a property sublease.

Disclosures on lessee arrangements

The following expenses from activities as a lessee were recognised in profit and loss because these expenses were not included in the present value of the lease liability:

LEASE RELATED EXPENSE		
€ million	2025	2024
Expenses related to:		
Short-term leases	11	3
Leases of low-value assets	6	1
Variable lease payments	1	
Total lease-related expense	18	4
From core business	7	1
Other	11	3

As at 31 December 2025, the Group did not include potential future cash outflows totalling EUR 524 million (undiscounted) (previous year: EUR 537 million) in the lease liability because it could not be determined with sufficient certainty that the lease agreements will be extended or not terminated.

The total sum of the cash outflows from leases during the reporting period amounts to EUR 165 million (previous year: EUR 172 million).

Disclosures on lessor arrangements

Finance leases as lessor relate primarily to the sublease of fibre optic cables and office space. The receivables recognised in the balance sheet had the following maturity profile as at the reporting date:

€ million	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Minimum lease payments	Interest pro-portion	Present value	Minimum lease payments	Interest pro-portion	Present value
Due the following year 1	3	-0	3	7		7
Due the following years 2 to 5	10	-1	9	7	-1	7
Due over 5 years	2	-0	2	3		2
Total	15	-1	14	17	-1	16

The cash receipts from sublease agreements classified as operating leases totalled EUR 7 million in 2025 (previous year: EUR 14 million). The following cash receipts are expected in subsequent years from sublease agreements, which are accounted for as operating leases:

FUTURE SUBLEASE INCOME		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Following year 1	3	0
Total future sublease payments	3	0

In addition, the Group also leases its own property, plant and equipment. These agreements are classified as operating leases and include primarily a portfolio of fibre optic cables. The following cash receipts are expected in subsequent years:

FUTURE PAYMENTS FROM OPERATING LEASES		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Following year 1	13	14
Following years 2 to 5	56	57
Over 5 years	63	45
Total future payments from operating leases	132	115

33 Risks from legal disputes and litigation

The SEFE Group, as part of its normal course of business, is involved in both legal disputes and arbitration proceedings through the individual Group companies. If proceedings are pending, the Group recognised provisions for possible financial obligations arising from these proceedings if their occurrence is deemed probable. Please refer to Note 25. In these cases, additional financial risks cannot be ruled out.

34 Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist as at the reporting date that might affect the future net assets, financial position and result of operations of the SEFE Group.

35 Other financial commitments

The other financial obligations existing as at the reporting date for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment result from the planned investments of the transport companies.

OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Purchase commitments from investments in intangible assets (IAS 38.122a)	2	3
Purchase commitments from investments in property, plant, and equipment (IAS 16.74c)	215	266
Purchase commitments from investments	217	268
Total other financial commitments	217	268

The payment profile of the other financial commitments was as follows:

MATURITIES OF OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS		
€ million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Following year 1	32	51
Following years 2 to 5	177	218
Over 5 years	8	
Total other financial commitments	217	268

36 Remuneration of the Group auditor

The following remuneration was recognised in the financial year as expenses for the services rendered by the Group auditor.

GROUP AUDITOR'S REMUNERATIONS		
€ million	2025	2024
Annual statutory audit	1.2	1.1
Other auditing services	0.1	0.1
Other services	0.5	0.4
Total Group auditor's remunerations	1.8	1.5

37 Related party transactions

Related parties as defined in IAS 24 include entities that control or exercise a significant influence over the SEFE Group. In addition, related parties also include all companies that are controlled or significantly influenced by the SEFE Group, as well as their supervisory board members and key management personnel. Furthermore, this also includes the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy and the State Secretaries of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy.

All transactions with related parties were settled primarily by payment. Netting agreements were also used in a few cases. The outstanding assets and liabilities with related parties are settled in monetary form. Distributions of dividends are not included in these disclosures.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS				
€ million	Revenue and other income	Supplies and services received	Assets	Liabilities
2025				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Other companies of the Federal Republic of Germany	1,390	1,440	7	8
Joint ventures	1	0	0	10
Associated companies	15	-0	3	
Total transactions with related parties	1,406	1,440	10	18
2024				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Other companies of the Federal Republic of Germany	3,184	2,614	69	17
Joint ventures	8	17		7
Associated companies	12	6	4	
Total transactions with related parties	3,204	2,637	73	24

Other entities of the Federal Republic of Germany: The revenue realised with other entities of the Federal Republic of Germany (federal entities) relate predominantly (98.3 %) to natural gas and LNG deliveries as well as transport services to Uniper Global Commodities SE (previous year: 99.6 %), and to natural gas deliveries (1.0 %) to Deutsche Bahn companies (previous year: 0.3 %).

The goods and services purchased from federal entities consist of the following: natural gas deliveries from Uniper Global Commodities SE at 97.6 % (previous year: 98.0 %) and interest expense to KfW at 2.1 % (previous year: 1.9 %).

Debts owed to federal entities related to EUR 6 million in trade payables to Uniper Global Commodities SE (previous year: EUR 14 million) and EUR 1 million in interest liabilities to KfW (previous year: EUR 2 million).

Joint ventures: The liabilities owed to joint ventures relate to a loan from IKG to SEFE.

Associated companies: Income from associated companies relates mostly to interest income and interest accrued on loans to EKB amounting to EUR 12 million (previous year: EUR 3 million).

The balance of loss allowances recognised on receivables due from associated companies totalled EUR 18 million as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: EUR 20 million).

38 Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those individuals who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the Group's activities. They form the Management Council of the SEFE Group.

Management remuneration includes salaries, short- and long-term variable remuneration components, and payments for company pension schemes. There were no other types of remuneration.

MANAGEMENT REMUNERATIONS		
€ million	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	7.4	6.9
Post-employment benefits	0.1	0.1
Other long-term benefits	2.5	1.8
Total management remunerations	10.0	8.7

As at the reporting date, provisions for these commitments amounted to EUR 6.9 million (previous year: EUR 5.8 million).

As in the previous year, there were no retirement benefit obligations in relation to active and former Managing Directors.

39 Supervisory Board

The members of the Supervisory Board during the reporting period were:

- **Reinhard Gorenflos**
Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Entrepreneur
- **Doris Honold**
Vice Chair of the Supervisory Board, member of several supervisory boards, mainly in the financial sector and in the areas of climate finance and the trading of carbon
- **Stephan Kamphues**
Attorney
- **Dr Charlotte Senftleben-König**
Ministerial Counsellor in the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy
- **Dr Ing. Marie Sophie Jaroni**
Chief Executive Officer at thyssenkrupp Steel Europe AG
- **Prof Kai Christian Andrejewski**
Senior Partner at Agora Strategy Group AG

The members of the Supervisory Board received remuneration totalling EUR 251 thousand for their work in the reporting year (previous year: EUR 251 thousand). During the financial year, the members were not granted any advances or loans, nor did the Group enter into any contingent liabilities in favour of the members.

40 Material events after the reporting date

The conflict in the Middle East at the beginning of 2026 has significant effects on global energy prices and on energy transport through the region. The Group continuously monitors developments and analyses the potential impacts both on its own business activities and on key markets. The Group sources only a small portion of its LNG supplies from the region and its LNG portfolio is not materially impacted by the current restrictions. SEFE Group is also monitoring the financial effects of rising prices. At present, no adverse effects on the Group's financial position are evident.

Responsibility statement

We declare to the best of our knowledge that, in accordance with the applicable accounting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and result of operations of the Group, and that the Group management report, which is combined with the Company's management report, presents the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group in such a way that a true and fair view is provided, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Group.

Berlin, 13 March 2026



Dr Egbert Laege
Managing Director



Dr Christian Ohlms
Managing Director

Independent Auditor's Report

To SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH, Berlin.

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH, Berlin, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH, which is combined with the Company's management report, 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 and the Supervisory Board 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.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Berlin, March 13, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

sgd. Oliver Köster

Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

sgd. Yunus Yildiz

Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

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Sustainability commitment

SEFE is committed to providing energy and solutions towards a low-carbon society while securing affordable energy for Europe.

Energy transition timelines are adapting to reflect the realities of volatile energy markets, geopolitical tensions and economic pressures on households and businesses. Policymakers increasingly acknowledge that the transition cannot come at the expense of affordable access to energy, nor undermine resilience of supply chains. While the commitment to the energy transition remains, there is a new focus on finding a pragmatic pathway that balances climate ambition with the near-term needs of economies and societies.

ESG principles are the foundation of SEFE's strategy. The integration of ESG into SEFE's outlook is viewed as essential, influencing everything from the energy markets where SEFE competes to the partnerships SEFE needs to establish to support customers in achieving shared sustainability goals. Given the paramount importance of incorporating ESG into SEFE's daily business activities, the responsibility for upholding sustainability principles lies with leaders at all levels within SEFE.

ESG progress since 2023

SEFE has made significant progress over the last three years in establishing ESG policies, processes and reporting across the Group. SEFE has also obtained a number of key ESG ratings and initiated preparations for future mandatory ESG reporting.

2023	July	SEFE's ESG priorities and targets established
	November	Environmental and human rights policies launched
2024	June	First meeting of the Supervisory Board's ESG Committee
	October	First voluntary Sustainability Report published
	November	First annual ESG Stakeholder Meeting
2025	January	First CPD rating obtained
	April	First EcoVadis rating obtained
	July	First Annual Report incorporating Sustainability Statement published
	September	Second annual ESG Stakeholder Meeting
	October	First Double Materiality Assessment completed First provisional MSCI ESG investor rating obtained
	December	First EU Taxonomy assessment completed

HIGHLIGHTS

July 2023

FIRST SET OF PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

October 2024

FIRST VOLUNTARY REPORT LAUNCHED

January 2025

FIRST CDP-RATING

July 2025

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT INCORPORATING SEFE'S SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

October 2025

FIRST PROVISIONAL MSCI RATING

Basis of preparation

The Sustainability Statement has been produced on a consolidated basis for the SEFE Group, whose holding company is SEEHG Securing Energy for Europe Holding GmbH (SEEHG). It excludes any legal entities that were planned for divestment or were in the process of being divested during the reporting year. The Sustainability Statement is prepared on a voluntary basis and is therefore not part of the statutory audit of SEFE's consolidated financial statements.

The legal entities included in this report are as follows:

- SEFE Securing Energy for Europe GmbH (SEFE GmbH)
- SEFE Energy GmbH
- SEFE Marketing & Trading Ltd. Group
- SEFE Storage GmbH
- Industriekraftwerk Greifswald GmbH
- WIGA Transport Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. KG (WIGA), which includes the gas network operators GASCADE Gastransport GmbH (GASCADE) and NEL Gastransport GmbH (NGT)

SEFE's reporting period for this Sustainability Statement is 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. SEFE confirms that it has not omitted any material information from this Sustainability Statement.

Governance model

The governance of sustainability and climate change topics at SEFE is built on efficient collaboration between the Management Council, including the Managing Directors of SEEHG and SEFE GmbH, and the Supervisory Board, in line with the dual board system required for German state-owned companies. This structure is further strengthened by the expertise of the ESG, Audit and Finance, Risk, and Compliance committees of the Supervisory Board. Robust risk management and transparent disclosures are key elements of this framework.

The current remit, roles and experience of key SEFE Group bodies in relation to ESG matters are as follows:

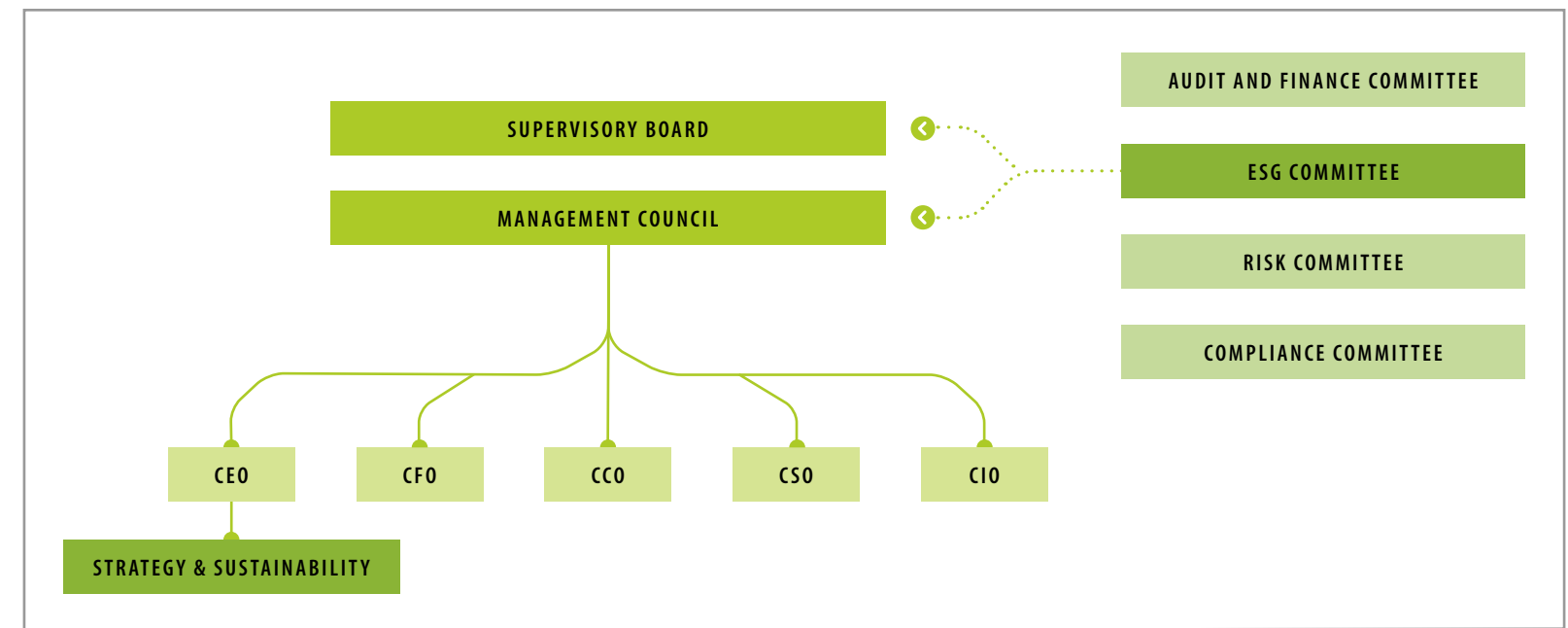
Supervisory Board: This body, implemented at the level of SEFE's holding company SEEHG, oversees strategy development and implementation, advises the Management Council on key ESG issues or risks, and requests reports from the ESG Committee on ESG performance. The Supervisory Board comprises six independent non-executive directors led by the Supervisory Board Chairman. The average ratio of female to male board members at the end of 2025 was 100 %.

The Supervisory Board has extensive ESG-related experience and includes a member who heads the Department for Gas and Hydrogen Infrastructure at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, as well as a member who is the Chair of the Climate Bonds Initiative and a board member of the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market.

Further information on the Board's composition, duties and experience is provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 4.

SEFE's ESG governance structure is shown below. By implementing distinct levels of supervision, SEFE ensures an appropriate and effective distribution of ESG responsibilities within SEFE.

In 2025, sustainability matters discussed by SEFE's Management Council included SEFE's progress on delivering on its energy security and decarbonisation objectives, updates to ESG targets following the achievement of previous targets, and the ongoing development of SEFE's transition plan.



Management Council: To oversee and control the activities of the SEFE Group as a whole, the SEFE Managing Directors have established a Management Council. This body comprises five executive members, namely the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Commercial Officer (CCO), Chief Sales Officer (CSO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO). This body, amongst other responsibilities, defines ESG strategy and targets, adapts these based on internal and external factors, oversees implementation of ESG measures, and reports to the Supervisory Board on the operationalisation of the ESG strategy.

Information on the composition of the Management Council is provided in Appendix 4.

Key executive directors' ESG responsibilities: SEFE's CEO is accountable for strategy development and execution, including SEFE's approach to ESG topics such as climate change, in consultation and collaboration with the Management Council and Supervisory Board. SEFE's CFO is responsible for ensuring processes are in place to manage and mitigate ESG risks, including climate-related risks.

Supervisory Board ESG Committee: This body consists of two members, one of whom is elected as the chairperson by the Supervisory Board. The tasks of the Supervisory Board ESG Committee include the provision of advice to the Supervisory Board and the Management Council on sustainable corporate governance and ESG activities, and monitoring the integration of sustainability into business strategy, organisational structures, processes and ESG reporting activities. Further information on the Supervisory Board ESG Committee's responsibilities is provided in Appendix 1.

In 2025, there were two meetings of the ESG Committee. Amongst other items, these meetings reviewed SEFE's progress against key ESG targets and SEFE's approach to future ESG reporting. The ESG Committee's reports to the Supervisory Board confirmed that the SEFE Group is on track with the implementation of its ESG strategy.

Supervisory Board Risk Committee: This body oversees the identification, assessment, management and mitigation of SEFE's key risks, and reports on its findings to the Supervisory Board. It is responsible for approving SEFE's risk policy and monitoring adherence to the SEFE risk limits.

Supervisory Board Compliance Committee: This body is responsible for monitoring the governance of compliance activities and advising the Supervisory Board to ensure that the management fulfils its obligation to establish and maintain an appropriate, effective and efficient Group-wide compliance management system in order to prevent violations of laws and regulations by SEFE.

Supervisory Board Audit and Finance Committee: This body reviews and provides advice to the Supervisory Board on multiple topics, including SEFE's accounting process, internal control system, internal audit system, the annual financial audit and the internal audit function.

Strategy and Sustainability team: This function is responsible for implementing ESG strategy and related ESG processes and activities. It works closely with other SEFE functions and reports on progress, risks and opportunities to the Management Council and ESG Committee.

Employee representative bodies: Employees in SEFE's main locations are represented by a number of employee representative bodies, including German works councils, the London Employees Association, the Manchester Employee Action Group and the Comité social et économique in Paris.

The role of these bodies is to ensure employees have a voice in the company's strategy, activities and management of staff. For example, the Berlin Works Council has nine full members and 10 substitute members, the London Employees Association has 11 members and the Manchester Employee Action Group has 14 members.

In addition, a Group Works Council has been established in Germany, which has eight members and is made up of elected representatives from each individual company's works council. These members work closely together to ensure a unified and strong voice for the entire workforce.

This council focuses on Group-wide topics and strategic decisions, coordinates the activities of local works councils and negotiates Group-wide agreements. It also has responsibility for exceptional topics such as restructuring activities and initiatives with Group-wide relevance, such as IT projects. In contrast, individual companies' works councils focus on local site issues and cover topics such as working conditions, health and safety issues, and local grievances.

ESG-linked remuneration: SEFE has established a scheme which links staff remuneration to key ESG objectives. For the 2025 financial year, the majority of staff received a variable remuneration amount that was dependent on the Group's financial and ESG performance, including the progress made towards its emission reduction targets, its CDP climate change rating, its employee satisfaction score and the publication of its 2024 Sustainability Statement. The aim is to unite employees behind a common goal and reward staff for their collective contribution to making SEFE a more sustainable company.

ESG due diligence: Given SEFE's significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact, SEFE has obtained independent limited assurance on its emissions inventory.

Risk management

SEFE is committed to managing its ESG-related risks and opportunities in a responsible and effective manner.

SEFE's risk management processes cover the identification, assessment, mitigation and reporting of material ESG-related risks. These include energy transition risks resulting from changes in regulations, market prices and consumer preferences, as well as physical climate risks that could disrupt SEFE's operations.

SEFE's approach links sustainability considerations with risk management, ensuring that relevant findings are incorporated into internal controls and regular reporting to the governing bodies. SEFE's risk management processes, which are more fully described in the section of the condensed management report titled "Risk management system at the SEFE Group", include the following:

- The scope, main features and components of the risk management and internal control processes and systems;
- The risk assessment approach followed, including the risk prioritisation methodology;
- The main risks identified and their mitigation strategies including related controls;
- A description of how the company integrates the findings of its risk assessment and internal controls into relevant internal functions and processes;
- A description of the periodic reporting of the findings referred to the management and the supervisory bodies.

