



FINANCIAL REPORT

Einhell Germany AG 2025

I COMBINED MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE EINHELL GROUP AND EINHELL GERMANY AG

1. PREAMBLE

The combined management report published in the Annual Report 2025 comprises the Group management report and the management report of Einhell Germany AG. Unless otherwise stated, the report on performance and financial figures as well as the situation and the expected development relates to both the Group and Einhell Germany AG. Sections containing information on Einhell Germany AG only are identified as such. In the economic report, disclosures in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) for Einhell Germany AG are presented in a separate section.

2. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, STRUCTURE, MANAGEMENT AND GOALS OF THE EINHELL GROUP

2.1 General operations and business segments

Einhell is the go-to lifestyle battery platform for both DIY enthusiasts and professionals. Einhell stands for maximum battery expertise for household, workshop, garden and leisure¹. The Company, which has its headquarters in Landau an der Isar, Bavaria, has been on the market for more than 60 years and has 51 subsidiaries in over 100 countries worldwide. The products are distributed via DIY stores, e-commerce and other distribution channels with high product expertise in the DIY market. Subsidiaries and selected business partners ensure the proximity to Einhell's globally operating customers. The product range includes hand-held power tools, stationary tools and accessories, lawn and gardening tools,

irrigation and drainage solutions as well as products for cleaning and leisure activities.

Einhell places special emphasis on the further development of its innovative Power X-Change battery platform, which already includes more than 350 battery-powered DIY and gardening tools. Depending on the individual requirements, batteries with varying capacities are available and can be used to operate any device of the platform.

Since August 2021, Einhell has also been the "Official Home & Garden Expert" for the FC Bayern Munich football club and uses its battery-powered tools to create the best possible conditions for the team in the Allianz Arena and at their training premises². The partnership with the record champion and two-time Triple winner underlines Einhell's ambition to further expand its leading role in the future. Einhell has also been a proud partner of the Mercedes-AMG PETRONAS F1 Team from January 2023, giving the brand even greater international appeal. Einhell supports the team with cordless power as its "Official Tool Expert", providing for maximum performance in the most prestigious motorsport discipline.³

In addition to superior quality, excellent customer service and outstanding value for money, the Einhell brand stands for performance, durability, safety and cordless freedom of movement for DIY enthusiasts who want to tackle their own projects⁴. Customer satisfaction is our top priority⁵.

The subsidiaries comprise distribution companies mainly in Europe, but also in South America, Australia, South Africa and Canada, as well as trading companies in Asia. The Asian subsidiaries are also responsible for product sourcing, product processing and procurement. As production is currently

¹ Unverified statement

² Unverified statement

³ Unverified statement

⁴ Unverified statement

⁵ Unverified statement

mainly carried out in Asia, this is also where quality assurance takes place. In its global workforce, Einhell currently counts approx. 2,600 employees. Group revenue amounted to EUR 1,157.7 million in financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 1,109.7 million). For the Einhell Group, revenue is always recognised at a point in time. There are no products and services for which revenue is recognised over a period of time.

The Einhell Group divides its activities into the "Western Europe incl. D/A/CH", "Eastern Europe", "Overseas and Other Countries" and "Production and Sourcing Companies" segments. Operational responsibility for the respective cash-generating unit lies with the Board of Directors of Einhell Germany AG and the Managing Directors of the subsidiaries.

2.2 Legal structure and management of the Group

a) Legal structure and changes to Group structure

Einhell Germany AG, Landau an der Isar, holds direct and indirect shareholdings in a total of 51 subsidiaries, each of which is a separate legal entity. It holds 100% of the shares in subsidiaries with a centralised or special function such as services, product sourcing/product processing, procurement/purchasing and quality control/quality assurance. The Group also usually holds all the shares in the global distribution companies.

In all consolidated subsidiaries where Einhell Germany AG does not hold all the shares, Einhell Germany AG has a direct or indirect majority shareholding.