Business model

SEFE's activities span the entire energy value chain, from origination and trading to sales, transport and storage.

Supply and trading: SEFE has an established worldwide footprint with the ability to access markets globally, not only to source and trade energy but also to optimise the company's portfolio. SEFE is an important player in the European traded energy markets, combining physical and financial trading of gas, power and environmental products with the provision of risk management and market access services. As one of Europe's leading traders of natural gas, SEFE has a large number of EFET contracts in place and trades a wide range of standard and complex products across all major European hubs.

Sales: With 30 years of experience in the European energy markets, SEFE is a leading supplier of gas, electricity and low-carbon products in Europe. SEFE supplies more than 50,000 customers, from industrial firms to small businesses, municipal resellers, regional gas suppliers, power plants, multinational organisations and commercial clients. SEFE's sales businesses are active in Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and other European markets.

Transport: SEFE operates over 4,200 km of European natural gas pipelines through its ownership of the gas network operator WIGA. In addition to operating gas pipelines, WIGA is developing a significant part of the German hydrogen core network that will enable the creation of a future supply chain of clean hydrogen to allow for a low-carbon future. Additionally, SEFE has a dedicated centre of expertise for LNG shipping.

Storage: SEFE's storage sites guarantee security of supply, function as cornerstones of an affordable energy system, and provide a storage solution for renewable energy in the future. As one of Europe's largest storage operators, SEFE's storage subsidiary markets a storage volume of more than six billion cubic metres and holds approximately 25 % of the total storage capacity in Germany. Some of SEFE's storage sites are salt caverns, which are well suited for potential storage of hydrogen in the future.

More details on SEFE's business model is provided in the section of the condensed management report titled "Background information about the Group".

Stakeholder engagement

SEFE has a diverse range of stakeholders, including customers and suppliers, financial institutions, governments, industry associations, local communities, employees, and employee associations.

The views of stakeholders are of critical importance. Engagement is crucial to SEFE's ESG strategy for ensuring that the company's operations align with the expectations and needs of those who are impacted by its activities. Being open and communicative with stakeholders brings a wide range of benefits. Ultimately, this approach means that SEFE can progress its operations in a way that is understood by those most affected by them.

In September 2025, SEFE held its second Stakeholder Meeting Conference. The company invited 25 key stakeholders, including financial institutions, to provide their feedback on SEFE's ESG priorities and targets. This was an important meeting for SEFE's stakeholder engagement efforts, providing a platform for meaningful dialogue with a range of different stakeholders. The key feedback from this meeting included requests for SEFE to provide more information on its low-carbon energy and methane reduction activities, its progress on preparations to implement the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and EU Taxonomy reporting, its energy transition plan, employer value proposition and IT security activities.

SEFE also maintains an ongoing exchange of information with customers and suppliers through a range of channels, including its website and online portals such as IntegrityNext. These channels are used to share ESG information, distribute relevant certificates, and provide contact points for addressing specific concerns.

SEFE periodically holds "open-door days" at SEFE-operated storage facilities. These events provide stakeholders with first-hand insights into SEFE's operations, demonstrating how it manages and operates key assets. This helps to build trust, understanding and support for SEFE operations.

SEFE actively engages with its local communities around the world and, in 2025, continued to make contributions in support of a range of community initiatives covering healthcare, wellbeing, education and culture, humanitarian help, sustainable energy and other environmental projects.

In 2025, SEFE donated approximately EUR 600,000 to a wide set of charities, compared to donations of approximately EUR 500,000 in 2024. As an example of these activities, SEFE's Medsupport programme funds a large portfolio of medical treatments for people from Western and Eastern Europe who are dependent on help due to a lack of funds or public healthcare. Since its inception, the association's charitable work has been sustained through SEFE's long-standing support and contributions. This initiative exemplifies SEFE's dedication to creating tangible benefits for its local communities.

Within the company, SEFE has also created a dynamic ESG community that serves as a vital forum for discussion and collaboration on ESG topics and goals. By providing an online platform for open dialogue and shared learning, the ESG community not only raises awareness, but also empowers employees to take ownership of sustainability initiatives.

SEFE's ESG team further enhances its efforts by participating in conferences and meetings to exchange ideas with industry peers.

These engagements allow SEFE to understand key sustainability trends, adopt best practices and strengthen its network with other ESG teams. As an example, SEFE participated in PwC’s “women&energy” network event in 2025. This engagement highlights SEFE’s commitment to advancing women in the energy industry and promoting knowledge exchange on sustainable business practices. Looking ahead, SEFE will consider participation in other external women’s networks, foster external networking initiatives and strengthen cross-company female collaboration on ESG and energy topics.

SEFE also actively engages with industry associations in Germany, the UK, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and at EU level. Through these strategic engagements, SEFE is contributing to the future of the energy sector’s transition to a sustainable, low-carbon future. Examples of these strategic engagements include:

German Association of Energy and Water Industries (Bundesverband der Energie und Wasserwirtschaft, BDEW): SEFE is active in committees and project groups, advocating for a comprehensive value-chain approach to support the hydrogen ramp-up. The BDEW has established a range of committees and expert groups dedicated to defining industry positions on the import, trading, storage and transport of hydrogen. SEFE actively participates in all these groups, providing insights and supporting constructive industry feedback. Since May 2025, following the formation of the new German federal government, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy has introduced a technology-neutral approach to decarbonisation. This includes focusing on the carbon management value chain and its potential contributions to an affordable energy transition. The BDEW, as well as SEFE, actively supports the development of a legal framework for carbon capture, storage and utilisation.

Eurogas: SEFE is a full member and has taken on the chairmanship of the renewable and low-carbon gases working group, reinforcing its leading role in decarbonising the gas industry.

The German Gas and Hydrogen Industry (Die Gas- und Wasserstoffwirtschaft): Hydrogen is vital for a sustainable, secure and affordable energy supply in the future. SEFE, as a key member, strongly supports the visible commitment of this association to hydrogen.

Hydrogen Germany: This is a clean gas spin-off supervised by the “Die Gas-und Wasserstoffwirtschaft” association. This initiative promotes the energy transition and potentially guides the association towards a broader clean energy representation. SEFE is one of the main supporters of this initiative and encourages a broad-based communication approach.

German chapter of Energy Traders Europe: SEFE is collaborating with other trading companies to develop a strategy for the emerging hydrogen markets. Fundamental rules for the future shape of the physical market (network regulation) as a basis for trading and sufficient liquidity are in preparation by the German national regulatory authority. Energy Traders Europe plays an active role in the discussions and development of the best possible set-up for efficient market regulation.

H2Global Foundation: SEFE is one of the donors of the H2Global Foundation, an initiative designed to promote the emergence of markets for clean hydrogen and other zero- and low-emission molecules and accelerate hydrogen and derivative imports to Europe. The foundation promotes an auction-based purchase and sale instrument for hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives, which is implemented through its subsidiary Hintco.

The European Network of Network Operators for Hydrogen (ENNOH): This non-profit organisation was established in 2025 to strengthen cooperation between network operators and create the necessary framework for the development of an efficient hydrogen transport infrastructure at a European level. The managing director of GASCADE was appointed as the first president of ENNOH.

AquaVentus “Förderverein”: This association is an alliance of over 100 companies, organisations and research institutions along the entire value chain, focused on the production of green hydrogen in the German North Sea. The association and its members aim to install 10 GW of green hydrogen production capacity from offshore wind by 2035. An integral part of the initiative is the transport infrastructure planned by the GASCADE subsidiary AquaDuctus Pipeline GmbH. GASCADE’s managing director is a member of the AquaVentus board.

Lobbying register: All direct contacts by SEFE personnel with members of the Bundestag or the federal government are disclosed transparently. SEFE documents all of its lobbying activities as part of the political decision-making process in the Bundestag’s Lobby Register.

Materiality assessment

An ESG materiality assessment helps companies understand which of their activities have the largest impact on society, and which ESG factors have the largest impact on the companies’ financial performance, reputation and long-term sustainability.

SEFE’s materiality assessment involved engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including customers, financial institutions, industry associations, the German government and SEFE employees. To prepare the assessment, SEFE followed a rigorous process that consisted of three steps: first, compiling an extensive list of potential topics based on oil and gas industry standards, priority topics for the German government, peer examples and ESG reporting standards; second, grouping and assessing the topics based on their impact and importance to external and internal stakeholders; and third, prioritising and validating the findings with SEFE management.

Following best practices and industry standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative, this analysis led to the identification of the following nine ESG priorities, based on their importance to SEFE stakeholders and the impact of each topic on society and the planet. These remain SEFE’s current ESG priorities and are the basis of the disclosures in the remainder of this report.

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT	
SEFE’s current ESG priorities	
Environmental priorities	
	Facilitating the energy transition
	Reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions
	Reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions
Social priorities	
	Creating energy security and reliability for society
	Developing best-in-class employment practices
	Strengthening diversity, equity and inclusion
Governance priorities	
	Building strong governance, ethics and compliance practices
	Ensuring robust stakeholder engagement
	Enabling innovation and digitalisation across the company

CSRD and EU Taxonomy preparation

In the coming years, SEFE will be required to report under the CSRD (currently expected from the 2027 financial year onwards). As a result, SEFE has initiated preparations by undertaking its first preliminary Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) in 2025, in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

This assessment involved the identification of SEFE's material ESG impacts, risks and opportunities, grouping them into key topics and then mapping these against ESRS reporting requirements to understand which data points will need to be disclosed in a future CSRD report. SEFE's preliminary DMA results will be updated in 2026 and adjusted for both further stakeholder feedback and any relevant internal and external developments.

As further preparation for future mandatory reporting, SEFE has also undertaken its first preliminary EU Taxonomy assessment. The EU Taxonomy aims to direct capital flows to environmentally sustainable activities and requires companies to identify, classify and report on the extent to which their economic activities are sustainable.

To be considered "aligned" with the EU Taxonomy, an economic activity must meet a set of technical screening criteria and certain minimum safeguards. The results of SEFE's preliminary EU Taxonomy assessment will also be updated in 2026, with a key focus being to put in place the required documentation to support the alignment of sustainable investments.

Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were agreed by 193 countries in 2015 and unite the world in the pursuit of sustainable change. These 17 goals cover the range of environmental, social, human rights and economic issues that need to be solved at a global level. They require commitment to targets and meaningful progress against these targets. In particular, the private sector has a key role to play in developing and mobilising knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs.

SEFE recognises the importance of collective action and is therefore committed to advancing the agenda of the SDGs wherever possible in its ESG strategy. SEFE's priorities align well with many of the aims of the SDGs, and it is proud to be part of the world's biggest action plan.

In particular, SEFE's ESG priorities support the following SDGs:



ESG ratings

SEFE has made significant progress on securing important ESG ratings from three key ratings agencies, namely CDP, EcoVadis and MSCI.

SEFE received its first CDP climate change assessment rating in 2024 and improved this to a "B" rating in 2025 following the adoption of new climate risk management processes, amongst other actions taken.

SEFE was awarded a "Bronze" rating from EcoVadis in 2025. An EcoVadis rating is particularly important for energy customers because it provides assurance that their suppliers undertake responsible business practices. SEFE will be renewing its rating in 2026.

Lastly, SEFE has obtained a provisional ESG rating of "AA" from MSCI, the leading provider of ESG investor ratings to the financial community.

SEFE will continue to renew and potentially improve its ratings over time by identifying areas where it needs to undertake new ESG initiatives and disclose further information.

Environmental approach

SEFE is committed to providing energy and solutions for a low-carbon society while securing affordable energy for Europe.

Energy companies have an opportunity to power the world in a positive and more sustainable way. As a company that sources, sells, transports, stores, trades and risk warehouses gas, SEFE is keenly aware of its responsibility to support the energy transition. While SEFE's own operations produce a relatively limited amount of GHG emissions, the natural gas delivered to downstream customers places a burden on the environment. SEFE is therefore increasingly providing a diverse suite of products, ranging from traditional offerings to alternative fuels and low-carbon energy solutions.

In support of this, SEFE will seek to reduce its GHG emissions, both in its own operations and those of its partners and customers, and to minimise any other environmental impacts. SEFE will also support its customers and partners on their decarbonisation journeys by providing competitive, affordable, innovative and flexible solutions. SEFE's overarching low-carbon strategic goal is to be considered a preferred and reliable decarbonisation partner by customers, suppliers and partners.



Environmental Policy

SEFE published its Environmental and Climate Change Policy Statement in 2024, which is available on its website. As a responsible business, and taking into account the requirements of the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act, SEFE strives to minimise the environmental impact of its operations and value chains and to use natural resources efficiently. SEFE firmly believes that a stable climate and a thriving natural environment are fundamental to realising the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

SEFE supports the intent of the Paris Agreement on climate change. SEFE understands that this requires a transition to a lower-carbon energy system and its important role in helping to achieve this.

More specifically, SEFE aims to become a cornerstone of the energy transition, empowering both industry and society to flourish in a low-carbon-energy era. SEFE embraces the challenge to support the energy needs of today while simultaneously developing a portfolio of transition-enabling commodities and solutions. SEFE also recognises the importance of enabling infrastructure for low-carbon solutions. SEFE is investing in the future German hydrogen pipeline infrastructure and exploring further low-carbon infrastructure projects, such as CO₂ infrastructure solutions.

In addition, SEFE is dedicated to reducing its broader environmental footprint, as it recognises that its operational assets, including its storage and pipeline facilities, may potentially cause wider impacts on the environment. SEFE has implemented a number of ISO standards, including ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and ISO 50001 Energy Management System, which are reviewed by leading certification companies as part of regular audits.

SEFE's ISO requirements are defined and managed within a centralised, integrated health, safety and environmental (HSE) management system.

Climate change Climate risk and opportunity analysis

SEFE conducted a comprehensive climate risk assessment in 2025 to identify and prioritise material climate-related risks and opportunities ("CRROs").

This involved identifying potential climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities and cross-checking them against the CSRD, the EU Taxonomy and CDP climate disclosure requirements. SEFE's enterprise risk management framework was then applied to determine, at a high level, whether a CRRO could be potentially material.

- For physical risks, this involved assessing the relevance of the 28 physical climate events that are classified as "climate-related hazards" in the CSRD and the EU Taxonomy.
- For transition risks, this involved cross-checking potential transition impacts, risks and opportunities against key categories identified by the CSRD and the CDP.

This process resulted in an initial set of CRROs to be prioritised for scenario analysis.

Climate scenario analysis

SEFE undertook a climate scenario analysis of the CRROs to evaluate the resilience of its business model and strategy under different climate futures.

Methodology: Climate data was combined with SEFE-specific data (including asset locations), and potential materiality was determined through discussions with key stakeholders across the supply and trading, sales, storage and transport businesses.

Using insights gathered in the stakeholder workshops as well as scenario-trend data, each risk and opportunity was assigned a significance level for each time horizon and scenario assessed. Any risk or opportunity which had a "highly significant" rating was considered to be material for SEFE. The analysis was conducted for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons to capture short- and long-term impacts.

The assessment process involved five steps:

- 1. Company data collection:** To ensure the results of the scenario analysis were specific to SEFE's operations and value chains, the company collected data on its asset types, locations, operational processes and key suppliers and customers.
- 2. Climate data collection:** Climate data was reviewed to understand how climate-related risks and opportunities might unfold across SEFE business operations and value chains over a range of climate scenarios and time horizons.

For physical climate risk, SEFE applied two Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) scenarios prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), SSP1-2.6 (low-emissions) and SSP5-8.5 (high-emissions). For transition risks and opportunities, SEFE used three sets of scenarios reflecting varying transition pathways:

a) Low-emissions pathways: the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenarios prepared by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS);

b) Low-emissions pathways: the IEA's Announced Pledges (APS) and the NGFS's Below 2 °C scenarios;

c) High-emissions pathway: The IEA's Stated Policies (STEPS) and the NGFS's Fragmented World scenarios;

3. Business implications: Data from steps 1 and 2 above was combined to create a picture of how climate trends might impact the company today and in the future. A set of refined CRROs were identified for further stakeholder review.

4. Stakeholder engagement: A number of internal workshops were held to discuss the CRROs and agree on their potential current and future significance for the business. Each CRRO was mapped onto SEFE's internal risk matrix to ensure consistency with the company's Enterprise Risk Management framework. The implications were assessed using a combination of qualitative factors, such as reputational impacts, as well as operational performance and quantitative metrics, including financial gain or loss.

5. Finalised list of risks and opportunities: Following stakeholder engagement, a list of material CRROs was finalised.

Climate analysis findings

The following CRROs have been identified and assessed as potentially material for SEFE:

CLIMATE ANALYSIS FINDINGS	
Climate-related risks and opportunities	
Physical risks	
	The risk to SEFE from flooding, storms or wildfires occurring at its assets and within its value chains, leading to downtime and loss of revenue.
	The risk to SEFE from extreme temperatures, water stress or drought causing increased operational expenditure at its assets and within its value chains.
Transition risks	
	The risk to SEFE of the low-carbon energy market not developing as expected, resulting in stranded assets and lower-than-anticipated returns.
	The risk to SEFE of gas demand in Europe continuing a long-term structural decline, resulting in reduced revenues.
	The risk to SEFE from not securing competitive long-term contracts to access the supply of low-carbon energy (including renewable power, hydrogen and biomethane).
Transition opportunities	
	The opportunity for SEFE from the expected growth in the low-carbon energy market to generate increasing revenues and returns from its low-carbon energy market activities.
	The opportunity for SEFE to accelerate emissions reduction by replacing gas-driven compressors with electricity-driven compressors and contracting for renewable energy supply.
	The opportunity for SEFE to convert existing gas infrastructure into a hydrogen pipeline business.
	The opportunity for SEFE to supply LNG to growing markets (e.g., China, India and wider Asia), thereby displacing coal in these countries and increasing trading- and revenue-generation opportunities.

Climate measures

SEFE is committed to managing its climate-related risks in a responsible and effective manner, while taking advantage of the opportunities arising from the energy transition.

SEFE has a number of mitigations in place to manage its exposure to physical climate risks. For GASCADE and NGT, these include the construction of protective walls to prevent flooding, as well as collaboration with local fire departments and increased capacity of fire-fighting ponds to address increased risk of wildfires. For SEFE's storage activities, these include construction of facilities on higher elevations and additional cooling measures for ventilators during periods of very high temperatures. SEFE will continue to review its physical climate risk exposures and develop further mitigation actions for its operations if needed.

In terms of energy transition risks, SEFE has established a set of emissions reduction targets for its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, including a goal to achieve Net Zero for its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2045. SEFE is already undertaking a range of actions to achieve these targets.

In the short to medium term (up to five years), SEFE is implementing a range of energy efficiency and decarbonisation measures in its pipeline and storage businesses and offices, including gas routing optimisation and automation initiatives, and contracting for renewable power.

Over all time horizons (up to five years and beyond), SEFE is growing a portfolio of low-carbon energy products, potentially enabling Scope 3 emissions reduction through customers switching to lower-carbon products. SEFE has a target for low-carbon product sales based on expected market developments in Europe.

SEFE is evaluating agreements and partnerships to source competitive supplies of low-carbon energy, including biomethane, hydrogen and renewable power.

In the short to medium term (up to five years), SEFE is supporting its customers and partners in improving energy efficiency on their sites and reducing their carbon emissions. This is delivered through energy audits for retail customers, state-of-the-art asset optimisation solutions for energy asset owners, including renewable power balancing activities, and the origination of green gas and power certificates.

In the short term (up to one year), SEFE is improving its low-carbon energy trading capability and its ability to manage the associated risks. SEFE is enhancing the capabilities of its traders and analysts with new and advanced tools, including the development of an algorithmic trading platform that will provide it with new sources of trading revenue. SEFE is also developing a multi-product platform for customers, which will facilitate the selling of products, significantly improve its execution capabilities and ensure that customers receive a comprehensive and efficient service.

In the medium term (one to five years) and long term (beyond five years), SEFE is growing a carbon offset portfolio to support customers in mitigating their emissions impacts. This includes investments in projects that offer access to high-quality carbon credits at an attractive price.

Depending on the tenor of the contract, SEFE may also apply an internal carbon price in its evaluation of new long-term supplies of gas and LNG to raise awareness of potential carbon costs associated with these contracts.

Lastly, SEFE works closely with its financial partners to answer their ESG questions and maintain access to ongoing funding. SEFE's key decarbonisation activities are described in more detail in the sections titled "Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions", "Scope 3 GHG emissions" and "Energy transition".

It is important to note that SEFE regularly tests its long-term financial forecasts against a set of forward prices derived from internal and external energy transition scenarios. This analysis continues to demonstrate that there is significant uncertainty in the pace and nature of the energy transition, resulting in a wide range of outcomes under different scenarios.

Nevertheless, the SEFE Group's corporate strategy, with its flexible portfolio approach, is expected to be resilient under each of these scenarios. SEFE's volumetric supply portfolio is not over-contracted versus forecasted demand and is constructed so that long-term market risk is quantified and sized appropriately for the company's risk appetite. Flexibility, for example in pricing and delivery locations, is a common theme in the long-term portfolio; this allows SEFE to react quickly to changes in market requirements.

Furthermore, SEFE's business areas will anticipate structural market shifts. For example, under low-emissions scenarios, European gas demand declines significantly over the long term, impacting revenues from fossil fuel activities and emphasising the importance of SEFE developing a low-carbon-energy sales portfolio. By building this portfolio, earnings from low-carbon activities will gradually replace reduced income from activities based on fossil fuels.

This stress-test analysis focuses on the expected financial outcomes of each scenario and supports the assessment of different strategic options in delivering reductions in the SEFE Group's Scope 3 emissions.

GHG emissions calculation methodology

SEFE's GHG emissions inventory and calculation methodology is based on the most up-to-date international standards and guidelines, including the GHG Protocol.

SEFE applies an operational control approach to identify the activities to include in its emissions calculations.

In particular, SEFE assesses the two value chains shown on the right-hand side of this page in its emissions analysis.

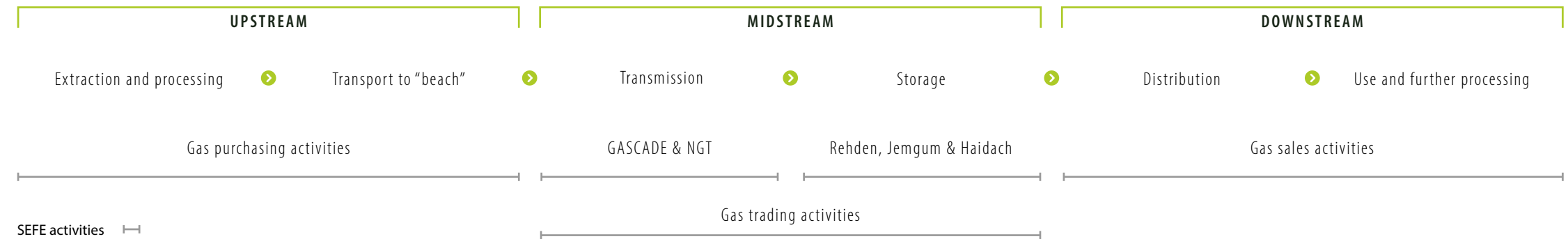
The material categories included in SEFE's Scope 3 emissions inventory are:

- **Category 1:** Purchased Goods and Services
- **Category 2:** Capital Goods
- **Category 3:** Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2
- **Category 4:** Upstream Transportation and Distribution
- **Category 5:** Waste Generated in Operations
- **Category 6:** Business Travel
- **Category 7:** Employee Commuting
- **Category 9:** Downstream Transportation and Distribution
- **Category 11:** Use of Sold Products

SEFE's emissions calculation methodology is covered in more detail in Appendix 2.

SEFE'S EUROPEAN GAS VALUE CHAIN:

This value chain covers all upstream, midstream and downstream combustion emissions associated with the production, transportation and ultimate sale of pipeline gas to end-user customers by SEFE.



SEFE'S LNG VALUE CHAIN:

This value chain covers all upstream, midstream and downstream emissions associated with LNG cargoes which have been purchased, sold or regasified by SEFE. For all LNG delivered to Europe, SEFE's LNG value chain becomes merged with SEFE's European gas value chain.



Environmental information

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions

Metrics and targets

SEFE continued to monitor its performance against the following key targets and metrics for its Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2025.

Firstly, SEFE aims to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2045 for its operations and office-related activities.

Secondly, as intermediate targets, SEFE aims to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by more than 50 % by 2030 and 80 % by 2040, relative to its baseline. SEFE's base year is 2021, with the average energy consumption for the period 2017 to 2020 being used for the pipeline and storage businesses. This reflects the low level of SEFE's operating asset activity in 2021 leading up to the Ukrainian conflict, with the result that 2021 did not represent a typical storage injection and pipeline utilisation year.

Thirdly, SEFE will have secured 100 % renewable energy for the Berlin, Kassel and London offices by the end of 2025.

GHG emissions performance

SEFE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are closely linked to its energy consumption, and its energy use varies significantly year to year depending on customer utilisation of its storage facilities and pipeline capacities. Key sources of SEFE's emissions are GASCADE and NGT pipeline compressors and SEFE Storage compressors, which utilise both gas turbines and electric motors.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION METRICS			
	2021		
MWh	2025	2024	baseline **
Coal and coal products	0	0	0
Crude oil and petroleum products	6,058	6,364	310
Natural gas	1,622,809	957,741	3,291,518
Other fossil sources	0	0	0
Total energy consumption from fossil sources	1,628,867	964,105	3,291,828
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources	127,211	38,889	623
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	70	0	0
Total energy consumption from renewable sources	127,281	38,889	623
Total energy consumption related to own operations *	1,877,218	1,171,953	3,538,686
Percentage of renewable sources in total energy consumption	6.8 %	3.3 %	0.0 %

* Energy consumption data excludes flared, vented and fugitive gas volumes.
 ** SEFE's base year is 2021, with the average energy consumption for the period 2017 to 2020 being used for the pipeline and storage businesses.

SEFE's energy use increased between 2024 and 2025, mainly due to higher compressor utilisation and changes in gas flows in both GASCADE's and NGT's transport system. In 2024, GASCADE and NGT were able to deliver gas transport services with minimal compressor usage and very low energy consumption, due in part to high pressure levels upstream.

This benefit was no longer available in 2025, with the result that energy consumption increased significantly. In addition, the volumes transported rose compared to 2024 because transport routes have changed. For example, there have been increased flows to Germany's eastern neighbouring countries to maintain the security of gas supply. It should be noted that there will always be volatility in the use of pipeline and storage compressors depending on customer utilisation of facilities.

SCOPE 1 AND 2 GHG EMISSIONS METRICS			
	2021		
kt CO ₂ e	2025	2024	baseline **
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions	358	228	734
Percentage covered by regulated emissions trading schemes *	82.0 %	74.0 %	36.3 %
Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	68	70	56
Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	108	125	76
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	426	299	790
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	465	353	809

* The 2025 metric is calculated based on preliminary data reported under the EU emission trading scheme.
 ** SEFE's base year is 2021, with the average energy consumption for the period 2017 to 2020 being used for the pipeline and storage businesses.

Most of SEFE's Scope 1 emissions arise from gas combustion at GASCADE's and NGT's pipeline compressor stations, the Rehden storage facility gas compressors, and SEFE offices, as well as fuel consumption by company cars.

Scope 2 emissions result primarily from electricity consumption at GASCADE's and NGT's electric compressor stations, the Rehden and Jemgum storage facilities in Germany, the Haidach storage facility in Austria, SEFE's fibre optics business, and the electricity and heat consumption by SEFE offices.

SEFE's pipeline and storage activities contributed approximately 99 % of SEFE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2025, while SEFE offices and company cars accounted for less than 1 %.

From a baseline of 790 thousand tonnes of GHG emissions (location-based), SEFE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions fell significantly to 299 thousand tonnes in 2024 but rose to 426 thousand tonnes in 2025, mainly due to increased energy use by GASCADE's and

NGT's transport system. While SEFE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are currently above its target of a 50 % reduction by 2030, the company remains on track to meet this reduction target by 2030.

In 2025, SEFE purchased 100 % of its electricity for the Berlin, Kassel and London offices from renewable sources.

GHG emissions actions

SEFE is implementing ongoing programmes to deliver efficiency improvements across its operating assets including gas routing optimisation and automation initiatives, while also continuing to investigate longer-term decarbonisation opportunities and secure renewable power where feasible.

Pipeline activities: GASCADE and NGT's energy management system, which is certified in accordance with ISO 50001, ensures that there is a continuing focus on improving energy efficiency. One example of the actions being taken is the gas volume control between the towns of Eynatten and Weisweiler, which is now being optimised with a new control mechanism. This will enable a reduction in electric drive power consumption.

GASCADE and NGT are also introducing automated integration, visualisation and evaluation of their energy data. The aim is to provide consumption data centrally through an interactive dashboard, allowing users to easily access and analyse load profiles, data tables, and insightful visualisations. In addition, GASCADE is working with an IT service provider to develop a new software solution that will make the operation of the gas network more efficient and predictive by optimising how the gas is routed through the network, taking into account different compressor combinations and their optimal operating points.

GASCADE and NGT have purchased renewable power for their compressors linked to Germany's electricity network and are also evaluating opportunities to replace gas compressors with electric compressors. For new projects, electric compressors are preferred, as they can be powered by renewable electricity.

Lastly, GASCADE and NGT have one major compressor station operating with three electric compressors, which are not currently connected to the power network. As a result, power has to be sourced from a local fossil fuel power plant. However, this station will be connected to the power network by the end of 2028, providing further opportunities to purchase renewable power in the future.

Storage activities: SEFE continues to evaluate multiple decarbonisation initiatives at its storage sites, including opportunities to improve energy efficiency, purchase renewable power, optimise maintenance where feasible and evaluate compressor replacements.

A range of energy efficiency activities have already been implemented at the Rehden and Jemgum storage facilities, including turbine washing, switching off supporting units and using mobile compressors to store and recompress methane during maintenance activities.

Renewable power contracting is currently under review by all storage facilities. Replacement of gas compressors at the Rehden storage facility is also being assessed, while the Jemgum and Haidach storage facilities already operate with electric compressors only.

Since March 2021, SEFE has been producing solar power at its Jemgum storage facility. The photovoltaic system consists of 30 modules and generates approximately 9 GWh of electricity per annum. Solar panels were also installed at the Haidach storage facility in 2024 to generate electricity both for the site and an electric vehicle charging station.

Pipeline methane emissions: GASCADE and NGT ran a comprehensive measurement campaign for their entire pipeline network in 2025, with 260,000 measuring points tested and plant-specific measurements undertaken. Methane measurements have been included in SEFE's Scope 1 GHG emissions calculations. They currently show a very low level of methane emissions intensity (less than 0.01 % of transported volumes) across the GASCADE and NGT pipeline network.

GASCADE is a member of the OGMP Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0. In 2025, it was awarded, for the fifth year in a row, the Gold Standard for methane emissions reporting, as part of the International Methane Emission Observatory (IMEO) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for data reported for 2024.

To further reduce methane emissions, most of GASCADE and NGT's maintenance work is now conducted with mobile compressors.

Storage methane emissions: SEFE measures methane emissions at its storage sites and reports on these in accordance with the EU Methane Regulations.

A plant register was created for the Rehden and Jemgum natural gas storage facilities, in which all potential leak points, approximately 40,000 measuring points per plant, are recorded.

For this purpose, a baseline measurement was carried out, and the results were reported to the relevant supervisory authorities as part of the mandatory reporting process.

To support its leak detection and repair programme, SEFE has also installed continuous methane leakage detection systems at these storage sites.

These detection systems involve innovative technology such as laser-based open path gas detectors (OPGDs) and ultrasonic gas leak detectors (UGLDs). OPGD systems detect methane molecules over a range of 20 m–60 m. Jemgum and Rehden each have 14 pairs of sensors and detectors installed that can detect small quantities of fugitive methane emissions. UGLD systems are also located at various places across the storage sites to detect gas leakages on high-pressure piping. The system detects sound signals generated by gas leakages and gives a warning to the operator in real time. The Haidach gas storage site has also initiated a methane leak detection and repair programme and is modifying pressure relief systems to return methane into process and avoid any flaring or venting.

SEFE offices: SEFE works closely with its landlords to reduce energy consumption at its offices and contract for renewable energy. SEFE prioritises energy-efficient, sustainably certified buildings and invests in practical measures that reduce energy use, emissions and waste. In 2025, SEFE advanced several initiatives that delivered significant environmental benefits and reinforced its circular-economy approach.

Berlin office: Staff moved into a new head office which utilises a very efficient LED lighting solution with a range of sensor-based, time-based and manual controls.

Renewable electricity has been purchased from 1 January 2025, and charging boxes for e-bikes have been installed. In the next few years, all water and heat meters will be replaced by radio-based distributors and integrated into the building management system. The electricity meters are already integrated into this system, ensuring continuous consumption monitoring. These actions are supported by raising employee awareness through regular internal information campaigns on energy efficiency and sustainable workplace behaviour, including recycling practices.

Kassel office: In 2024, SEFE's Kassel office in central Germany undertook a significant transformation in its energy sourcing, including the move to 100 % renewable electricity, the upgrading of the lighting system to LED technology and the installation of solar panels on the office roof, which are expected to generate 58 MWh per annum. In 2025, this work continued with the upgrading to more energy-efficient switches in the IT network infrastructure. In addition, six charging stations for electric vehicles were installed to support the replacement of existing pool vehicles with electric vehicles in the future.

London office: Certified as a "Good" building, according to BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) this office has initiated a LED lighting upgrade across all floors, which will be completed in the first half of 2026. Once implemented, it is expected to save around 100 MWh per annum and reduce emissions by approximately 19 t CO₂. The building is supplied with 100 % renewable energy, and the landlord has also launched an air-source heat pump programme to replace gas systems. Around 40 % of existing furniture is being reused during office upgrades, with the remainder either sold or donated, supporting SEFE's commitment to the circular economy.

Finally, single-use cups have been eliminated, avoiding approximately 340 kg of waste in 2025; tap aerators have been installed, cutting water use by approximately 30 %; and digital workflows have been adopted, reducing paper use by more than 80 %.

Manchester office: Certified as a BREEAM “Excellent” building, this office has optimised its heating, ventilation and air conditioning system to better match occupancy levels, reducing annual energy use by around 12 MWh. This building is also supplied with 100 % renewable energy, with further efficiency measures planned for 2026.

Paris office: This office holds BREEAM “Very Good” and Haute Qualité Environnementale (HQE)-certifications, has lowered annual energy use by approximately 14 % through LED lighting, motion sensors, and smart thermostats. In 2025, 11 % of the building’s supply was from renewable energy sources, but this will increase to 100 % from 2026 onwards. During the planned office expansion, approximately 30 % of existing furniture is expected to be reused. A 50 % public transport subsidy is also available for all employees.

Rotterdam office: SEFE opened its new BREEAM “Very Good” office in the World Trade Centre in October 2025. The lease includes a green clause that aligns SEFE and the landlord on energy, waste and water efficiency. This building is also supplied with 100 % renewable energy. Around 25 % of the office furniture was reused from the former Den Bosch site.

Singapore office: This office, located in a building that has received the Green Mark Platinum certification from the Singaporean Building Control Authority (BCA), continues to perform strongly in energy efficiency through LED lighting, motion sensors, and automated timers that restrict lighting to operational hours only.

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Metrics and targets

SEFE’s key Scope 3 target is to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 15 % by 2030 relative to its 2021 baseline.

GHG emissions performance

SEFE’s Scope 3 emissions performance compared to its baseline of 92 million tonnes of GHG emissions, and the breakdown by key categories, is shown below.

SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS METRICS			
kt CO ₂ e	2025	2024	2021 baseline
Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	8,133	6,101	15,460
Category 2 – Capital Goods	41	60	137
Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	857	642	1,391
Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,681	2,531	3,295
Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations	1	1	0
Category 6 – Business Travel	2	3	2
Category 7 – Employee Commuting	2	2	2
Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution	1,288	825	1,234
Category 11 – Use of Sold Products	62,509	54,445	70,162
Total Scope 3 GHG emissions	75,513	64,609	91,684
Percentage of Scope 3 data calculated using primary data *	<1.0 %	<1.0 %	0.0 %

* The only material primary data source is Equinor’s upstream emissions data in 2024 and 2025. Although Equinor supplied significant volumes to SEFE in 2024 and 2025, its upstream emissions intensity is relatively low and, as a result, represents only a very small percentage of SEFE’s overall Scope 3 emissions.

SEFE’s emissions are driven by a number of key value chain activities. These include gas combustion by SEFE’s European energy customers as well as customers at the end of its non-European LNG value chains; energy use and methane emissions by upstream suppliers of gas and LNG to SEFE; and fuel consumption by LNG shipping contracted by SEFE and by third parties for deliveries to SEFE. In addition, energy use in the transmission and distribution of gas to customers also contributes to these emissions.

Within SEFE’s reported Scope 3 categories, the “Use of Sold Products” (Category 11) accounts for over 80 % of SEFE’s emissions.

From a baseline of 91.7 million tonnes of GHG emissions, SEFE’s emissions decreased significantly to 64.6 million tonnes by 2024 but rose to 75.5 million tonnes in 2025. The increase in 2025 was due to the ongoing rebuilding of SEFE’s gas and LNG portfolio. In particular, SEFE traded an additional 46 LNG cargoes in 2025. This resulted in an increase in upstream emissions in Category 1, midstream emissions in Categories 4 and 9, and downstream combustion emissions in Category 11.

GHG emissions actions

While many Scope 3 emissions are outside SEFE’s direct control, it is pursuing a range of initiatives to reduce its value chain footprint.

These initiatives include diversifying SEFE’s portfolio to incorporate a growing share of low-carbon sales, digitalising its sales and trading activities, optimising its LNG shipping vessels’ operations to reduce fuel use and, in the longer term, moving to a more modern, fuel- and carbon-footprint-efficient vessel mix.

It also includes requests for information from upstream suppliers on their emissions footprints and actions being taken to reduce emissions, the development of a high-quality carbon offset portfolio, the assessment of carbon capture and storage opportunities, and support to staff for purchases of electric vehicles to reduce commuting emissions.

Power offering: A key SEFE strategic initiative is to increase its power sales to customers, including low-carbon electricity products. SEFE already supplies customers in the UK and the Netherlands, and is growing and extending its electricity offering across other key markets. In 2025, SEFE started selling power in Germany, secured a licence to sell power in France and developed new power products in the Netherlands.

More specifically, SEFE’s customer offers include renewable-backed electricity supply contracts supported by certificates which guarantee that the origin of the electricity is from renewable electricity sources such as hydro, wind and solar.

Beyond traditional market-based contracts, corporate power purchase agreements are expected to play a key role in SEFE’s electricity offering, enabling customers to source their electricity directly from specific renewable generation sites. SEFE facilitates the physical delivery of this electricity from producer to end customer, helping customers make a tangible link to the renewable assets powering their operations.

Hydrogen and biomethane offerings: These are covered in the “Energy transition” section below.

Digital enablers: SEFE's decarbonisation approach is under-pinned by digitalisation, including an AI-enabled analytics stack, an algorithmic trading platform and a multi-product customer platform for gas, power, carbon and metals. These tools improve data quality for GHG accounting, enhance forecasting and optimisation of low-carbon portfolios, and reduce "speed-to-serve" for customers adopting renewable power, battery solutions, biomethane and, in the future, hydrogen. SEFE's AI Centre of Excellence coordinates careful deployment of tools across the Group, accelerating efficiency gains while maintaining robust governance and cyber security controls.

LNG shipping: SEFE focuses on reducing its LNG shipping emissions by understanding the behaviours of crew on board its time-chartered fleet of LNG carriers. SEFE aims to influence crew habits and behaviours to improve how vessels are operated and, in the process, reduce emission intensity across its chartered fleet.