With regard to the responsibilities of the Einhell Group companies, all activities that can be centralised are carried out at just one location. Product processing, the search for factories, their auditing and certification, procurement, services, controlling, financing, IT and other administrative activities, for example, are carried out centrally by the Group companies in Germany and China. This organisational structure within the Group allows all distribution companies to focus on

their core functions. Einhell is also in a position to press ahead with international expansion as each distribution company has a similar structure and the business model can be efficiently rolled out in additional countries. As organic growth offers great potential, the organisation and efficient development of the Einhell Group's business model are among the management's most important responsibilities.

The Group structure changed as follows during financial year 2025:

On 20 January 2025, a new company was established in Greece. Einhell Digital Greece I.K.E. offers services in the areas of software development, IT operations and support as well as business services for companies in the Einhell Group. Einhell Germany AG owns 51% of the shares in this company. The remaining 49% of the shares are held by a minority shareholder. Due to the low equity interest, the minority interests are not material.

On 29 January 2025, Einhell Germany AG took over the newly founded Einhell Latam S.A.S. in Colombia. Einhell Germany AG owns 100% of the shares in this company. This company is to serve the Central American market.

Furthermore, the following companies were renamed in the 2025 financial year:

| old | new |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Iltany S.A. | Einhell Uruguay S.A. |
| Einhell Uruguay S.A. | Einhell Latam S.A. |
| Suomen Einhell OY | SE Tools Oy |
| Einhell Unicore s.r.o. | Einhell Česká republika s.r.o. |
| kwb Germany GmbH | Einhell Accessories GmbH |

b) Personnel changes to the Board of Directors

In the 2025 financial year, the Supervisory Board resolved to appoint Mr. Michael Brunner, authorised signatory of Einhell Germany AG, and Mr. Heinz Hoffmann, authorised signatory of Einhell Germany AG, as members of the Board of Directors of Einhell Germany AG, effective from 1 January 2026.

Mr. Brunner will be responsible for Finance going forward, and Mr. Hoffmann for International.

The appointments were each made for a period of three years and are related to the succession of Jan Teichert, who, after 23 years as Chief Financial Officer of Einhell Germany AG, chose not to extend his regularly expiring contract and stepped down from his Board mandate on 31 December 2025.

The distribution of responsibilities among the Board members was adjusted accordingly.

c) Management and control

Responsibility for the business activities of the Einhell Group lies with the **Board of Directors** of Einhell Germany AG. This comprised five members at the time the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and management report were prepared. The Board of Directors manages, organises and monitors strategies and operational business processes for the whole Group. Responsibilities within the Board of Directors are allocated based on the departments assigned to the respective member.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is responsible for sales, procurement, marketing, product management and corporate strategy.

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for finance and accounting, tax, internal audit, controlling for the domestic business, investor relations, human resources, maintenance and sustainability.

The Chief Technical Officer is responsible for technology, product development, quality control, supply chain management, production and construction.

The Chief IT and Service Officer is responsible for IT, digitalisation and services.

The Board member responsible for International is in charge of M&A, expansion, legal, subsidiary development, and controlling for the international business.

The Board of Directors supervises the specialists and managers in the relevant departments and relies on the corresponding

hierarchy of divisional and departmental management at Einhell Germany AG, and on Managing Directors and their specialists and managers in the subsidiaries. The Board of Directors seeks to ensure flat hierarchies and makes sure to maintain direct contact with employees and specialist staff in all divisions. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors and of individual departments, as well as divisional and cross-departmental meetings when required, ensure efficient communication and information flow to all responsible parties.

The **Supervisory Board** of Einhell Germany AG, which consists of three members, monitors and advises the Board of Directors in accordance with legal requirements and the provisions of the German Corporate Governance Code.

At regular meetings of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors provides information to the Supervisory Board about the Group's current situation, business transactions and corporate strategy.

The Supervisory Board also maintains ongoing lines of communication with the Board of Directors outside of regular meetings and ensures an adequate level of communication and informational flow between the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

The composition of the Supervisory Board did not change in financial year 2025:

| Supervisory Board | 2025 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Prof. Dr. Manfred Schwaiger | Chairman |
| Philipp Thannhuber | Deputy Chairman |
| Maximilian Fritz | Employee Representative |

d) Principles of the remuneration system for the Board of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors receive fixed and performance-based variable remuneration with short-term and long-term components. The individual performance-based components depend on factors such as

consolidated net profit, segment earnings in the previous financial year, the development of the Group's asset structure and personal targets. The existing remuneration system was approved by the Annual General Meeting on 4 July 2025 in accordance with Section 120a German Stock Corporation Act (AktG). The Annual General Meeting also approved the remuneration report for 2024. The evaluation system ensures transparent and sustainable accounting practices based on the Group's strategic priorities. A pre-defined cap limits the impact of extraordinary one-off effects on the variable remuneration component. Members of the Board of Directors privately hold shares in Einhell Germany AG. There are no share option programmes or similar schemes. An agreement is in place with one of the members of the Board of Directors stipulating that a proportion of the variable remuneration component must be used to purchase Einhell shares. Three members of the Board of Directors receive one year's salary plus the average management bonus paid over the last three years if their employment contracts are not extended after twelve years. If the employment contract is terminated before the twelve-year threshold, their claim is calculated on a pro rata temporis basis. Commitments were made to pay pensions to members of the Board of Directors in the form of annuity payments. These payments may commence once the respective Board member reaches the age of 60 or 62, respectively, and their amount is based on the Board member's years of service. More information on the Board remuneration is provided in the notes to the annual financial statements and the remuneration report that is available at www.einhell.com.

2.3 Corporate strategy and management

The Board of Directors embarked on a structured strategy development process together with the heads of divisions and departments to define and communicate the objectives and values of the Einhell Group.

The Einhell Group's primary objective is to generate sustainable and profitable revenue

and profit growth. Profitability takes priority over pure growth targets.

a) Strategy

The constant development of the **EINHELL brand** continues to be the strategic priority. The highly successful collaboration with the Mercedes-AMG PETRONAS F1 Team that was initiated a few years ago is to be further expanded in 2026.

In addition, the Company will systematically increase its presence on social media channels over the next few years. New product launches will be supported by lifestyle campaigns, live events on social media platforms and high-impact influencer marketing.

Product policy will remain a key pillar of the Group's strategy, with continued primary focus on the Power X-Change platform. Within this platform, particular importance is placed on offering solutions for every DIY project in the home and garden where customers value cordless freedom. We also want to expand the Power X-Change platform to include new product areas such as cleaning, leisure, lifestyle, camping and outdoor. The revenue share of the Power X-Change platform currently amounts to 54% and is to be expanded to more than 70% in the medium term. In order to reach this goal, the platform is to include more than 500 products by the end of 2029. The Einhell Professional range, which was established in 2025, is set to grow to around 128 products by the end of 2026.

The Einhell Group's **digital organisation** will be further advanced in 2026, and the central ERP strategy based on SAP S/4HANA will be rolled out further in the coming years. As a basis for the SAP S/4HANA rollout at Einhell Germany AG, Landau an der Isar, strategic enhancements to master data processes and system architecture will be implemented in 2026, alongside a comprehensive documentation of current processes as the basis for defining future target processes.

Sustainability is an important issue that we have been working on intensively for a number of years. As part of our strategy process, we have started to gradually

introduce a sustainability strategy over the past few years. This strategy is to bundle ongoing and future projects, initiatives and activities and is to define clear responsibilities with quantifiable targets, measures to be derived on that basis and measurable key figures for effective sustainability management. The strategy addresses social, environmental and financial aspects in equal measures. In addition to analysing carbon footprints across the Group, the strategy focuses on occupational health and safety matters, social responsibility, resource efficiency and the circular economy, the use and expansion of renewable energy and CO₂ reduction measures as well as compliance with our due diligence obligations along the value chain. With regard to our product range, the sustainability concept builds on the continuous expansion of our Power X-Change platform for battery-powered tools and equipment. By ensuring that all devices and batteries are compatible, more than 350 tools can now be operated with only one battery and charging station, reducing the use of resources considerably⁶.