In support of this, SEFE initiated a partnership with Signol to trial its unique behaviour change service. Signol creates both awareness and motivation for ships' officers to improve vessel performance by making the impact of their decisions on fuel and emissions visible at the individual officer level.

Crew goals are framed around three key behaviours – optimal sailing, efficient auxiliary engine use and efficient fuel oil consumption. Ultimately, this tool is expected to lead to sustained behavioural changes, which will improve the environmental impact of shipping operations.

During the initial 6-month trial phase of the project, SEFE achieved savings of 1,343 tonnes of fuel and 4,298 tonnes of CO₂ by positively engaging crews and building awareness of operational efficiency opportunities.

In addition, SEFE has commenced investigation of potential efficiency devices in partnership with a shipowner. This includes gas chromatographs, hull air lubrication systems and high-efficiency hull paint, which could, subject to their assessed performance, be added to SEFE's long-term chartered vessels during their next dry-docking cycle. In the longer term, progress is being made towards a more efficient fleet mix that will feature the latest technological specifications with regard to fuel consumption, cargo optimisation and regulatory compliance.

Upstream emissions: SEFE engages with upstream gas and LNG suppliers to obtain better information on their emissions intensities and the actions being taken to reduce emissions footprints. These information requests are becoming an increasingly important part of supplier due diligence, and the information is shared with SEFE governance bodies as needed.

Carbon offsets: SEFE is researching, analysing and evaluating carbon developers and projects worldwide to identify attractive investment opportunities for its portfolio of high-quality, high-integrity carbon projects. In addition, progress continues to be made on SEFE's two key projects:

1. Afforestation in Kazakhstan: SEFE has entered into an agreement with Kazakh developer SAFK to develop an afforestation project in Kazakhstan. This agreement aims to expand the pilot project, which currently covers 1,500 hectares, to over 5,000 hectares within the next few years. Ultimately, this figure could increase to 30,000 hectares. The project is being designed to improve the local climate and biodiversity while benefiting local communities. Project planting has commenced and registration is underway.

2. Carbon capture in Australia: SEFE has entered into a project collaboration with the developer InterEarth to help catalyse durable emissions removal in Australia through terrestrial storage of biomass. InterEarth is currently piloting its first such project under the Puro Earth standard, which involves planting drought-resistant native eucalyptus trees on degraded land at the edge of the Australian outback. The trees are periodically coppiced, and the biomass is buried in specialised, monitored chambers that prevent decomposition, achieving carbon storage for at least 100 years. The regenerative nature of eucalyptus allows this process to be repeated every few years, offering a cost-effective, nature-based alternative to industrial carbon removal solutions such as direct-air-capture, while also restoring the soil and providing local employment. The first credits from the pilot project were issued in the second quarter of 2025, and the project is now being scaled up.

In 2025, SEFE did not develop any GHG removal projects in its own operations or contribute to any removal projects in its upstream and downstream value chains. In addition, SEFE did not purchase or cancel any carbon credits related to projects beyond its value chains to reduce its emissions exposure.

Carbon capture: SEFE aims to position itself as a CO₂ management partner for its customers that coordinates the entire carbon capture and storage (CCS) value chain, from CO₂ aggregation and transport to permanent CO₂ storage in suitable geological formations. SEFE intends to create flexible and cost-effective solutions combining different decarbonisation paths to support the energy transition for industrial partners, mainly from sectors with hard-to-abate CO₂ emissions such as waste-to-energy, cement, chemicals, and steel.

Waste-to-energy (WtE) has been identified as one of the industry sectors producing unavoidable CO₂ emissions. To address this, CO₂ must be efficiently captured from the flue gas stream using suitable carbon capture technologies. Then it must be safely transported via pipelines, rail or ship and either permanently stored underground or reused in a long-term, permanent manner. As approximately 40-60 % of the waste treated in waste incineration is of biogenic origin, the resulting capture and storage of biogenic CO₂ could potentially generate negative emissions, supporting GHG reduction targets and CCS business cases. As a result, SEFE is actively reviewing opportunities to support carbon capture at WtE facilities.

As its first project, and together with EEW Energy from Waste, SEFE is exploring the potential of carbon capture at the WtE plant in the Chemiepark Knapsack and other EEW locations in Germany and the Netherlands. At the Chemiepark Knapsack, the WtE facility processes up to 320,000 tonnes of residual waste from households and businesses each year, supplying companies in the chemical park with process steam and electricity. SEFE and EEW have partnered with YNCORIS and OGE to evaluate the feasibility of a CO₂ capture and storage solution at the facility.

This initiative also has wider potential to underpin an industrial cluster in the Cologne area, contingent on political and financial support.

With the goal to find the economically and technically most efficient way to safely transport and store CO₂ emissions, SEFE has also joined a study called "Rheinische Modellregion CO₂" (REMCO₂), which is supported by the industrial players at the Chemiepark Knapsack.

The aim of the study is to examine the feasibility of a carbon infrastructure from the Rhineland to a CO₂ export terminal at Antwerp or Zeebrugge. SEFE is contributing with its expertise in gas transport and storage as well as certificate trading.

Commuting emissions: To reduce employee-related emissions, SEFE has established an electric vehicle scheme in the UK. This scheme offers employees the opportunity to lease a new, or nearly new electric vehicle through a salary sacrifice arrangement. This enables employees to save up to 45 % of the monthly cost by reducing national insurance and income tax contributions. Electric vehicles provide lower running costs and support a more sustainable, environmentally friendly lifestyle.

Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

Total SEFE GHG emissions are shown in the table below. This includes a GHG emissions intensity calculation, measured as a ratio of SEFE's total GHG emissions to its revenue. While the emissions intensity of SEFE-supplied energy has increased in 2025, this is mainly due to slower growth, in revenues relative to SEFE's energy sales volume growth as a result of lower energy prices in 2025 versus 2024.

SCOPE 1, 2 AND 3 GHG EMISSIONS METRICS			
kt CO ₂ e	2025	2024	2021 base-line *
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (location-based)	75,939	64,908	92,474
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (market-based)	75,979	64,962	92,493
GHG emissions intensity, location-based (total GHG emissions per net revenue, kgCO ₂ e / EUR **)	4.9	4.6	4.7
GHG emissions intensity, market-based (total GHG emissions per net revenue, kgCO ₂ e / EUR **)	4.9	4.6	4.7

* SEFE's base year is 2021, with the average energy consumption for the period 2017 to 2020 being used for the pipeline and storage businesses.
 ** As the financial results of WIGA were consolidated only partially in 2024, these metrics are calculated using the sum of SEFE Group IFRS 15 revenues (see Note 1 Revenue from SEFE's consolidated financial statements) and WIGA full-year revenues for all respective periods (see Note 3 Revenue from WIGA's annual reports).

Energy transition

Metrics and targets

SEFE has two key targets for its energy transition activities:

- Firstly, SEFE aims to sell over 25 TWh of low-carbon energy per year by 2030. This covers SEFE's sales of renewable power, biomethane and low-carbon hydrogen, and includes energy sold with attached renewable certificates, such as renewable energy guarantees of origin in the UK.
- Secondly, SEFE will develop material hydrogen infrastructure, origination and supply capabilities in line with expected hydrogen market developments.

Performance and actions

LOW-CARBON ENERGY*		
TWh	2025	2024**
Low-carbon energy sales	2	1

* Covers sales of renewable power, biomethane and low-carbon hydrogen including energy sold with renewable certificates attached.
 ** 2024 restated due to a correction in the calculated sales volumes.

SEFE focuses on the sourcing and supply of low-carbon energy to customers, investing in the infrastructure for the transport and storage of hydrogen, and developing capabilities in the sourcing and supply of energy transition metals.

In 2025, SEFE increased its sales of low-carbon-energy, mainly through sales of renewable power certificates to customers in the UK and the Netherlands.

SEFE's power activities, including low-carbon power products, are covered in the "Scope 3 GHG emissions" section above.

Biomethane: SEFE views biomethane as an essential part of its decarbonisation offering. In its key markets, SEFE is offering renewable gas certificates that enable customers' gas supply to be matched with the production of green gas from anaerobic digestion. SEFE is also laying the groundwork (certification, processes and contracts) for physical supply of biomethane to customers in key markets.

The European biomethane market is expected to grow significantly in the coming years, driven by new regulatory frameworks and increasing demand from customers. With green gas quota systems being introduced in several EU countries, including the Netherlands and France, demand for certified biomethane is set to rise.

This creates new opportunities across both regulated and voluntary markets, including support to industrial customers in reducing their European Union Emissions Trading System I (EU ETS I) exposure and to resellers in reducing their future EU ETS II exposure from switching to biomethane.

In response, SEFE is scaling its biomethane business as part of its strategy to decarbonise the European gas mix and provide customers with traceable, high-integrity renewable molecules. In 2025, SEFE initiated International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) processes in Germany, the Netherlands, France and the UK, ensuring full compliance with the EU Renewable Energy Directive III (RED III) and national sustainability schemes. ISCC certification, which verifies that biomethane is produced using responsible sourcing practices, is required for companies to access these markets.

SEFE's approach combines origination, certification and digital tracking of renewable gas molecules to guarantee end-to-end integrity. SEFE is developing innovative low-carbon solutions based on the price differential between European Union Allowances (EUAs) and biomethane to help customers lower their compliance costs. Standardised contracts and registry interfaces are being put in place to enable transparent transfer of certificates across markets and to support corporate customers with verifiable GHG reduction claims.

Through these initiatives, SEFE is positioning itself as a trusted partner in Europe's renewable gas value chain, linking producers and industrial consumers while contributing to the scaling of biomethane and other green gases as key enablers of the energy transition.

Hydrogen: SEFE believes that hydrogen will play an important role in the energy transition. Clean hydrogen and its derivatives enable substantial emission reductions, especially in industries where electrification is not a viable solution for decarbonisation, such as steel, chemicals, aviation and shipping.

SEFE focuses on positioning itself in the future hydrogen value chain with a long-term business model. SEFE's goal is to ensure end-to-end solutions that deliver a secure supply of competitive hydrogen and hydrogen-based derivatives, such as ammonia, methanol or synthetic methane for customers. The aim is to accelerate the widespread and competitive availability of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen by connecting hydrogen production with demand supported by local, regional and global partnerships along the value chain. SEFE is pursuing a flexible and technology-open approach, aiming to meet the requirements of future hydrogen users in terms of economic feasibility and the associated GHG footprint.

Hydrogen sourcing: SEFE's strategy includes diversification across sourcing regions, volumes, technologies, hydrogen types and delivery modes. SEFE is exploring options with experienced and reputable partners to source renewable and low-carbon hydrogen in Germany, Europe and overseas, either via the German hydrogen core network and the European hydrogen backbone or by shipping it to Europe in the form of hydrogen derivatives.

An example of these activities is SEFE's development of a potential supply of clean hydrogen from Brazil through a partnership with Brazilian power leader AXIA Energia and Kuwaiti developer EnerTech.

SEFE is also collaborating with marine infrastructure provider Höegh Evi on the feasibility of a hydrogen shipping supply corridor and is a member of "H2med Southwestern Hydrogen Corridor", a cross-border hydrogen infrastructure initiative connecting Portugal, Spain, France and Germany. SEFE also supports "SouthH2 Corridor", a major infrastructure initiative to develop a 3,300 km hydrogen pipeline connecting North Africa with Italy, Austria and Germany.

Hydrogen sales: SEFE is in discussions with a range of customers on their decarbonisation pathways and potential hydrogen supply opportunities. An example of this is the memorandum of understanding for future hydrogen supply with Pfalzgas, a leading regional natural gas supplier in the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate. SEFE has been supplying Pfalzgas with natural gas and will now explore potential hydrogen supply through Germany's hydrogen core network, helping Pfalzgas to deliver on its mission to operate a green gas network for its customers.

Hydrogen pipeline infrastructure: The hydrogen core network will enable the large-scale transport and supply of hydrogen across Germany. It involves over 9,000 kilometres of hydrogen pipelines, of which approximately 60 % consist of natural gas pipelines that are to be repurposed.

As part of this network, SEFE, through GASCADE, is implementing three key hydrogen pipeline infrastructure projects, namely the "Flow – making hydrogen happen" onshore project, the AquaDuctus offshore pipeline project and the Baltic Sea Hydrogen Collector (BHC). These projects represent significant steps towards creating the German hydrogen core network and connecting this network to other countries. GASCADE will implement 22 % of the approved core network and provide the market with central hydrogen import routes in the North Sea and Baltic Sea regions as well as with domestic hydrogen interconnectors in Germany.

"Flow – making hydrogen happen": This project is a north-south transport corridor in Germany for clean hydrogen. This corridor will enable the connection of production capacities and imports in Northern Europe with hydrogen storage sites along the pipelines and consumption centres in eastern and southern Germany. The development of the hydrogen pipeline system will occur in multiple stages, mainly through the conversion of existing gas pipelines. By the end of 2029, hydrogen will be transported from the Baltic Sea coast to the German state of Baden-Württemberg, connecting at least nine industrial sites along the way.

Imports will be possible via the ports in Lubmin, Rostock and, in the long term, via a connection with the BHC, which is described further below. GASCADE is responsible for the establishment of the connection between the BHC and the German core network.

From 2030 onwards, the international rollout of the "Flow – making hydrogen happen" initiative will start with cross-border connections to Poland and the Czech Republic. GASCADE's eastern part of the "Flow – making hydrogen happen" project is an integral component of the Czech German Hydrogen Interconnector, implemented together with the Czech network operator NET4GAS and Open Grid Europe from Germany. The route from the Baltic Sea to the Czech Republic and Poland, along with the BHC, have been recognised as one of the EU's Projects of Common Interest (PCI). Extensions to the neighbouring countries are possible in the future and are being finalised together with other network operators.

In October 2024, GASCADE made the decision to invest in the northern section of the "Flow – making hydrogen happen" initiative. The world's first hydrogen filling of a 1.4 metre-diameter pipeline then began in February 2025.

By the end of 2025, GASCADE had successfully filled the first 400 km section with hydrogen, stretching from the Baltic Sea coast to Bobbau in the German state of Saxony-Anhalt. With this, GASCADE has achieved a significant milestone in building the German hydrogen network and advancing a climate-neutral hydrogen economy.

AquaDuctus: This is a gigawatt-scale hydrogen pipeline which will form the core of a new offshore infrastructure connecting Germany with the other countries bordering the North Sea. It will consist of an offshore section in the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the North Sea and an onshore section that will connect to the downstream onshore hydrogen pipeline network. Starting in 2030, the pipeline will offer network users open, non-discriminatory network access.

AquaDuctus will be built in two phases. In the first phase, AquaDuctus will connect the 1 GW hydrogen wind farm site SEN-1 in the German North Sea, northwest of the island of Heligoland, to the German mainland and from there via a 100-kilometre long onshore pipeline to Bunde in the German state of Lower-Saxony. In the second phase, the offshore pipeline will be extended by a further 200 kilometres to the German sea border. This will create the opportunity to connect additional offshore hydrogen wind farm sites and link up with neighbouring hydrogen infrastructures from Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium or the United Kingdom.

AquaDuctus has already been confirmed as a PCI and an Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) as part of the Hy2 Infra wave, which includes 23 German hydrogen projects spanning production, transport and storage stages of the value chain. AquaDuctus's status as part of the German hydrogen core network was confirmed by the Federal Network Agency in October 2024.

In May 2025, the UK transmission system operator (TSO) National Gas and GASCADE signed a memorandum of understanding to explore the feasibility of a hydrogen interconnector between the UK and Germany.

BHC: This is a pioneering European infrastructure project designed to connect Northern European production capacities for green and renewable hydrogen to the German hydrogen core network. The project is being developed by GASCADE together with Gasgrid Finland and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners.

Finland, with its favourable conditions, including ample land availability and high onshore wind potential, offers one of Europe's most competitive locations for green hydrogen.

To unlock this potential for Central Europe, an approximately 1,000 km long offshore pipeline is planned from the Finnish coast through the Baltic Sea to Germany. Near Lubmin in the German state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the pipeline will connect directly to the section of the hydrogen core network managed by GASCADE ("Flow – making hydrogen happen"). The German section of the BHC (about 56 km from the outer boundary of the exclusive economic zone) is part of the German core network. The European Commission has recognised the BHC as a PCI. For the current project phase, EUR 15.3 million in funding from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme has been approved. The project's high strategic relevance is further highlighted by its political visibility and support at the EU level.

The BHC provides Europe with a geopolitically stable and direct hydrogen import route from the Nordic-Baltic production regions to German consumers, without transit countries and with low transport costs. This secures Germany's long-term supply of large volumes of renewable hydrogen, complements the supply from southern regions, and reduces dependence on transit countries as well as conversion losses from alternative transport methods.

European cooperation on hydrogen: GASCADE also collaborates with other European TSOs to advance the coordinated development of a hydrogen network that extends beyond existing projects. Particular emphasis is placed on developing the offshore sector in alignment with the onshore hydrogen supply networks.

One example of such cooperation is HyNOS – Hydrogen Network Operators for the Northern Seas. Since 2024, employees of TSOs from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom have been meeting regularly to discuss interface issues.

Maximising the potential of offshore wind energy requires the combined production of electricity and hydrogen as well as the seamless integration of long-distance transmission networks, both onshore and offshore.

As a result, HyNOS is developing policy recommendations and communicating these to relevant decision-makers to support informed and effective policy decisions.

Hydrogen storage: SEFE is developing plans for hydrogen caverns close to the Jemgum gas storage site in Germany. Jemgum's geological structures, with a high potential for hydrogen storage and the proximity to the approved hydrogen network, make the location in the German state of Lower-Saxony particularly attractive. The project aims to store around 500 gigawatt hours of hydrogen by the mid-2030s. A technical concept for the implementation has been developed as part of the basic engineering, and the connection process to the hydrogen core network has been initiated. The land required for the facilities has also been acquired.

Metals strategy: SEFE has established a metals trading capability to secure critical raw materials for Europe's energy transition. These activities focus on battery and network metals – such as copper, nickel, cobalt and tin – and involve offering transparent market access and risk management services to industrial customers, as well as developing accredited warehousing warrant solutions with reputable providers. Sourcing is aligned with OECD due diligence guidance and EU expectations under the Critical Raw Materials agenda, with supplier codes of conduct, "know your customer" checks and traceability built into onboarding. By linking metals flows to low-carbon power, LNG, hydrogen and storage build-outs, SEFE will strengthen European supply resilience while embedding high ESG standards across the value chain.

SEFE's transition plan

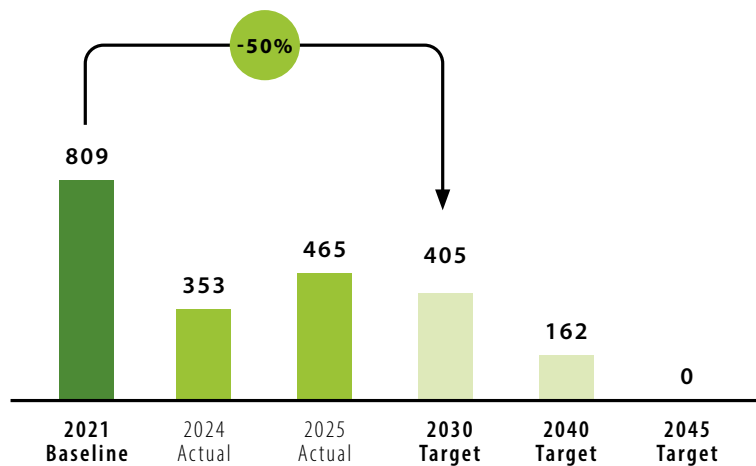
SEFE operates in an extremely dynamic external environment, with the pace of the energy transition subject to considerable political, regulatory, macroeconomic and technological uncertainties.

While SEFE exerts limited influence over the development of its external environment, it does control how it is able to respond. To this end, SEFE is developing a range of levers that will enable it to navigate the energy transition and ensure that relevant climate targets are achieved.