Our **international sales network** is to be further expanded in the coming years, for instance by means of company takeovers, the establishment of joint ventures and the creation of sales hubs in regions with significant growth potential. Our sales hub for the Middle East and North Africa will commence operations in the first half of 2026. The US DIY market was identified as the sales market with the greatest potential, and its development is a priority within the Einhell Group's expansion strategy. Talks with potential partners or takeover candidates will be held in the first half of 2026.

Another important goal of the Einhell Group is to **diversify the procurement and production structure**. The purchasing volume from China is to be gradually reduced over the next few years. In future, products from the existing range can be manufactured in Vietnam together with long-standing Chinese partners who are already active in

Vietnam. Furthermore, some Chinese partners have already started to set up factories in Thailand. The Einhell Group will set up a sourcing team at Einhell Thailand. In addition, the procurement market in India is being monitored and analysed to determine whether there are reliable partners there who manufacture power tools and garden equipment.

The Einhell Group also aims to reduce its dependence on certain suppliers. To this end, it began producing batteries and chargers for its Power X-Change products in-house in China in 2023. In 2024, we put our battery production facility in Hungary into operation. Our aim is to produce the best and safest batteries and chargers in line with the latest technological standards. Production capacities are to be further expanded in the coming years.

b) Management system

The internal management system of the Einhell Group is designed to support the implementation of the corporate strategy and associated long-term financial targets. Accordingly, the Group uses key performance indicators to measure profitable revenue and earnings growth. Profitability takes priority over pure growth targets.

The management system has not been changed compared to the previous year.

Management of the business activities of the Einhell Group is mainly based on the **financial performance indicators** revenue and earnings before taxes (EBT). These two key figures are the most significant performance indicators of the Einhell Group.

In addition to these financial performance indicators, Einhell Germany AG and the individual local Group companies use additional **key performance indicators** such as gross profit margin and the main drivers of working capital, i.e. inventories and trade receivables, for management purposes. However, these indicators are subject to significant country-specific variations and should be interpreted in the context of each

⁶ Unverified statement

individual company. Inventories are analysed on an ongoing basis and monitored on the basis of stock turnover and inventory range with regard to possible impairment losses. Moreover, a sanity check is carried out on the order process for new goods, involving checking and managing product availability and stock volumes. Trade receivables are constantly monitored on the basis of maturity structures and assessed by means of standardised evaluation criteria. Receivables are usually limited by the volume of the receivables insurance and managed by means of internally set limits. Accounts receivable targets are also subject to constant monitoring and are an important management parameter for the Group's working capital.

As the revenue generated with Power X-Change devices is constantly growing, the Einhell Group uses additional key figures to manage this. The revenue generated with Power X-Change products, the number of units sold and the revenue per battery sold play an important role at the level of the individual companies.

2.4 Product processing and quality management

a) Product processing

Product processing expenses amounted to EUR 13.7 million in financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 12.1 million). 78 employees (previous year: 74 employees) were employed in this business unit. Product processing at Einhell is mainly sales-driven and customer-oriented. Therefore, cooperation with other departments, such as quality assurance, is important, as is communication with customers. Customer requirements are taken into account from the outset when new products and versions are designed. The customer is regarded as a partner. This allows the entire Einhell Group to consistently adapt to markets and has made Einhell one of the fastest reacting companies in the sector⁷.

⁷ Unverified statement

b) Quality management

Most of the Einhell product range is currently produced in China. Quality standards stipulated by the Einhell Group for the Chinese suppliers are determined based on customer requirements. Quality control and quality management comply with high standards.⁸ The Einhell Group intends to further reduce its dependence on Chinese suppliers in the coming years and has taken important steps towards this goal in recent years as part of its second-source strategy.

In 2023, Einhell Germany AG acquired the Vietnamese company Swisstec Sourcing Vietnam JSC. The company is an established distributor of screws, fastening fixtures and a range of hand-held tools, whose main customers are European and Canadian DIY retail chains. Swisstec Sourcing Vietnam JSC also supplies accessories to Einhell Accessories GmbH.

EINHELL Operations Kft. in Hungary started battery production in 2024. In the past financial year, more than half a million batteries were produced for the Power X-Change platform. The production in Hungary is to be further expanded in the coming years.

Since high priority is given to quality checks before shipping from China, this area is constantly monitored. In addition to rigorous shipping controls on site, there are also controls in place regarding the observance of customer-specific quality requirements, inspections of ongoing production and optimisation of manufacturer processes.

Supplier quality is optimised on an ongoing basis. Dependence on individual suppliers is avoided by maintaining an adequate number of suppliers and a broad distribution of orders. In order to create additional leeway for flexible procurement options, Einhell strives to further intensify its cooperation with select suppliers by forming strategic alliances in the field of product development.

⁸ Unverified statement

2.5 Personnel and HR services

The number of employees rose in financial year 2025 compared to the previous financial year. On average, the Einhell Group had 2,612 employees (previous year: 2,515). Revenue per employee was EUR 443 thousand (previous year: EUR 441 thousand).

In accordance with the CSR Directive Implementation Act, which went into effect in April 2017, we disclose the concepts we have pursued in the past financial year with regard to key non-financial matters relevant to Einhell Germany AG. The Company decided to report on these matters in a separate non-financial report, which is not included in the management report. For further information about HR and social matters, please refer to our Corporate Social Responsibility Report, which is permanently available at <https://www.einhell.com/investor-relations/sustainability-reports/>.

3. ECONOMIC REPORT

3.1 General economic conditions

The 2025 financial year was characterised by significant domestic and geopolitical uncertainties: internationally, in particular by the volatile trade policy in the USA as well as the ongoing conflicts and military tensions in Ukraine and the Middle East; domestically, primarily by the stagnating economic development.

Raw material prices showed mixed developments in 2025. Prices for industrial metals rose sharply, while prices for energy commodities such as crude oil fell. Freight prices continue to be highly volatile due to geopolitical tensions. Longer transit times were also a factor that had to be dealt with in the past financial year. Despite the military efforts of several countries, the Houthi group has not been deterred yet from attacking cargo ships in the Red Sea. Therefore, most of the container ships have been avoiding the strait between the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea.

Difficult weather conditions and cautious consumer behaviour caused problems for the DIY sector in the 2025 financial year. Against the backdrop of the continued subdued sentiment, consumers remain cautious and are more restrained in their spending on home and garden projects. These circumstances led to a slight decline in revenue in the DIY sector in Germany. Despite these difficult conditions, the Einhell Group managed to achieve an excellent result. The positive performance resulted from a clear strategy and its consistent long-term implementation.

The following figures on the GDP, inflation rate and the unemployment rate are based on figures published by the German Federal Statistical Office, Eurostat and the Austrian Economic Chamber.

a) Europe

The German market is one of the largest DIY markets worldwide and therefore of great significance for the Einhell Group.

About 50% of German DIY revenue is generated by the large well-known DIY chains. A listing in these DIY chains is therefore extremely important for Einhell.