Emissions reduction targets: SEFE has defined clear emissions targets to guide its transition plan, including the target to achieve Net Zero for Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2045, with a 50 % reduction by 2030, and to reduce Scope 3 (value chain) GHG emissions by 15 % by 2030.

Achievement of these targets will reduce climate risks, increase business resilience and create new revenue opportunities from low-carbon products and services. These will, in turn, impact SEFE's attractiveness to investors, banks, and partners, which increasingly view ESG criteria as an important consideration in their engagements.

Scope 1&2 GHG emissions targets (market-based) (in KtCO₂e)

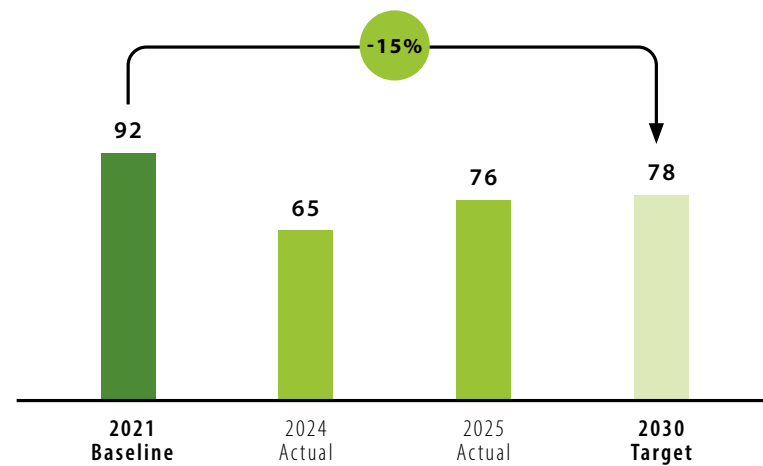


It is important to note that SEFE's emissions levels will always be highly volatile year-to-year. Scope 1 and 2 emissions are closely linked to the operation of pipeline and storage compressors, which depend in turn on customer utilisation of SEFE's operating assets. Likewise, SEFE's Scope 3 emissions are dependent on European gas and global LNG demand, as well as SEFE's role in delivering energy security to customers.

Nevertheless, SEFE has a range of levers available to ensure its emissions targets are met. These levers, and the current actions being undertaken, are listed below.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions levers and actions: Key levers within SEFE's control include gas compressor replacement, renewable energy purchasing, energy efficiency measures and methane leak reduction.

Scope 3 GHG emissions targets (in MtCO₂e)



1. Energy efficiency: The majority of Scope 1 and 2 emissions result from the operation of, and energy consumption by, SEFE's pipeline and storage compressors. SEFE has ongoing programmes to deliver efficiency improvements across all of its operating assets, including gas routing optimisation, automation initiatives and turbine washing, amongst others.

2. Compressor electrification: Replacement of gas compressors by electric compressors provides opportunities to purchase renewable power and reduce emissions. All new GASCADE and NGT compressors for its main routes have electric motors, and there is a plan to connect the sole off-network compressor station in 2028. Replacement of gas compressors at the Rehden storage facility are under review, while the Jemgum and Haidach storage facilities operate with electric compressors only.

3. Renewable power: GASCADE and NGT already purchase renewable power for all network-connected electric motors. Renewable power contracting is currently under review for SEFE Storage's facilities. In addition, solar panels have been installed at Jemgum and Haidach, reducing base-load energy consumption.

4. Methane fugitive emissions reductions: GASCADE and NGT have a comprehensive measurement and repair programme in place, with approximately 260,000 measuring points tested. Methane measurements currently show a very low level of pipeline methane emissions intensity. Rehden and Jemgum have installed laser-based open-path gas detectors and ultrasonic gas leak detectors across their sites, ensuring fast repairs of any leaks detected, while Haidach is also measuring fugitive emissions as key part of its leak detection and repair programme.

5. Flaring and venting reduction: To reduce CO₂ emissions from flaring and methane emissions from cold venting, GASCADE and NGT use mobile compressors where possible to recompress natural gas back into the network during maintenance work. The Rehden storage facility also utilises mobile compressors during maintenance work and uses safety flare units only to manage any leaks from gas seals and unusable flash gases from the dehydration system. Jemgum operates a ground flare for maintenance purposes, with leakage gas used for heating and power production. A cold venting stack is available only for safety reasons. Lastly, Haidach is currently modifying its pressure relief system to return methane into its process.

6. Biomethane and biogas: This option to reduce emissions will be evaluated in the future and could involve, for example, the substitution of natural gas with biomethane in glycol heaters at Rehden and Jemgum.

7. Facility use: While not within SEFE's direct control, pipeline and storage emissions are expected to fall over the longer term in line with declining European gas demand. In the short to medium term, however, emissions will remain volatile, depending on customer utilisation, changes in gas flows, mandatory filling requirements and storage and location spreads.

8. Carbon offsets: These would be considered only after other abatement measures have been fully explored and, to date, have not been used to manage SEFE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions exposures. Any future use is expected to focus on high-quality offsets.

Scope 3 emissions levers and actions: SEFE has a range of levers to support a reduction in its Scope 3 emissions, many of which are being implemented or under evaluation. However, as many of these are not fully within SEFE's control, a long-term emissions reduction pathway remains difficult to predict with certainty.

1. Energy efficiency: SEFE supports its customers in tracking their energy consumption, which is the foundation for energy efficiency improvements. Through smart metering technology and online portal access, customers can view their energy consumption and see patterns in historic usage. This provides insights that customers can use to identify energy efficiency opportunities and measure the impact of improvements. In addition, SEFE's LNG fleet business is reducing its fuel use through the deployment of the Signol fuel efficiency information tool and will also be reviewing low-carbon fuels and LNG fleet replacement options.

2. Power offerings: SEFE supplies customers with low-carbon power to their sites, currently in the form of renewable power certificates and potentially, in the future, through power purchase agreements with renewable generators. SEFE already supplies

power products to customers in the UK and the Netherlands and is growing and extending its electricity offering to other key markets. For customers with significant embedded generation on their sites, SEFE also offers an optimisation and trading service, supporting them in maximising the value of their energy assets.

3. Green gas sales: SEFE is developing its green gas offering, which includes the supply of biomethane in the short term and hydrogen in the longer term as a substitute for natural gas. This is supported by GASCADE's and NGT's programme to convert pipelines into hydrogen carriers, as well as by ongoing planning development work for hydrogen storage at Jemgum. SEFE is also preparing to meet all mandatory country requirements to blend biomethane into natural gas supply.

4. Deployment of CCS solutions: SEFE is aiming to position itself as a CO₂ management partner for its customers that coordinates the entire CCS value chain, from CO₂ aggregation and transport to permanent CO₂ storage in suitable geological formations. SEFE is working with potential partners to develop carbon capture solution offers at customer sites. Such offers will facilitate the development of CO₂ transport through SEFE and third-party infrastructure and secure capacity at advantaged carbon storage sites onshore and offshore in Europe.

5. Carbon offsets: These would be considered only after other abatement measures have been fully explored and, to date, have not been used to manage SEFE's Scope 3 emissions. Any future use is expected to focus on high-quality offsets.

6. Supporting activities: SEFE is already engaging with upstream gas and LNG suppliers to obtain better information on their emissions intensities and the actions being taking to reduce their emissions footprints.

In the longer term, and if required due to declining European gas demand, SEFE's flexible supply portfolio provides it with opportunities to reduce volumes, divert LNG cargoes to alternative markets and terminate contracts subject to contractual conditions.

Key dependencies: The speed at which the levers above are deployed, and the contribution each lever makes, is dependent on many external factors. These include the evolution of policies to support the energy transition, as well as the need to maintain affordable access to energy and resilient supply chains. These factors also include the willingness of customers to embrace new forms of energy and invest in the necessary modifications to their sites to enable the deployment of low-carbon solutions.

Governance: SEFE's Management Council defines the ESG strategy and targets, and has responsibility for the implementation of emissions reduction initiatives. This is overseen by SEFE's Supervisory Board and supported by the Supervisory Board's ESG Committee.

Conclusion: SEFE has a wide range of emission reduction levers that it is already utilising or could deploy in the future. With the growth in its low-carbon portfolio, the electrification of facilities, and the development of hydrogen infrastructure, amongst many other activities, SEFE expects to meet its emissions reduction targets and sustain a viable business.

For SEFE the message remains clear: sustainability is not an add-on, but a core component of its business model. By proactively addressing risks and seizing opportunities, SEFE will combine energy security, climate protection, and value creation in its activities and, in the process, make a major contribution to the energy transition.

Other environmental information

SEFE recognises the importance of minimising its impact on the local environment, including water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, land resources and air quality. SEFE is committed to responsible environmental stewardship, adheres to all legal requirements and has robust internal processes in place to monitor and minimise its environmental impact.

SEFE's operating assets in Germany operate under the provisions of the Federal Mining Act and the Federal Nature Conservation Act, which mandate biodiversity assessments, ecological compensation, and habitat restoration for any land disturbance. These requirements are embedded in SEFE's project planning and approval processes, ensuring that adverse impacts on protected species and ecosystems are avoided, mitigated or compensated.

SEFE has also implemented certified HSE management systems that are ISO 14001-compliant. These systems apply the principles of avoidance, minimisation and compensation in the design and construction of new infrastructure. Past examples include clustered drilling to reduce land use, horizontal directional drilling to avoid surface disruption and ecological landscaping around storage facilities.

SEFE verifies its biodiversity measures externally in collaboration with both governmental authorities such as the German State Office for Mining, Energy and Geology, and environmental organisations, including NABU (Germany's Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union). Voluntary re-naturalisation projects are also undertaken, such as wetland creation, insect hotels, and the erection of nesting boxes.

Lastly, SEFE monitors ecosystem changes and implements targeted measures, such as fish deterrents and light filters, to protect aquatic and insect life. While the company does not operate in areas affecting traditional land use or indigenous communities, it ensures full compliance with environmental regulations.

GASCADE and NGT pipeline networks: Local environmental impacts arise from the construction of new pipeline infrastructure and the maintenance of existing facilities. SEFE focuses on minimising these impacts, for example through nature conservation measures implemented to compensate for the construction of pipelines. These include the introduction of landscape hedges on intensively used arable land near Flemsdorf in the Uckermark region of the German state of Brandenburg. In 2021, a landscape hedge stretching almost one kilometre was planted on former arable land and secured with a wildlife protection fence. The shrubs were then maintained and watered over four summers. Due to the fertile soil, this hedge had already reached a mature stage by 2024. The hedge provides food and hiding places for numerous animal species, and serves as a stepping stone biotope, allowing animals to migrate between the protected areas 'Felchowseegebiet' and 'Unteres Odertal' by connecting otherwise isolated habitats.

These actions have also included ecological enhancement on both sides of Olbernhauer Straße in the Germany state of Saxony. Near the village of Rübenu, various ecological measures were implemented across an area of approximately three hectares. These included the development of pollarded willows, the construction of a deadwood fence, and the removal of lupine, an invasive species. Further activities involved the creation of reptile habitats using fieldstones, the construction of a path with a dry-stone wall and the clearing of a mountain meadow from quaking aspen.

A series of ponds were created to support endangered bird species, and a flowering area was established to promote biodiversity. These measures have helped to protect species and biotopes.

Apart from nature-focused measures, GASCADE and NGT also collect and analyse data on waste disposal to comply with legal and internal reporting obligations. GASCADE prepares an annual waste balance sheet, which includes wood, residual waste, paper, packaging, hazardous waste and special waste. In 2025, GASCADE and NGT generated a total of 38,521 tonnes of waste, including around 1,182 tonnes of hazardous waste. Reported waste volumes have increased significantly with the introduction of new data classification approach based on ISO 14001 requirements. This reporting now includes all non-hazardous waste from construction activities, which mainly consists of removed soil and stones. All waste is disposed of professionally and, where possible, recycled.

Lastly, GASCADE and NGT consumed 6,676 cubic metres of fresh water in 2025 from public water supply across 14 sites.

Storage: While the Rehden storage site is not located within nature conservation or water protection areas, the Jemgum gas storage facility is situated in a nature conservation area.

As a result, several measures are being undertaken to protect biodiversity as part of the ongoing planning for the Jemgum hydrogen storage project. Extensive biodiversity assessments are being conducted, including the identification of existing plant species and rare species. Bird counts are being carried out to document the frequency and diversity of birds in the area. Additionally, a noise measurement study is being conducted to re-assess noise emissions from the existing facility.

In accordance with the requirements of Germany's Federal Mining Act, which prescribes extensive environmental and nature protection regulations for construction and operational projects, an environmental impact assessment will be carried out as part of the permitting process for the Jemgum hydrogen project.

Social approach

SEFE's social vision is to become an employer of choice for innovative and diverse talent who can bring its transformation to life and secure energy for its customers across Europe and the world.

Given the competition for talent across the industry, SEFE has recognised that it must become an employer of choice for people who want to make a difference, delivering both energy security for society and a low-carbon energy future. SEFE is challenging itself to become a place where all people can thrive, regardless of gender, national origin, and educational and professional backgrounds. In support of this, SEFE's staff are being given access to tools, comprehensive training and ongoing support. SEFE is also unifying systems and processes across the entire business to create a more efficient and responsive organisation.

SEFE takes a broader perspective on the sustainability of its business, which includes the importance of delivering secure and reliable energy to businesses across Europe and beyond. Achieving this mission and fulfilling SEFE's societal responsibilities are possible only with a diverse workforce that possesses the right skills to succeed.

Human Rights Policy

SEFE is fully committed to acting ethically and with integrity across all of its operations and along its value chains.

SEFE introduced a Human Rights Policy Statement in 2024, which is available on its website, with the aim to emphasise the importance of human rights for the organisation and to set clear standards throughout the supply chain, taking into account the requirements of the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act. SEFE continues to develop further policies and processes to support these activities.

Respect for human rights is integral to SEFE's corporate culture and forms the basis for responsible business. SEFE aims to be an attractive employer, reliable partner and good neighbour in the local communities where it operates. SEFE unequivocally upholds internationally recognised human rights. SEFE has integrated this commitment into all operations and activities, with its actions grounded in internationally recognised standards and the aim to provide full transparency in everything it does.

SEFE is wholly committed to ensuring fair and respectful working conditions throughout the company. SEFE's priority is providing a working environment that is free from all forms of discrimination and harassment, including those based on gender, religion, colour, nationality or ethnic origin, marital status, sexual orientation, age, disability or any other characteristic protected by law. SEFE rejects all forms of slavery, child labour, compulsory or forced labour as well as all forms of human trafficking.

SEFE respects, recognises and encourages diversity within the company and believes that it is the responsibility of all stakeholders to stand up against and report any form of discrimination, harassment, bullying or intimidation. SEFE treats all staff members fairly and respectfully and has set up an accessible and confidential whistleblowing hotline to allow employees to report any incidents. This hotline is administered by a reputable external provider; reporters may remain anonymous if they wish, and reports are securely routed to SEFE's Compliance team, who are trained in handling reports in a sensitive and confidential manner.

SEFE also conducts its business with the utmost concern for the health and safety of all employees. SEFE complies with all applicable health and safety legislation and strives to continually improve its performance.

HSE standards

SEFE is committed to its HSE priorities, in alignment with its core values as an organisation and its HSE Corporate Policy Statement, which is available on the company website. SEFE ensures that the integrity of its technical systems is maintained to the highest standard. SEFE not only fulfils its legal obligations but also views HSE as a moral and ethical obligation that is a core part of its corporate culture. SEFE's HSE activities are supervised by its corporate HSE officer.

Storage activities: SEFE's HSE objectives and requirements for its storage assets are defined in a centralised, integrated HSE management system (IMS).

This system, which is an integral part of day-to-day business and working life, takes into account the requirements of three ISO standards:

- ISO 14001 Environmental Protection
- ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety
- ISO 50001 Energy Management

The implementation of these standards is also evaluated and reviewed by leading certification companies as part of regular audits.

Pipeline activities: GASCADE and NGT also place the highest priority on HSE protection in its pipeline-based transport activities. GASCADE and NGT combine financial success with a strong focus on HSE protection. GASCADE and NGT's environmental management system has been certified according to ISO 14001.

GASCADE and NGT have implemented HSE guidelines that are tailored to the specific requirements of employees' day-to-day work. These HSE guidelines provide the basis for all HSE manuals, which are part of GASCADE and NGT's HSE management system. The manuals are aimed at different units and areas of activity. Topic-specific instructions are regularly provided in risk assessments as well as in operating and work instructions, which are fully documented. The training plans for all employees are set out in individual manuals.

As one example, GASCADE and NGT have an installation manual covering all safety standards for employees on construction sites. Service providers are subject to the strict requirements of its HSE contractor guidelines. This becomes a binding part of the contract when an order is awarded.

Own workforce

SEFE employs around 2,000 people representing over 60 different nationalities. SEFE's employees bring a wide range of experiences and professional qualifications to their roles. Experienced employees and those just starting their careers complement each other, work together on projects and contribute to the success of SEFE. A breakdown of SEFE's employees is provided in Appendix 4, including information on employees covered by collective bargaining arrangements.

Employer branding and employer value proposition: As part of its ambition to maintain a motivated, engaged and committed workforce, SEFE has developed a dedicated employer branding strategy and employer value proposition (EVP).

The primary aim of this initiative is to strengthen employee commitment, engagement and motivation, all of which are key drivers of business performance. A secondary aim is to enhance SEFE's external reputation as an employer of choice, ensuring that the organisation's strengths, values and opportunities are clearly articulated to the broader talent market.

The EVP has been developed through a comprehensive, insight-driven approach, combining data from employee engagement surveys, in-depth stakeholder interviews across the business, and external research into market and talent trends.

This approach provided a deep understanding of the company's key motivators, strengths and opportunities as an employer.

An understanding of SEFE's key differentiators and defining strengths emerged from this research. These include a value proposition, which provides a concise, overarching narrative that encapsulates SEFE's employer promise, and four core EVP pillars. This value proposition is "Together, we are redefining possible" and its four EVP pillars are:

- **The future is built with excellence:** This emphasises the deep expertise and knowledge within SEFE and the opportunity to grow and collaborate with some of the best in the field.
- **Unique voices, one vision:** This reflects a diverse culture of individuals united by a shared spirit of excellence and a drive to push the boundaries of what's possible.
- **Imagine what's next and start doing:** This highlights SEFE's resilience, adaptability and proactive mindset in navigating change and creating progress.
- **Grow with every change:** This showcases the organisation's commitment to personal and professional growth, and the career development opportunities available to all employees.

The effectiveness of the EVP will be evaluated annually using a mix of internal and external performance indicators, including employee engagement results, HR and recruitment data and social media metrics.

Metrics and targets

SEFE's key workforce objectives are to develop best-in-class employment practices and foster diversity, equity and inclusion across the company. In support of this, SEFE established four initial targets for its activities. These targets will be updated in 2026.

Firstly, SEFE will ensure that there is a comprehensive learning portfolio for various employee groups, with a focus on leadership development.

Secondly, SEFE will have ensured that each employee participates in at least five hours of self-selected training per year by the end of 2025.

Thirdly, SEFE will have ensured that 25 % of senior leadership are women by the end of 2025, ultimately aiming for gender parity. Senior leadership, in this context, is defined as SEFE's two highest management levels.

Lastly, SEFE will maintain or increase the diversity of nationalities employed across the Group.

Performance and actions

Employment practices: SEFE endeavours to create a high-performance culture through continuous learning and talent development, thereby ensuring that the organisation is equipped with the capabilities required to deliver its strategic ambitions.

TRAINING METRIC		
Hours per employee	2025	2024
Employee voluntary training *	26	22

* These targets were established before the WIGA consolidation and exclude WIGA staff.

Staff development: SEFE's talent programmes, career roadmaps and flexibility programmes emphasise the diverse career prospects for all staff at SEFE. They include a variety of tools and activities to support both formal and informal learning.