Following a challenging first quarter of 2025 due to unfavourable weather conditions at the start of the gardening season, revenue momentum showed a clear upward trend again in the second quarter. Overall, however, the half-year result was slightly down on the previous year. Moreover, Germany is still waiting for clear signals from politicians regarding construction and refurbishment. This sector, which has been suffering from strong consumer uncertainty and particularly high inflation for years, also due to restrictions imposed by regulations, was also unable to recover in the first half of 2025. Even after three quarters, there was still no noticeable trend reversal for DIY and garden centres in 2025. Although September returned to positive territory, the third quarter as a whole remained 2.3% below the prior-year level. This means that the result after nine months remains weaker than hoped for: In Germany, revenue fell by 1.4% and by 1.2% on a like-for-

like basis. In the fourth quarter, the sector was unable to make up for the decline in revenue in previous quarters. The revenue declines in the DIY sector continued in 2025. Given the prevailing conditions, particularly the ongoing consumer restraint, the industry has nevertheless performed comparatively well, according to Peter Abraham, spokesperson for the Executive Board of the German association of DIY retailers (BHB).

After two consecutive years of recession, the German economy has grown slightly again for the first time. According to calculations by the Federal Statistical Office, the price-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) in Germany is 0.2% higher in 2025 than in the previous year. This growth is primarily due to increased consumer spending by private households and the state. In contrast, exports fell again. The export industry struggled with higher US tariffs, the appreciation of the euro and stronger competition from China.

Consumer prices in Germany were on the rise at the end of the year. On average, consumer prices in Germany increased by 2.2% year-on-year in 2025. In the previous year, the annual inflation rate had also amounted to 2.2%. This means that the inflation rate is still above the target of 2.0%.

The economy in the European Union grew moderately in the past year. According to the EU statistics office Eurostat, gross domestic product, based on seasonally and calendar-adjusted data, rose by 1.5% in the eurozone and by 1.6% in the European Union.

In the Eastern and Western European markets that are relevant for the Einhell Group, the economic performance was as follows:

WESTERN EUROPE

| in % | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------|------|------|
| Spain | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| France | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| UK | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Italy | 0.5 | 0.7 |

EASTERN EUROPE

| in % | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------|------|------|
| Croatia | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Poland | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Romania | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Czech Republic | 2.3 | 1.2 |

Adjusted for seasonal effects, the unemployment rate in the eurozone was 6.2% in December 2025. The unemployment rate of 5.9% in the European Union was slightly lower than the level in the eurozone. According to Eurostat estimates, 13.043 million were unemployed in the European Union in December 2025, of whom 10.792 million are located in the eurozone.

Eurostat reported that the inflation in the European Union dropped to 2.3% in 2025, down from 2.7% in 2024. The European Central Bank is targeting a medium-term inflation rate of just under 2%.

b) Overseas and Other Countries

The development of the Australian economy remained subdued in 2025, but showed a slight upward trend. 2025 saw economic growth of around 2.0%. The main driver of economic growth was private consumption, while corporate investment was unable to provide any significant stimulus for the economy. The tax cuts for middle and high-income households in particular contributed to consumption growth in 2025.

The weak Australian dollar, which has lost around 10% in value against the euro since November 2024, helps Australian exporters but makes imports more expensive. Despite a continued slightly positive trend – driven by commodity exports – the trade balance will be negative in 2025.

The Australian inflation stood at approximately 3% in 2025, which is at the upper end of the target corridor of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA). Rising energy and housing costs in particular, as well as continued high food prices, are driving inflation.

The following growth rates were achieved in Canada and in the South American countries where the Einhell Group is active in 2025.

| in % | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------|------|------|
| Argentina | 4.5 | -1.3 |
| Canada | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Chile | 2.5 | 2.6 |

c) Production and Sourcing Companies

The "Production and Sourcing Companies" segment contains the companies in China and Hong Kong, the new battery production company EINHELL Operations Kft. and the company in Vietnam.

Einhell has numerous FOB direct customers in other countries and regions around the world that take the products to the local markets. For strategically important product areas such as batteries and chargers, Einhell has set up its own production facilities in order to control the production and value chain of these components. In addition to the Kunshan site in China, the Company has established its own production facility for batteries and chargers in Hungary.

3.2 Performance report

Significant revenue increase in the Einhell Group

The Einhell Group managed to increase its revenue by 4.3% compared to the previous

year. Group revenue for financial year 2025 increased from EUR 1,109.7 million to EUR 1,157.7 million.