A learning hub, formal educational events, coaching, team activities and job-related experiences are being developed to help SEFE employees learn and grow. These tools are being designed to help SEFE staff perform at their best and grow both individually and professionally. SEFE continues to implement SAP SuccessFactors, which are crucial for effective staff development because they provide a structured data-driven approach to managing performance, learning and career growth. The target is to work towards the creation of personalised development paths, ensure continuous learning and support employees in reaching their full potential.

Voluntary training hours per employee increased in 2025, supported by the introduction of new learning and development systems. A more ambitious target will be set in 2026.

As an example of its focus on leadership development, SEFE has created and rolled out a comprehensive portfolio of programmes for line managers to enable them to receive formal people management training. This programme includes modules on self-leadership as well as leading others, with workshops prompting participants to explore core values and managerial skills, such as delegation and situational leadership. SEFE's CEO and CIO are the official sponsors of the programme, displaying top-down commitment to leadership development.

SEFE actively encourages managers to provide feedback after attending leadership courses and development sessions. Those insights are systematically reviewed and incorporated into future programmes to ensure SEFE's leadership development offerings remain relevant, practical and impactful. By continuously refining the content and approach, SEFE aims to create a learning experience that equips leaders with the skills and confidence needed to support their teams effectively.

Employee communication channels: SEFE ensures robust employee representation through works councils and employee associations at its main locations. These bodies serve as a key interface between employees and management, safeguarding fair treatment and fostering a respectful workplace culture. They also enable employees to participate in shaping company policies and social matters through established co-determination rights.

SEFE's works councils have concluded numerous agreements with the company on topics such as working time arrangements, remuneration, mobile work arrangements and work-life balance. All agreements are accessible to employees via the company intranet.

Social information

Furthermore, and in accordance with Section 84 of the German Works Constitution Act (“Right of Complaint”), every employee in Germany has the right to raise a grievance if they believe they have been treated unfairly or disadvantaged. Employees may request assistance or mediation from a works council member. The employer is legally obliged to examine the complaint, inform the employee of the outcome and, if the grievance is justified, take corrective action. Employees are protected from any negative consequences of exercising this right.

In 2025, SEFE conducted its annual global engagement survey to ensure the management understands the perspectives and challenges for employees across SEFE. This survey is an established practice within SEFE and a cornerstone of its commitment to listening to employees and acting on what matters most to them.

This year’s survey included 27 questions and received 1,261 responses, representing an impressive 82 % participation rate. The results show that employees feel proud to work at SEFE, are empowered to contribute and experience psychological safety, inclusion, team spirit and strong mutual support. Even more encouragingly, 84 % of respondents would recommend SEFE as an employer, reflecting a high level of engagement and satisfaction across the organisation. At the same time, the survey highlighted opportunities for further growth in innovation and risk-taking, for example by learning from mistakes and challenging traditional ways of working, and in personal development, for instance, by understanding career paths and managing performance.

Looking ahead, SEFE will continue to focus on three key priorities in 2026:

- Performance management and leadership by inspiring strong, supportive leaders at every level who empower their teams to achieve their full potential.
- Reducing bureaucracy and ensuring organisational efficiency by streamlining global processes at all levels to make work simpler, faster and more effective.
- Fostering a learning environment and innovation by developing a culture where employees are encouraged to explore, experiment and continuously grow, driving both personal and organisational success.

SEFE will continue to run annual engagement surveys to ensure all voices are heard, progress is made, and every employee has an opportunity to play an active role in fostering a thriving and innovative workplace.

SEFE employees also have the option to express any concerns anonymously via SEFE’s whistleblowing channel, which is covered in more detail in the Governance section below.

Diversity, equity and inclusion: SEFE has committed to creating a diverse, equitable and inclusive workplace, where different perspectives fuel creativity and drive innovation. In 2025, SEFE formalised a Group-wide Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) statement and is now developing a global action plan to implement its DEI strategy across the company, addressing the needs of diverse employee groups. SEFE has also launched a mandatory DEI training programme for all employees to raise awareness and foster an inclusive workplace culture.

As part of its commitment, SEFE strives to ensure that every recruitment process features at least one female candidate, helping to build teams that reflect a broad range of experiences and ideas.

DIVERSITY METRICS

	2025	2024
Percentage of women in top leadership staff roles*	26.2	26.0
Number of nationalities*	69	71

* These targets were established before the WIGA consolidation. As a result, the data excludes WIGA staff.

SEFE’s initial target of over 25 % of women in senior leadership roles has been met ahead of schedule. This target will be updated in 2026. SEFE is also proud to have over 60 different nationalities working at SEFE.

Women@GASCADE: As an example of a key diversity initiative already in place, the Women@GASCADE network was founded by a large group of female employees at GASCADE to empower women, increase their visibility and break down gender-specific barriers. Women@GASCADE aims to provide impetus within the company to accelerate the professional development of women at various hierarchical levels. As a result, the initiative promotes awareness of equality topics and supports GASCADE’s image as an attractive employer.

This network has involved regular networking events and workshops on body language, communication and unconscious bias. The network also regularly hosts lectures and initiatives to raise awareness of gender equality issues. The network uses its own intranet page to provide information about activities within the company, recommends literature on equality and empowerment, and enables suggestions to be collected from the workforce. External communication is also carried out through a dedicated

LinkedIn channel, providing perspectives on gender equality and showcasing female role models in the energy industry.

Another objective of the network is to expand virtual and physical exchanges with similar initiatives in the energy industry. For example, Women@GASCADE organised an event in 2025 under the title “Future Dialogue H2: Strong Women – Strong Energy”, which brought together women – regardless of age, function and hierarchical level – to actively participate in the industry’s transformation process towards a hydrogen economy.

Other SEFE diversity initiatives: In 2025, SEFE established two further networks, namely “Women in IT” and “Female & All Voices”, to support gender representation in technology, encourage open dialogue and strengthen an inclusive workplace culture.

The “Women in IT” network creates a space where colleagues can connect, share experiences, support each other and make female role models more visible. It also supports SEFE’s digital transformation by encouraging more inclusive talent development.

“Female & All Voices” is a broader platform for exchange and open dialogue. It focuses on equal opportunities, respect and creating a safe space where people can speak up and feel heard. These initiatives help strengthen SEFE’s culture and demonstrate the importance of diversity for SEFE.

Charta der Vielfalt: In 2024, SEFE joined Germany’s largest employer-led diversity initiative by signing the Charta der Vielfalt. This charter promotes diversity by offering tools to support diversity initiatives in companies across Germany and has been signed by around 6,000 companies and institutions. The implementation of the charter aligns with SEFE’s aim to create a work environment free of prejudice.

SEFE remains dedicated to ensuring that all employees are valued, regardless of gender, nationality, ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation or identity.

In line with this charter, SEFE pledges to foster an inclusive culture, ensure that SEFE HR processes reflect the diverse skills and talents of all employees, leverage diversity within and outside the SEFE organisation for mutual benefit, encourage dialogue, report annually on SEFE's progress in promoting diversity and involve employees in the implementation of the charter.

SEFE also monitors a range of human rights metrics, which are shown in Appendix 4. No material human rights issues were identified during the last two reporting periods.

HSE performance: The HSE data below covers SEFE's key operating units, specifically GASCADE and NGT, where significant construction activities are in progress, and SEFE's storage activities.

GASCADE and NGT's accident statistics remained at a low level in 2025 despite the consistently high working hours on pipeline construction activities.

This has been achieved through a range of HSE measures. These include the use of an installation manual for GASCADE and NGT construction site workers, which covers all relevant safety standards, and a set of HSE contractor guidelines, which establish strict requirements for all service providers. GASCADE and NGT also regularly carry out specific HSE training, in particular on risk assessments and operating and work instructions. These training courses are fully documented, and training plans for all employees are set out in detail in the relevant manuals.

SEFE Storage's lost time injury frequency and recordable injury rate increased in 2025. The root cause of each of these accidents has been investigated and learnings shared.

HSE PERFORMANCE

	2025		2024	
	GASCADE and NGT	SEFE Storage	GASCADE and NGT	SEFE Storage
Percentage of people in its workforce who are covered by a health and safety management system based on legal requirements and (or) recognised standards or guidelines	100	100	100	100
Number of fatalities in own workforce as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	0	0	0	0
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health of other workers working on the company's sites	0	0	0	0
Number of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce *	8	0	5	1
Lost time injury frequency (LTIF) per 1 million hours worked by own employees	1	9	1	3
Recordable injury rate per 1 million hours worked by own employees **	4	16	-	-
Recordable injury rate per 200,000 hours worked by own employees **	1	3	-	-
Number of days lost to work-related injuries, recordable work-related accidents and work-related ill health **	0	21	-	-
Number of hours worked **	2,159,988	321,155	-	-

* Includes (i) lost time incidents, (ii) restricted work day cases and (iii) medical treatment cases for own employees only

** Data collection started in 2025. Employee health and safety risk assessments have been conducted at 100 % of SEFE's operating sites and main offices.

Consumers and end users

SEFE is a leading energy supplier in the European wholesale and retail energy markets, providing a range of natural gas, electricity and low-carbon energy solutions to over 50,000 business customers. SEFE's pan-European team of energy specialists, located in Germany, the UK, France, the Netherlands and Belgium, work collaboratively to meet the evolving needs of our customers. As a strategic partner, SEFE helps organisations overcome energy challenges, from navigating the complexities of today's dynamic energy market to taking their next steps toward decarbonisation.

SEFE's customers range from industrial firms to small businesses, municipal resellers, regional gas suppliers, power plants, multinational organisations and commercial clients. It has deep European market expertise, combined with local knowledge, and offers flexible energy solutions, from fixed products for cost certainty to bespoke packages for complex operations. SEFE's team of energy specialists provides dedicated support, delivers daily market insights and pricing updates, and provides expert guidance to help customers navigate the evolving regulatory landscape. It has also developed user-friendly customer portals offering real-time visibility and control over energy usage.

Business-to-business ("B2B") specialists: To support deeper understanding of its customer needs, SEFE groups its customers into five distinct B2B segments, namely small to mid-sized enterprises (SMEs), mid-sized organisations, corporates, resellers and key accounts. By adapting services, sales and products for these groups, SEFE supports a wide range of organisations, delivering reliable energy to sectors which include healthcare, education, industry, commercial, retail, councils, municipalities, charities and professional services.

For larger or multi-site businesses, SEFE has a team of dedicated account managers supporting customers as well as energy brokers. Exclusive access to interactive market reports and insights keep customers informed, helping them to manage their energy trading activities.

For smaller and mid-sized businesses, SEFE offers a range of 24/7 digital, account manager and customer service contact centre solutions. SEFE focuses on supporting these customers with the management of their energy needs. From submitting meter reads to accessing bills and usage data, SEFE's online portal helps customers manage the day-to-day running of their account quickly and easily, at the touch of a button.

SEFE also works in partnership with energy brokers and third-party intermediaries (TPIs) that collaborate with customers to secure the best energy deal for them. In the UK, through decades of service delivery, SEFE has grown a reputation amongst many TPIs for strong partnership and service delivery.

SEFE's energy supply portfolio: A critical mission for SEFE is to deliver energy security and reliability for society. SEFE is building a diversified and integrated portfolio, which will support the delivery of competitive, affordable, innovative and flexible products across its markets.

While SEFE will ensure that it meets EU and German regulations on climate targets, given the significant uncertainty over the speed of the energy transition, the company will continue to conclude long-term gas and LNG contracts to deliver on its commitment to ensure security of supply and energy affordability for customers.

SEFE recognises, however, that it must incorporate sufficient flexibility into these gas and LNG contracts to enable adjustment to the speed of the transition. This flexibility is achieved through key contract terms, including geographical diversion rights and termination provisions, as well as the ability to adjust SEFE's portfolio and sell contracts at market value if these are no longer needed. Through this flexibility, SEFE meets its commitment to secure energy for customers today, while also supporting customer needs for low-carbon energy as the energy transition progresses.

Metrics and targets

SEFE established two key targets as indicators of its progress in providing energy security to customers.

Firstly, SEFE will ensure significant volumes of LNG are available for delivery to Europe, with a target of over 70 TWh per year from diversified sources by 2030.

Secondly, SEFE will ensure that storage availability of over 98 % is achieved on an ongoing basis, excluding planned maintenance.

Performance and actions

KEY FIGURES ON ENERGY SECURITY

TWh	2025	2024
LNG available for delivery to Europe *	128	82
Storage availability (excluding planned maintenance) **	99.3 %	99.7 %

* Includes cargoes delivered to Europe (including UK) and other flexible cargoes, excluding volumes delivered to GAIL. Note: Following methodology refinement, 2024 volumes were reduced from 84 to 82 TWh.

** Covers storage availability at the Rehden, Jemgum and Haidach facilities.

SEFE continues to diversify its energy portfolio with a range of key pipeline and LNG supply contracts.

Gas supply contracts: As covered in SEFE's 2024 Annual Report, SEFE has a major natural gas pipeline supply contract with Equinor, under which Equinor is supplying 111 TWh (approximately 10.6 billion cubic metres) of natural gas per year until 2034, with an option for Equinor to extend for another five years.

In 2025, SEFE further diversified its long-term pipeline supplies by signing a natural gas pipeline supply contract with SOCAR, the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan. This is a ten-year contract which commenced in 2025 and will increase over time to 15 TWh per year (approximately 1.4 billion cubic metres). This partnership is establishing a new route for significant gas volumes to Europe.

In addition, SEFE sources gas from ConocoPhillips under a long-term contract extending to 2034.

These key natural gas contracts make a significant contribution to energy security in Europe.

LNG supply contracts: SEFE has also continued to build its LNG portfolio. This has included a further three-year contract with the United Arab Emirates' ADNOC Gas for 0.7 million tonnes of LNG, with deliveries commencing in summer 2025. This agreement builds on SEFE's existing relationship with ADNOC.

In addition, SEFE reached agreement with Venture Global to increase volumes to be supplied from the Calcasieu Pass 2 LNG project under the existing sales and purchase agreement signed in 2023, from 2.25 million tonnes per annum to 3.0 million tonnes per annum.

Finally, SEFE signed an important heads of agreement in 2025 with Argentinian's Southern Energy for the supply of up to two million tonnes of LNG per year for eight years, with deliveries expected to start from the end of 2027. This agreement marks a significant milestone for SEFE and Southern Energy, as it is expected to become Argentina's first major long-term LNG supply contract.

SEFE is currently exceeding its target of ensuring over 70 TWh per year of LNG volumes is available for delivery into Europe by 2030. Nevertheless, this target will continue to be monitored each year as contracts expire and new contracts are signed.

Storage availability: SEFE markets a storage volume of more than six billion cubic metres and holds approximately 25 % of the total storage capacity in Germany. To deliver on its mission to provide energy security, SEFE is focused on ensuring its storage facilities are always available to potential customers.

In 2025, SEFE's storage facilities continued to achieve an availability rate of over 99 %, excluding planned maintenance periods.

In addition, European energy security has also been enhanced through the connection of the Haidach storage facility to the Austrian gas network in 2024.

Customer offers: SEFE remains committed to ensuring that any large gas customer that requests an offer for energy supply will receive an offer from SEFE.

Customer satisfaction is measured to ensure that SEFE maintains high standards of customer service. Recently, SEFE has seen its tracking of satisfaction amongst customers achieve improved scores. In addition, SEFE currently has scores of 4.3 out of 5 in the UK and 4.2 out of 5 in the Netherlands on Trustpilot, the digital customer review and ratings service. The recent improvement in scores has come about through service enhancements and faster, more efficient responses to issues.

To maintain the high standards that customers expect, SEFE has established a "Think Like a Customer" (TLC) programme, which has been rolled out across all sales locations and is reinforced through ongoing awards and employee recognition schemes. In addition, "customer moments" are shared internally, which bring to life successes and failure turnarounds to inspire excellence.

While TLC is an internal engagement campaign, it drives the external culture that makes a difference for customers. It features principles and behaviours that all SEFE employees in customer-facing functions should incorporate into their everyday ways of working, their culture and behaviours, the services delivered and products developed across every interaction with customers. The core TLC principles include simplicity, partnerships, solutions and reliability. By embedding these principles, SEFE is improving the service it delivers for its customers.

Customer support: Every customer is different, so finding the right energy product for their needs is important. SEFE helps customers access products that suit their size, usage profile, business activities, policies and regulations. From bespoke packages for complex operations to simple fixed products for price certainty, SEFE helps customers to plan their energy buying, supported by daily market insights and pricing updates. SEFE also provides customers with expert guidance to help them navigate evolving energy regulations.

SEFE's customer relationship management system ensures the smooth running of its customer interactions. It provides clear, timely and engaging communications to customers to help them stay informed and keep track of their energy account, from onboarding to billing and payments, meter readings, premise moves and contract renewals.

Further help and support is also available online or via SEFE's account managers, as well as through helpful guides on the company's websites, which cover topics such as billing, payments, metering, regulations, standards, switching, moving, complaint processes and gas safety information.

Customer requests: Many customers request confirmation that SEFE has a set of responsible social, ethical and governance practices in place. This information may form part of their process for selecting suppliers.

SEFE responds promptly and comprehensively to all supplier questionnaires, including requests for information on its ESG commitments and activities. Some customers also use an EcoVadis rating to support their choice of supplier.

In 2025, SEFE secured a Bronze rating from EcoVadis, recognising its good sustainability practices and placing it in the top 35 % of all businesses with such ratings.

Lastly, and following specific requests from some customers, SEFE also provides ESG information on some of the major procurement platforms, including Achillies and IntegrityNext.

Customer complaints: SEFE has a customer complaints policy and process to measure, manage, resolve and learn from customer feedback and experience. The policy includes response and resolution timelines, responsibilities, communications and escalation processes. Whilst SEFE does its best to minimise complaints, this process ensures every complaint received is a lesson learnt on how to improve service levels.

Pipeline customers: GASCADE and NGT's quality management process also ensures that they focus on meeting the needs of their pipeline customers. Under this process, any issue raised by customers or contractual partners that cannot be resolved within one day is classified as a complaint. All complaints received over the course of a calendar year are compiled and presented to management in a year-end report.

In 2025, five complaints were received, two related to natural gas and three to hydrogen, concerning contract initiation, contract signing and unsatisfactory negotiation results. Three of these cases were resolved in 2025. For the two remaining issues, GASCADE and NGT are still in ongoing discussions with the counterparties to jointly develop solutions and maintain trust.

Other social information

SEFE actively engages with its local communities around the world and has established a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Board, which includes C-level management, to provide the necessary oversight and assurance to the Management Council on the implementation of the CSR strategy.

SEFE continues to make donations in support of a wide range of community initiatives covering healthcare, wellbeing, education and culture, humanitarian help, sustainable energy and other environmental projects.

Examples of the activities of different offices are provided below.

Berlin: The Medsupport e.V. charitable association was founded in 1993 by employees of the company. This association is run on a voluntary basis by active and former employees of SEFE. For many years, Medsupport has financed a large portfolio of medical treatments for disabled and sick people from Western and Eastern Europe who are dependent on help due to lack of funds or public healthcare. In addition, the association has focused on supporting vulnerable society groups in Germany, for example by helping the homeless or conducting projects to combat child poverty. In 2025, Medsupport provided support to a range of important projects, which included:

- **TagesTreff für Wohnungslose (Day Centre for the Homeless) in Berlin-Lichtenberg:** The Day Centre is visited daily by people living in precarious housing conditions or on the streets with very limited means to care for themselves. The aim of this facility in East Berlin is to help people reintegrate into regular social support systems and the labour market. Most of the visitors are single men and women aged 18 and over. They receive food and

drinks, and can use shower and laundry facilities. Depending on their needs, they are also provided with new clothing and can access social counselling and support services. A unique feature of the Lichtenberg Day Centre is its medical and dental practice, which is open several times a week. The donation from Medsupport has been used to purchase a steriliser for dental instruments, significantly improving hygiene standards in the practice.

- **The Arche Children's Foundation:** Medsupport continued to support the Arche Children's Foundation in Berlin-Hellersdorf to help expand and modernise its overcrowded homework room. The facility offers academic support and personal guidance for up to 240 children and teenagers each day. Founded in 1995, the Arche Children's Foundation now operates 39 centres across Germany, providing meals, homework help and activities for socially disadvantaged children. The donation underscores Medsupport's continued commitment to promoting social responsibility and equal opportunities for young people.

Kassel: In 2025, SEFE engaged in a number of educational and cultural projects organised by Kasseler Musiktage e.V., Labor Ost Tanz und Theater e.V., Kultursommer Nordhessen and Kulturamt Stadt Kassel.

GASCADE: Under a "Volunteering at GASCADE" programme, employees have the opportunity to spend half a working day a year getting involved in a social or environmental project. GASCADE is responsible for selecting the projects and organising the assignments. In 2025, Volunteering at GASCADE supported the Kasseler Tafel, a local food bank. In view of the sharp rise in the cost of living in recent years, many people do not have sufficient funds to provide for themselves and their families.

The Kasseler Tafel supports these people by sorting, repackaging and distributing donated food products.

Rehden and Jemgum: In 2025, SEFE contributed to the construction of an outdoor youth centre with a multi-sport and gymnastics complex planned for Generation Park in Sulingen near the Rehden storage site, and a residential and nursing home in Dören near the Jemgum storage site. SEFE also funded an e-bike charging station in Ditzum to support the municipality of Jemgum in developing its “North Sea Coast Cycle Route” along the Ems river embankment.

London: SEFE supported London’s Air Ambulance Charity, which provides critical trauma response operations, and University College London Hospitals Charity, which helps improve patient care and supports medical innovation. SEFE also provided funding and volunteer staff to work at a number of London food recycling and redistribution centres.

Manchester: SEFE is a long-standing partner of Manchester Youth Zone, a charity based in Manchester’s suburb Harpurhey. According to UK government statistics, Harpurhey is the second-worst ward in England for the effects of long-term deprivation of children.

Paris: SEFE donated funds to SOS Villages d’Enfants, a social organisation dedicated to child protection. This charity is focused on securing a stable, family-like environment for youngsters that live without parental care. This charity ensures emotional security, educational guidance and full societal inclusion for children.

Rotterdam: SEFE focused on environmental projects and supported a Cool Down City Project in 2025 that encouraged people in Rotterdam to reduce temperatures in their city by planting trees. By giving away free trees, inspiring people,

informing them about options available to them, and connecting local communities for greater impact, SEFE supports a project with an ambition to triple the number of trees in Rotterdam.

Singapore: SEFE supported Habitat for Humanity’s work to provide safe, decent housing for families in need, and in 2025 staff helped build a new home for a family in Indonesia. SEFE also donated to, and undertook volunteering activities at, Willing Hearts, a soup kitchen delivering thousands of meals daily to vulnerable communities.

Governance approach

SEFE is committed to forming lasting bonds of mutual trust and engagement with its customers and stakeholders, supported by a clear compass of ethical and compliance principles and a focus on innovation.

Increased regulation and scrutiny of governance practices require high levels of ethical conduct and compliance. SEFE has an increasingly diverse set of stakeholders, with customers, partners, industry associations, governments and the public holding a very wide set of views. As a result, SEFE understands that it must engage frequently and in depth with its stakeholders and navigate sometimes competing goals, needs and priorities. SEFE values this mutual exchange and will continue to align with stakeholders on SEFE's ESG priorities.

SEFE always acts with integrity and vigilance. SEFE is also aware of the importance of good governance for business continuity. SEFE adheres to high governance standards and ensures rigorous compliance across its entire business. In support of this, SEFE has implemented a comprehensive governance model to ensure that high ethical and compliance standards are maintained.

Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

SEFE’s Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (“Code”), available on its website, outlines the strategic vision, values and core rules that guide all of SEFE’s interactions, enabling it to remain a trusted business partner. The Code’s values and business principles set clear standards for professional and ethical behaviour and create a culture that promotes the development of knowledge, skills and experience, allowing people to thrive and prosper in their careers and create successful teams.

The Code lays out SEFE requirements for responsible business operations, requiring all employees to avoid illegal behaviour, and even the appearance of any such behaviour. SEFE is also continuously developing and implementing measures to improve its culture further through its commitment to integrity, responsibility and transparency.

In conjunction with the Code, SEFE has established a whistleblower programme, including a dedicated hotline accessible to all (internally and externally) via the company website. The whistleblowing programme offers the opportunity to report violations anonymously and securely, without the risk of personal consequences. This supports an open and transparent speak-up culture that encourages integrity and accountability, allowing for early detection and prevention of risks and misconduct.

Business conduct

Metrics and targets

In line with its approach to business conduct, SEFE has three key targets:

Firstly, SEFE will check that at least 80 % of its key suppliers have a code of conduct in place by the end of 2027. Key suppliers in this context are defined as the top 20 suppliers in each of SEFE’s three main procurement categories (IT, corporate and technical).

Secondly, SEFE will ensure 100 % of employees are trained on key compliance topics addressed by its Code of Ethics and Business Conduct from the start of 2026 onwards.

Thirdly, SEFE will increase stakeholder interactions through the establishment of an annual stakeholder conference.

Performance and actions

BUSINESS CONDUCT METRICS		
Percentage	2025	2024
Key procurement suppliers with a code of conduct *	73.0	78.0
Employees trained on key compliance topics **	85.0	98.0

* Key procurement suppliers are defined as the top 20 suppliers in each of SEFE’s three main procurement categories – IT, corporate and technical.

** Data currently excludes WIGA. Calculated as the percentage of mandatory courses taken divided by the total number of requests to take mandatory courses in the reporting period.

Anti-bribery and corruption: In 2025, SEFE had zero corporate convictions, breaches or associated fines related to bribery or corruption. SEFE maintains procedures and controls to ensure it has adequate measures in place to prevent any bribery and corruption, including risk assessment, training sessions, communications, due diligence, financial controls and contractual protection.

Know your customer (KYC): SEFE has an established KYC procedure for identifying, verifying and reporting compliance risks associated with new and existing counterparties. SEFE’s KYC processes are a preventative measure to assess the legal, financial and reputational risks associated with dealing with third parties. KYC processes are a key control in SEFE’s ongoing compliance with sanctions laws.

If a KYC risk is detected, the Risk and Compliance functions discuss and agree potential remedies. Potential solutions to such risks include restrictions on dealings, heightened contractual protection and additional approval requirements.

German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG): SEFE strives to identify, prevent, minimise and end any negative impacts on human rights and the environment from its operations and within its value chains. SEFE aims to ensure that its partners comply with high environmental, social and corporate governance standards. Suppliers are reviewed regularly against these standards.

SEFE has set up relevant governance, policies, processes and tools to ensure compliance with the LkSG, including its existing Human Rights Policy and Environmental and Climate Change Policy Statements.

SEFE is committed to the timely identification and avoidance of risks relating to human rights, the environment and compliance, with the aim to manage these risks appropriately. Where necessary and in compliance with its duty of care, SEFE will take preventive and corrective measures to minimise identified risks and end violations.

SEFE’s whistleblower system also enables employees and external partners to report any grievances anonymously in relation to LkSG requirements.

Supplier reviews: In 2025, SEFE reviewed its key suppliers in its main procurement categories and confirmed that 73 % have a code of conduct in place. In addition, many of the remaining companies state their commitment to ethical practices, even if this is not explicitly covered in a code of conduct document.

Compliance training: While SEFE’s staff already undertake a range of mandatory compliance training courses, different approaches have been followed across the company’s offices. As a result, SEFE has designed a training matrix and catalogue that are consistent across the entire Group and will apply to all staff.

In line with this new training matrix, SEFE is introducing mandatory training courses, which include training on topics covered in its Code of Ethics & Business Conduct. All staff must take these training courses every two years. They feature targeted training on specific topics for key groups, such as anti-corruption training for those in higher risk roles, including SEFE’s commercial origination teams.

In 2025, a new DEI training course was launched for all SEFE staff. New Code of Conduct training courses are also planned for 2026. The introduction of these courses has temporarily led to a lower percentage of compliance training courses completed by employees. The quality and effectiveness of the compliance training programme will be monitored and confirmed on a regular basis.

ESG Stakeholder Conference: SEFE held its second annual ESG Stakeholder Conference in September 2025. More information on this is provided in the “General information” section above.

Public Corporate Governance Codex (PCGK): SEFE has issued an annual PCGK report since 2024 covering all of its German entities except GASCADE and NGT. The PCGK is aimed at companies in which the German state holds a majority stake. It supplements the statutory provisions on the management and supervision of federally owned companies with additional standards on good and responsible corporate governance. In its report, SEFE confirms its compliance with the PCGK recommendations, with exceptions to those matters outlined in the reports. These reports are published on SEFE’s website.

Cyber security and data privacy

SEFE is launching a comprehensive Security Target Operating Model for the Group as part of a broader strategic security programme. This initiative is a cornerstone of SEFE’s long-term commitment to build a future-proof, resilient and agile security organisation. The programme is designed to establish a clear and robust governance structure, with defined accountabilities and responsibilities across all security domains, unified under a single Chief Information Security Officer (CISO).

The new Security Target Operating Model brings together all facets of security into a cohesive framework, from IT and data security to operational technology, people security, supplier assurance and business continuity. This integrated approach will enhance transparency, strengthen governance and ensure a consistent and proactive stance on risk management throughout the company.

As part of this transformation, SEFE is also conducting a comprehensive review and modernisation of its security policy landscape to ensure alignment with emerging threats, regulatory developments and future business needs. A key focus is the tighter integration of security with enterprise risk management, enabling more informed decision-making and improved resilience.

To ensure the successful implementation of this strategic transformation, SEFE is reinforcing its operational capabilities and compliance activities. The Security Target Operating Model is not just a blueprint for future resilience, it also builds on SEFE’s existing strengths in governance, risk management and regulatory compliance.

By aligning day-to-day operations with internationally recognised standards and maintaining robust monitoring capabilities, SEFE ensures that its strategic ambitions are grounded in operational excellence and legal conformity.

As part of the implementation of the new Security Target Operating Model, SEFE will ensure that any changes to the existing governance, risk and compliance frameworks and processes are aligned with industry standards and the EU Network and Information Security Directive (NIS2), which is designed to improve the consistency and level of cyber security across the EU. These frameworks already reflect best practices and provide a solid foundation for regulatory compliance and operational security.

In addition, all subsidiaries which operate critical infrastructure are certified in accordance with ISO 27001 as well as Section 11 (1a) or (1b) of the German Energy Industry Act (EnWG). This ensures that SEFE is in a good position to fulfil all legal and regulatory requirements.

SEFE also confirms that security is implemented on an operational level. SEFE’s Security Operations team ensures 24x7 security monitoring of the company’s environments, analysing and investigating anomalies and threats in time to mitigate potential attacks if necessary.

The security landscape has remained challenging, with cyber attacks continuing at a high level, especially in the energy sector. Despite this, SEFE is able to state that there were no critical incidents and no severe disruptions to operations due to security breaches in 2025.

The security activities regarding GASCADE’s pipeline business are a good example of SEFE’s approach. TSOs are treated as critical infrastructure in Germany, and cyber security and data privacy are a priority at GASCADE. In its ongoing efforts to enhance cyber security awareness, GASCADE sent over 3,800 emails as part of a company-wide phishing campaign in 2025. This initiative achieved an impressive average detection rate of over 91 %. Additionally, 629 employees participated in IT security training sessions, with a completion rate of 100 %.

To further strengthen information security, and as part of its information security management system (ISMS), GASCADE analysed 112 generic risk scenarios across around 90 asset groups and assessed over 1,324 risks. In addition, internal ISMS audits and technical security checks were carried out to ensure the integrity of its systems. Finally, 34 suppliers and service providers were reviewed, and two onsite audits were undertaken.

Technology and innovation

Innovation is vital if SEFE is going to deliver on its commitment to provide solutions for a low-carbon society while securing affordable energy for Europe.

To support this goal, SEFE is open to new and innovative ways of operating. In particular, digitalisation has been identified as a key priority for SEFE and is rapidly becoming a critical tool for revolutionising processes.

Metrics and targets

SEFE is enabling innovation and digitalisation across the company and has two key targets for these activities.

Firstly, SEFE will establish at least three new innovation partnerships each year from 2025 onwards. In the SEFE context, innovation partnerships comprise strategic collaborations and alliances between SEFE and other organisations which drive innovation and mutual benefits. The goal of these partnerships is to leverage external expertise, technologies and resources to drive the energy transition, enhance SEFE's competitive edge and support SEFE's strategic objectives.

Secondly, SEFE will have allocated at least 30 % of the annual IT budget for innovation and digitalisation activities by end of 2025.

Performance and actions

INNOVATION METRICS

	2025	2024
Innovation partnerships established	3	3
Percentage of annual IT budget allocated to innovation and digitalisation activities	33.0 %	ca. 40.0 %

IT spend: While a lower percentage of the IT budget was allocated to innovation and digitalisation activities in 2025, spending on these areas remained above SEFE's target of at least 30 % by year-end.

Innovation partnerships: In 2025, SEFE established a number of new innovation partnerships. These included the WtE collaborations with EEW at Knapsack, the REMCO2 modelling study to examine the feasibility of a CO₂ infrastructure from the Rhineland to a CO₂ export terminal in Belgium, and a collaboration between National Gas and GASCADE exploring the feasibility of a hydrogen corridor between the UK and Germany.

By prioritising innovation and digitalisation, SEFE is not only enhancing its operational efficiency but also empowering its customers and partners to thrive in a rapidly evolving energy landscape. SEFE will continue to build on external expertise, as highlighted by the ongoing partnership with Maiven, which supports its Environmental Products team by providing up-to-date information on carbon markets. Started in 2024, this partnership has progressively deepened, with the platform being trialled across additional teams within the organisation.

In support of meeting future targets and providing a flow of future projects, an "Idea Space" was launched in October 2025 to encourage and empower employees to find, develop and roll out new initiatives to improve and grow the company.

This initiative was established in response to feedback from the employee engagement survey, which called for a forum to channel new ideas. The Idea Space provides a standardised approach to submitting, assessing and implementing innovative ideas, ensuring transparency for both employees and SEFE's leadership. Dedicated resources from SEFE's Transformation Office team are available to help guide internal innovators, from ideation to development, idea pitching, incubation and eventual launch.

Digital trading and sales ecosystem: SEFE's commitment to innovation continues to be exemplified by the development of its digital trading ecosystem, which is designed to serve multiple cross-business purposes. By enhancing the capabilities of its traders and analysts with new and advanced tools, SEFE can support them in performing their jobs more effectively. In particular, and to keep the organisation at the cutting edge of trading technology, SEFE is building its own algorithmic trading platform. This will ensure that SEFE can continue to compete in rapidly evolving commodity trading markets. The digital optimisation of interconnections, LNG hedging, storage, as well as pipelines and renewable balancing is also helping to reduce energy use and emissions intensity in day-to-day operations.

SEFE also supports the energy transition through its multi-product platform for customers. This platform facilitates the selling of power, gas, carbon and metals, significantly improving "speed to serve" capabilities and ensuring that SEFE's customers receive a comprehensive and efficient service.

Power innovation: SEFE's innovation extends to the power market, where it is developing and offering optimisation and risk warehousing solutions to owners of energy-transition assets. These solutions are designed to help customers optimise their operations and manage risks effectively, ensuring they can navigate the complexities of the energy market with confidence.

Gas network innovation: GASCADE and NGT are working with an IT service provider to develop a new software solution that will make the operation of the gas network even more efficient and predictive. The aim of this cooperation is to develop an application that can be used to optimise the current network operation in order to support decisions on how gas is routed through the network with different compressor combinations. Future input data, such as nominations and volume registrations as well as planned maintenance or expansion projects, is also considered. The goal is to enhance efficiency in both energy consumption and network stability through the software.

The solution applies intelligent algorithms to determine the most efficient network operating mode. The results are evaluated using key performance indicators and integrated into daily operational workflows. In the first phase of the project, the technical core for the optimisation calculations will be developed. The second phase involves close collaboration with the dispatching teams to gather their requirements and present the results in a way that provides a solid foundation for decision-making.

In addition, GASCADE and NGT successfully tested an internal AI-based chatbot, which is now being used widely. The open test phase for an internal AI-based intelligent search engine was also completed, with training courses developed to support its use. Finally, practical testing of technologies such as 3D printers is in progress to enhance the ability to respond to requirements with greater speed and flexibility.

Artificial Intelligence Centre of Excellence (AI CoE): The AI CoE was launched in 2024 and continued to grow in 2025. It spans all SEFE locations, including Germany, France, the UK and the Netherlands, and brings together a diverse community of employees from a wide range of business functions. By enhancing operational efficiency and identifying sustainable opportunities, AI plays a pivotal role in accelerating the energy transition while ensuring reliable services for customers. It supports decision-making, encourages innovation and is a key enabler in creating a cleaner, smarter and more efficient energy future.

The AI CoE ensures that AI is developed and applied responsibly, ethically and with a focus on real-world benefits. It is not just about adopting cutting-edge technology but also about shaping the way SEFE works and delivers value to customers, stakeholders and the environment. With 28 core team members, 63 champions and 230 subscribers, bringing the total to more than 320 engaged employees by the end of December 2025, the AI CoE operates across nine distinct workstreams, each dedicated to advancing AI-driven innovation and operational excellence.

The AI CoE encourages open-minded collaboration within clearly established guardrails. It empowers employees to explore AI's potential responsibly. The overwhelmingly positive response from SEFE staff underscores the significant opportunities that AI presents. Through shared learning, experimentation and hands-on engagement, the AI CoE is not just a technological initiative – it is a practice that ensures SEFE remains at the forefront of AI-driven transformation.

Appendices to the Sustainability Statement

Appendix 1

Supervisory Board information

Supervisory Board composition

The Supervisory Board comprises six members.

The selection process for the Supervisory Board members includes the following considerations:

- The members of the Supervisory Board must collectively possess the necessary knowledge, skills and professional experience required for the proper performance of the Supervisory Board's tasks. This includes adequate commercial or financial expertise, as well as sufficient knowledge in the fields of law, compliance and corporate governance.
- The Supervisory Board composition must meet any existing legal quotas or internally set targets, whether voluntary or due to legal obligations, particularly regarding qualification and equal participation of genders.
- Only individuals who possess the knowledge, skills and professional experience required for the proper performance of the tasks as a member of the Supervisory Board and have sufficient time to perform their duties shall be members of the Supervisory Board.

- Members of the Supervisory Board shall not hold more than three mandates in supervisory bodies simultaneously. For one of these three mandates, a mandate in the supervisory body of a company whose business is limited to holding functions for a group structure may be counted together with a mandate in the supervisory body of a subsidiary of that company as a single mandate.
- A person who has a business or personal relationship with SEFE or its management, which constitutes a significant conflict of interest, shall not be a member of the Supervisory Board.
- Members of the Supervisory Board shall not hold any executive positions or consultancy roles with major competitors of SEFE.
- An appropriate age limit in accordance with legal requirements is taken into consideration in the nomination proposals for the Supervisory Board.
- Former members of the management shall not switch to the Supervisory Board until five years after the termination of their managerial activities.

Supervisory Board member duties

These duties include the following requirements:

- The Supervisory Board Chairman coordinates the work of the Supervisory Board, leads its meetings and represents its resolutions externally.
- Members of the Supervisory Board must personally exercise their mandate and not have their duties performed by others.
- For absent members, unless legally required, participation in decision-making by proxy vote is possible.
- Each member must ensure that they have enough time available to perform their mandates.

The Supervisory Board has a Compliance Committee, a Risk Committee, an Audit and Finance Committee and an ESG Committee. The Supervisory Board appoints members of these committees for the period for which they were appointed as members of the Supervisory Board. The committees fulfil the tasks assigned to them by law, the Supervisory Board's rules of procedure and special resolutions of the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board ESG experience

Current Supervisory Board members have extensive ESG-related experience, including the following:

- A member who heads the Department for Gas and Hydrogen Infrastructure in the Department for Economic Stabilisation and Energy Security at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy.
- A member who is the Chair of the Climate Bonds Initiative and a board member of the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market.
- A member who was Chief Transformation Officer at thyssenkrupp Steel Europe.
- A member who, as CEO of Vier Gas Transport GmbH, has initiated a 100 MW hydrogen project and, at the European level, designed the integration of green and other low-carbon or carbon-free gases in ENTSOG and GIE.