For the 2025 financial year, the Board of Directors expected revenue of EUR 1,150 million to EUR 1,175 million. The Einhell Group was thus able to meet its forecast.

In the first quarter, the Einhell Group's revenue significantly exceeded the prior-year level with an increase from EUR 269.5 million in the previous year to EUR 302.8 million.

As the positive performance of the first quarter persisted, Einhell was able to achieve further year-on-year revenue growth in the second quarter. Revenue totalled EUR 327.4 million and was therefore higher than in the previous year (EUR 306.7 million). The revenue growth was partly attributable to the increase in Power X-Change sales.

In the third quarter, revenue amounted to EUR 267.5 million, slightly exceeding the prior-year level (EUR 263.1 million).

In the fourth quarter, revenue was weaker than in the prior-year quarter, with revenue decreasing by 3.8% from EUR 270.4 million to EUR 260.0 million.

Overall, the Einhell Group saw a very positive revenue trend in the 2025 financial year.

The regional development of revenue in financial year 2025 breaks down as follows:

REVENUE DEVELOPMENT BY SEGMENT

| in EURk and % | 2025 | | 2024 | | Change | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | Revenue | % | Revenue | % | Revenue | % |
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 652,120 | 56.3 | 616,595 | 55.6 | 35,525 | 5.8 |
| Eastern Europe | 138,074 | 11.9 | 125,764 | 11.3 | 12,310 | 9.8 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 276,750 | 23.9 | 287,684 | 25.9 | -10,934 | -3.8 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 90,770 | 7.9 | 79,656 | 7.2 | 11,114 | 14.0 |
| Total | 1,157,714 | 100.0 | 1,109,699 | 100.0 | 48,015 | 4.3 |

The Einhell Group was able to significantly increase revenue in almost all regions in financial year 2025.

The continued high demand for Power X-Change products is further driving the performance. These products now account for 54% of Group revenue (previous year: 50%).

REVENUE DEVELOPMENT BY DIVISION

| in EURk and % | 2025 | | 2024 | | Change | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | Revenue | % | Revenue | % | Revenue | % |
| Tools | 730,518 | 63.1 | 702,439 | 63.3 | 28,079 | 4.0 |
| Garden & Leisure | 427,196 | 36.9 | 407,260 | 36.7 | 19,936 | 4.9 |
| Total | 1,157,714 | 100.0 | 1,109,699 | 100.0 | 48,015 | 4.3 |

4. EARNINGS

The Einhell Group continued to significantly increase its profitability in the 2025 financial year. In financial year 2025, the Einhell Group generated earnings before taxes and PPA effects of EUR 110,630 thousand. This corresponds to a margin before taxes and PPA of 9.6%. The PPA effects result from the purchase price allocation

relating to the acquisition of Outillages King Canada Inc. and Surazinsano Co., Ltd.

Earnings before taxes and PPA amount to EUR 107,914 thousand (previous year: EUR 98,481 thousand). The pre-tax margin is 9.3% (previous year: 8.9%).

The following table shows the development of earnings before taxes by segment:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 | Change |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 65,493 | 54,463 | 11,030 |
| Eastern Europe | 8,511 | 11,456 | -2,945 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 21,878 | 29,234 | -7,356 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 8,224 | 9,255 | -1,031 |
| Reconciliation | 3,808 | -5,927 | 9,735 |
| Profit before income taxes | 107,914 | 98,481 | 9,433 |

At the beginning of 2025, the Einhell Group had expected an increase in revenue to about EUR 1,150 million to EUR 1,175 million and a pre-tax margin of approx. 8.5% to 9.0%.

The new earnings before taxes (EBT) forecast with a margin of 8.5% to 9.0% was exceeded at the end of the financial year.