Supervisory Board ESG Committee

The ESG Committee consists of two members, both of whom, including the chairperson of the Supervisory Board ESG Committee, are elected by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board ESG Committee has the task of examining and monitoring the ESG activities of SEFE, as well as examining the integration of ESG topics into the overarching corporate strategy. The tasks of the ESG Committee include, in particular:

- Advising the Supervisory Board, its committees and the management on questions of sustainable corporate governance and the business activities of SEFE in ESG areas;
- Advising and monitoring the management on the integration of sustainability into the business strategy;
- Reviewing non-mandatory ESG reporting;
- Monitoring the opportunities and risks, as well as the organisational structures and processes in ESG areas;
- Reporting: to the Supervisory Board on the implementation of the aforementioned tasks and the identified risks;
- Issuing recommendations to the management and the Supervisory Board to improve sustainable corporate governance and ESG-related business activities and minimise the risks to SEFE and the Group companies; and
- Performing any other subtasks and projects assigned to the ESG Committee for investigation and assessment by the Supervisory Board or the Chairman of the Supervisory Board.

Conflicts of interest

Each member of the Supervisory Board must immediately disclose any conflicts of interest that arise, especially those from advisory or organisational functions at customers, suppliers, lenders or other business partners.

Each member of the management must immediately disclose any conflicts of interest to the Shareholders' Meeting and the Supervisory Board. They must also inform other members of the management that a conflict of interest exists and that it has been disclosed to the Shareholders' Meeting and the Supervisory Board. All transactions between SEFE on the one hand, and members of the management, persons closely associated with them, or businesses personally close to them, on the other hand, must comply with industry standard practices.

The management's undertaking of secondary activities, especially supervisory board mandates at other companies, requires the approval of the Supervisory Board.

Communication of critical concerns

In addition to the management's obligation to submit reports according to its articles of association, the Supervisory Board has the right to be comprehensively informed by the management about all issues relevant to SEFE concerning strategies, planning, business development, economic efficiency, the risk situation, risk management and compliance, as well as about transactions of particular significance for the economic efficiency or liquidity of SEFE and significant changes in the economic environment.

Appendix 2

GHG emissions calculation methodology

Introduction

SEFE recognises that it has an important role to play in supporting the transition to a low-emissions future. Part of this responsibility requires transparency in SEFE's corporate emissions footprint. Understanding SEFE's footprint is crucial to engaging with stakeholders and taking the appropriate steps to reduce emissions.

This Appendix outlines SEFE's approach to accounting for its GHG emissions. This includes calculation boundaries, methodologies, assumptions and key sources used in the preparation of its emissions inventory.

These emissions inventory calculations are owned by SEFE's Accounting team, and activities undertaken to reduce emissions are steered by the ESG team (part of the Strategy and Sustainability team), in close collaboration with relevant businesses and functions within SEFE Group.

Approach

SEFE uses the GHG Protocol and its related guidance documents as key frameworks to follow.

SEFE has opted for the operational control approach for its emissions inventory, in line with many other oil and gas companies, under which SEFE accounts for 100 % of the GHG emissions over which it has operational control.

This excludes legal entities that are planned for divestment or in the process of being divested in the reporting year, as well as virtual offices and small offices where energy consumption is considered to be immaterial.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions include fugitive methane emissions from SEFE's storage and pipeline facilities.

SEFE has set 2021 as the baseline year for its emissions calculations and emissions reduction targets. This represents the last full year before the start of the Ukrainian conflict, when SEFE's businesses were materially impacted by the loss of supply contracts. The exception to this is the baseline calculation for SEFE's pipeline and storage business, which is calculated using the average of its emissions over the period 2017 to 2020. This reflects the very low level of activity in 2021 leading up to the Ukrainian crisis.

In the event of material changes to the activities and scale of SEFE's businesses or material changes in the calculation methodology, SEFE will conduct a rebasing of its emissions by adjusting its GHG emissions inventory in its baseline year. For example, SEFE rebased its calculations following the acquisition of WIGA assets in 2024.

SEFE's GHG emissions inventory is based on data collected in a calendar year from 1 January to 31 December.

Where activity data used in GHG inventory calculations is sourced from trading and financial systems (for example, energy sales volumes), SEFE applies key controls over data accuracy and completeness as outlined in its internal financial control documentation.

Where data input used in GHG inventory calculations is not automated, a “four-eyes” approach is applied, ensuring segregation of duties when data is entered and validated.

SEFE’s Scope 1, Scope 2 (location- and market-based) and Scope 3 GHG emissions for 2021, 2024 and 2025, as shown in Appendix 3, were subject to independent limited assurance.

Emissions inventory

Scope 1

SEFE has collected activity data from its systems and invoices for fuel combustion by gas compressors and other equipment at SEFE-controlled gas pipeline and storage sites, direct gas combustion by SEFE-leased offices and fuel combustion by SEFE-owned or -leased company vehicles when material, as well as methane emissions. Vehicle emissions were included only for the London office due to the unavailability of data for other offices. Emissions associated with refrigerants were excluded as being not material.

Scope 2 (location- and market-based)

SEFE has collected activity data from its systems and invoices for electricity consumption by SEFE-operated pipeline and gas storage facilities (primarily to run electric compressors) and SEFE-leased offices and vehicles, and for heat consumption in SEFE-leased offices when material.

Scope 3

SEFE has focused on three key value chains related to its commercial activities: (i) SEFE’s natural gas sales to end users and associated sourcing activities, (ii) SEFE’s LNG trading activities and (iii) SEFE’s electricity offtake and sales activities.

In calculating its energy sales volumes for emissions calculations, SEFE has adopted a net volume accounting approach, as recommended by the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA Guidance 2016: Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions. Overview of methodologies).

SEFE has assessed Scope 3 categories for relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. As a result, SEFE identified the following Scope 3 categories as being relevant and material for its GHG emissions calculations:

- **Category 1:** This covers upstream emissions associated with SEFE’s purchases of LNG and natural gas, third-party LNG shipping as well as emissions from SEFE’s use of data centres and other services. SEFE uses natural gas and LNG volumetric data sourced from its internal systems to calculate the volumes sourced from LNG and from long-term natural gas purchase contracts. Despite the commingled nature of European gas once it enters the European gas system, SEFE assumes that all of its gas purchased under long-term contracts and its LNG delivered to Europe will be used to supply SEFE’s sales to its customers, with any remainder being purchased from European gas hubs.
- **Category 2:** This covers SEFE’s capital investments. SEFE sources capital expenditure data from its internal systems.

- **Category 3:** This covers emissions associated with SEFE’s power purchases from networks, embedded generation assets, and transmission and distribution losses, as well as upstream emissions from gas consumption by its facilities and fuel consumption by its vehicles. SEFE uses data from its internal systems for delivered volumes of electricity sales, gas consumption by its facilities and SEFE vehicle fuel consumption.
- **Category 4:** This covers gas transmission, storage and distribution emissions associated with SEFE’s downstream gas sales, as well as emissions associated with its LNG shipping time charters and LNG regasification contracts. SEFE uses internal systems to source data on natural gas sales volumes for the calculation of transmission, storage and distribution emissions. SEFE sources LNG cargo information and regasification capacity utilisation data from internal systems.
- **Category 5:** This covers waste generated in SEFE’s operations and offices. SEFE estimates waste volumes by applying a waste-volume-per-employee ratio to the number of employees in each office.
- **Category 6:** This covers SEFE employee business travel (cars, rail, air and hotel use). For business travel by cars, SEFE uses business mileage claimed by employees and recorded in internal systems. For air and rail business travel, as well as for hotel use, SEFE utilises activity data (e.g., distance travelled using domestic flights) provided by travel management companies, where available, or estimates of activity data by scaling available data in line with employee numbers where actual data is not available.
- **Category 7:** This covers SEFE employee commuting and homeworking. For employee commuting, SEFE calculates emissions using the average data method, which involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on the average number of commuting days, the average commuting distance and average national data on commuting patterns and then applying this to the number of SEFE employees. To assess the extent of homeworking activities, the average data method is applied by utilising average household energy consumption data and applying this to the number of SEFE employees and average homeworking days.
- **Category 9:** This covers downstream emissions from LNG regasification, gas transmission, storage and distribution associated with SEFE’s LNG sales. SEFE sources data from internal systems on LNG sales volumes to LNG counterparties. For LNG deliveries and natural gas pipeline deliveries to European markets, SEFE applies IPIECA guidance on net volume accounting, under which companies identify that point in the value chain where the largest total amount of potential sold products is transferred. If SEFE sells significantly greater volumes in the European gas market than the combined volumes of LNG which it delivers to European ports and natural gas pipeline volumes it purchases under long-term contracts, then SEFE excludes all European-delivered LNG cargoes and long-term natural gas pipeline purchases to avoid double-counting of downstream transmission, storage and distribution emissions already included under Category 4. If SEFE delivers greater combined volumes of LNG to European ports and natural gas pipeline volumes than it sells in the European gas market, then SEFE includes the additional European-delivered LNG cargoes with the volumes of European natural gas sales for the purposes of calculating downstream transmission, storage and distribution emissions.

- Category 11:** This covers downstream combustion emissions associated with SEFE’s sales of natural gas and LNG to customers. SEFE sources data from internal systems on its sales. For LNG and natural gas pipeline deliveries to European markets, SEFE applies IPIECA guidance on net-volume accounting, under which companies identify that point in the value chain where the largest total amount of potential sold products is transferred. If SEFE sells greater volumes in the European gas market than the combined volumes of LNG which it delivers to European ports and natural gas pipeline volumes it purchases under long-term contracts, then SEFE does not include any combustion emissions associated with European LNG sales to avoid double-counting of downstream combustion emissions. If SEFE delivers greater combined volumes of LNG to European ports and natural gas pipeline volumes than it sells in the European gas market, then SEFE includes the additional European-delivered LNG cargoes with the volumes of European natural gas sales for the purposes of calculating downstream combustion emissions.
- Categories 8, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are deemed not applicable or immaterial and are excluded from Scope 3 emissions calculations.

Emissions factors

SEFE applied a range of emissions factors, including those provided by third-party proprietary databases such as Wood Mackenzie’s LNG emissions tool, those provided directly by contractual counterparties, such as LNG producers, and those provided by various public sources, including the following:

EMISSIONS FACTORS

SEFE's data sources

IEA Emission Factors (2023, 2024, 2025)
UK Government (BEIS/DEFRA) Emission Factors (2021, 2024, 2025)
EU Commission quarterly reports on European gas markets (2021, 2024, 2025)
EU Commission’s Exergia Study on Actual GHG Data for Diesel, Petrol, Kerosene and Natural Gas (2015)
EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (2021, 2022)

References to the relevant reports are contained in Appendix 6.

For Scope 2 market-based emissions, SEFE calculates the share of electricity supply from renewable sources based on the contractual data received from energy suppliers and applies the residual network emission factors published by AIB (Residual Mixes and European Attribute Mix).

These factors are reviewed regularly and updated as needed. Over time, SEFE expects to replace emissions estimates with audited data obtained from counterparties as this becomes available.

Responsibilities

SEFE’s Accounting team ensures that the inventory is up to date, adapted whenever needed due to activity changes, and continuously improved as more data becomes available.

SEFE’s ESG team updates the emissions factors, keeps the emissions methodology documentation updated and ensures that it is consistently applied to the SEFE GHG emissions inventory.

SEFE’s latest emissions information and progress on emissions-reduction initiatives are reported to senior management.

Appendix 3 GHG emissions data

GHG EMISSIONS DATA

kt CO ₂ e	2025	2024	2021 baseline **
Total Scope 1 *	358	228	734
Total Scope 2 (location-based) *	68	70	56
Total Scope 2 (market-based) *	108	125	76
Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	8,133	6,101	15,460
Category 2 – Capital Goods	41	60	137
Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	857	642	1,391
Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,681	2,531	3,295
Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations	1	1	0
Category 6 – Business Travel	2	3	2
Category 7 – Employee Commuting	2	2	2
Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution	1,288	825	1,234
Category 11 – Use of Sold Products	62,509	54,445	70,162
Total Scope 3 *	75,513	64,609	91,684

* Data was subject to independent limited assurance.

** SEFE’s base year is 2021, with the average energy consumption for the period 2017 to 2020 being used for the pipeline and storage businesses.

Appendix 4

Employee and human rights information

A breakdown of the composition of SEFE's employees is provided below:

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION					
Staff at end 2025	Female	Male	Other	Not disclosed	Total
Germany	355	839	0	0	1,194
France	24	31	0	0	55
Netherlands	23	22	0	0	45
Rest of Europe	11	16	0	0	27
UK	254	463	0	0	717
Singapore	24	15	0	0	39
Rest of World	0	1	0	0	1
Permanent employees	691	1,387	0	0	2,078
Germany	37	47	0	0	84
France	1	3	0	0	4
Netherlands	7	5	0	0	12
Rest of Europe	0	2	0	0	2
UK	26	35	0	0	61
Temporary employees	71	92	0	0	163
Germany	252	854	0	0	1,106
France	25	34	0	0	59
Netherlands	12	19	0	0	31
Rest of Europe	11	18	0	0	29
UK	254	496	0	0	750
Singapore	24	15	0	0	39
Rest of World	0	1	0	0	1
Full-time employees	578	1,437	0	0	2,015
Germany	126	46	0	0	172
Netherlands	18	8	0	0	26
UK	26	2	0	0	28
Part-time employees *	170	56	0	0	226
Germany	0	1	0	0	1
France	1	10	0	0	11
Netherlands	1	5	0	0	6
UK	37	171	0	0	208
Rest of World	0	3	0	0	3
Workers who are not employees **	39	190	0	0	229
Employees who left the company					186
% of employee turnover ***					8.3%

* Includes employees on maternity and paternity leave.

** Includes workers on a contract with a third party performing work for the benefit of SEFE.

*** Ratio of leavers to headcount of permanent and temporary employees at year-end.

A breakdown of the composition of SEFE's Supervisory Board and Management Council is provided below:

SUPERVISORY BOARD COMPOSITION		MANAGEMENT COUNCIL COMPOSITION	
Gender	%	Gender	%
Female	50.0	Female	0.0
Male	50.0	Male	100.0
Other	0.0	Other	0.0
Not disclosed	0.0	Not disclosed	0.0
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

A breakdown of the percentage of SEFE's employees covered by Collective Bargaining agreements is shown below:

Coverage rate	Collective bargaining coverage		
	Employees Germany	Employees EEA excluding Germany	Employees non-EEA
0-19 %			x
20-39 %			
40-59 %	x	x	
60-79 %			
80-100 %			

Note: A Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) is a legally binding contract between an employer (or group of employers) and a labour union representing employees.

Human rights metrics

HUMAN RIGHTS METRICS

Type of incident	Unit	2025	2024
Number of incidents of discrimination	#	0	0
Number of complaints filed through channels enabling people in SEFE's workforce to raise concerns	#	7	0
Amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages as a result of incidents of discrimination, including harassment and complaints filed	EUR	0	0
Number of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to SEFE's workforce	#	0	0
Number of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to SEFE's workforce that are cases of non-respect of UN Guiding Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	#	0	0
Amount of fines, penalties and compensation for severe human rights issues and incidents connected to SEFE's workforce	EUR	0	0

Other metrics

- Percentage of employees who participated in regular performance and career development reviews in 2025 – 68 %
- Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave during 2025 – 100 %

Appendix 5

GRI Index

Statement of use

SEFE Securing Energy for Europe GmbH has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period January–December 2025 with reference to the following GRI Standards.

GRI INDEX

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location in Sustainability Statement
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		
	2-1 Organisational details	General information – Governance model Appendix 1 – Supervisory Board information
	2-2 Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	General information – Basis of preparation
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	General information – Governance model Appendix 2 – GHG emissions calculation methodology About this Sustainability Statement
	2-4 Restatements of information	Appendix 2 – GHG emissions calculation methodology
	2-5 External assurance	General information – Governance model Appendix 2 – GHG emissions calculation methodology Appendix 3 – GHG emissions data
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	General information – Business model Environmental information – GHG emissions calculation methodology Social information – Consumers and end users – Business to business specialists
	2-7 Employees	Appendix 4 – Employee and human rights information
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	Appendix 4 – Employee and human rights information
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	General information – Sustainability commitment Environmental information – Environmental approach Social information – Social approach Governance information – Governance approach
	2-23 Policy commitments	Environmental information – Environmental Policy Social information – Human Rights Policy Social information – HSE standards Social information – Own workforce – Performance and actions – Diversity, equity and inclusion Governance information – Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

Appendix 6

References

GRI INDEX		
GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location in Sustainability Statement
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	Environmental information – Environmental Policy
		Social information – Human Rights Policy
		Social information – HSE standards
		Social information – Own workforce – Performance and actions – Diversity, equity and inclusion
		Governance information – Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	General information – Governance model
		Appendix 1 – Supervisory Board information
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	General information – Governance model – Employee representative bodies
		Social information – Own workforce – Performance and actions – Employee communication channels
		Governance information – Code of Ethics and Business Conduct
	2-28 Membership associations	General information – Stakeholder engagement
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	General information – Stakeholder engagement
		Environmental information – Scope 3 GHG emissions – GHG emissions actions – Upstream emissions
		Social information – Consumers and end users – Performance and actions – Customer offers, Customer support, Customer requests, Customer complaints
		Social information – Other social information
		Governance information – German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act, Public Corporate Governance Codex
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		
	3-1 Process to determine material topics	General information – Materiality assessment
		Environmental information – Climate risk and opportunity analysis, Climate scenario analysis
	3-2 List of material topics	General information – Materiality assessment
		Environmental information – Climate analysis findings
	3-3 Management of material topics	Environmental information – Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions – GHG emissions performance, GHG emissions actions
		Environmental information – Scope 3 GHG emissions – GHG emissions performance, GHG emissions actions
		Environmental information – Energy transition – Performance and actions
		Social information – Own workforce – Performance and actions
		Social information – Consumers and end users – Performance and actions
		Governance information – Business conduct – Performance and actions
		Governance information – Cyber security and data privacy
		Governance information – Technology and innovation – Performance and actions

REFERENCES	
SEFE documents	Other references
Code of Ethics and Business Conduct: SEFE Compliance	GHG Protocol: GHG Protocol – For Companies and Organisations
Whistleblowing Channel: SEFE Whistleblowing	GRI (Global Reporting Initiative): GRI official website
PCGK Report: SEFE publications	IPIECA Guidance 2016: Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions.
Human Rights Policy Statement: SEFE publications	SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals): United Nations SDGs
Environmental and Climate Change Policy Statement: SEFE publications	CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project): CDP official website
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Statement: SEFE publications	EcoVadis: EcoVadis official website
HSE Corporate Policy Statement: SEFE publications	Die Gas- und Wasserstoffwirtschaft (formerly Zukunft Gas): Website of Die Gas- und Wasserstoffwirtschaft
	BDEW (Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft): BDEW official website
	EUROGAS: Eurogas official website
	The European Network of Network Operators for Hydrogen: ENNOH official website
	AquaVentus support association "Förderverein": Aquaventus official website
	Energy Traders Europe (formerly EFET): Energy Traders Europe official website
	H2Global Foundation: H2Global Foundation
	IEA: Emission Factors
	UK Government (BEIS/DEFRA): Emission Factors
	EU Commission quarterly reports on European gas markets: Market analysis – European Commission
	EU Commission's Exergia Study: Actual GHG Data for Diesel, Petrol, Kerosene and Natural Gas (2015)
	EPA: Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors

About this Sustainability Statement

SEFE seeks to ensure that its sustainability strategy and the associated methodologies are in line with international reporting standards, including global GRI standards.

SEFE reports annually on its ESG progress, taking into consideration the evolving energy market and the company's place within it. This is in line with the financial year covering January–December.

For more information about this statement, please contact esg@sefe.eu.

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