The earnings performance benefited mainly from the increase in revenue and the resulting positive results in the Western Europe incl. D/A/CH region. In addition, certain consolidation effects, as reflected in the reconciliation line, had a positive impact on earnings. From the perspective of the entire Einhell Group, end consumer demand for Einhell products was good in financial year 2025.

In the year under review, the **Western Europe incl. D/A/CH** region significantly exceeded the good revenue performance of the previous financial year. End customer demand for Einhell

products was exceedingly high in this region, which had a positive impact on revenues. Particularly in Germany, Portugal, Spain, the UK and Italy, revenue increased significantly over the previous year. Total income in the Western Europe region incl. D/A/CH was 20.3% higher than in the previous year, primarily due to significantly higher revenues.

In the 2025 financial year, Einhell was able to further increase its market share of battery-powered tools in the Power X-Change family. This is underlined by current market data from Germany. In terms of units sold, Einhell is still one of the top three sellers of power tools, along with competitors Bosch and Makita. In the garden tools market, Einhell continued in 2025 to rank first in the field of cordless devices with the most units sold, ahead of Bosch and Makita.

In the **Eastern Europe** region, revenue was also significantly above the prior-year level, although the Group was unable to increase its earnings in

the region in 2025. In the past financial year, Einhell Turkey had to contend with high inflation rates and negative currency effects, which had a negative impact on revenue and earnings. Cost increases and falling gross profit margins led to a clearly negative result at Einhell Romania.

The companies with the highest revenue in this region are Einhell Turkey, Einhell Croatia and Einhell Poland.

Revenues in the **Overseas and Other Countries** region were lower than in the previous year. Strong exchange rate fluctuations had a negative impact on revenues in this region. This effect also has a negative impact on earnings. The subsidiaries in Argentina and Canada were unable to match the previous year's revenue and earnings levels. The ongoing devaluation trends of local currencies against the euro in Argentina and Canada are having a negative impact on the Einhell Group's revenue and earnings. Furthermore, the market launch of the Einhell products in Canada is not yet as advanced as originally planned.

The **Production and Sourcing Companies** segment that includes the Asian sourcing companies was unable to expand its contribution to consolidated net profit in the financial year under review. Revenues were significantly higher than in the previous year, mainly because some Group customers placed more orders via our sourcing companies in the past financial year. However, the result in this region is slightly below the previous year. The production processes of EINHELL Operations Kft. are still being ramped up. The site has not yet reached full capacity utilisation, which is why the company is not yet able to make a positive contribution to the Group. In addition, intra-Group revenues from Asia were lower in 2025, which had a negative impact on earnings in this region.

Personnel expenses climbed by EUR 9,775 thousand to EUR 155,881 thousand. This is partly due to the increased headcount, in particular in the business areas required to implement the overall strategy.

Other operating expenses increased by 8.9% year-on-year to EUR 220,416 thousand. This increase is mainly due to higher marketing expenses. The relevant performance indicator here is the share of marketing expenses in relation to revenue. The increase in marketing

expenses is in line with the corporate strategy that aims to further strengthen the Einhell brand. The objective is to further expand the high market shares reached in previous years.

The financial result deteriorated by EUR -959 thousand to EUR -3,696 thousand. The financial result mainly comprises the interest result of EUR -1,856 thousand (previous year: EUR -1,637 thousand) and the gains/losses from currency translation/currency hedging amounting to EUR -1,840 thousand (previous year: EUR -1,100 thousand).

Tax expenses amounted to EUR 31,743 thousand in financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 34,157 thousand). In the previous year, this item included effects from tax audits.

Consolidated net income after profits attributable to minority shareholders increased from EUR 65,070 thousand to EUR 76,460 thousand in the 2025 financial year.

5. ASSETS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

The material items in the statement of financial position for financial years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Assets and financial position

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 | Change |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fixed assets | 135,564 | 135,424 | 140 |
| Goods inventories | 451,049 | 455,634 | -4,585 |
| Trade receivables | 187,661 | 175,841 | 11,820 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 90,440 | 119,102 | -28,662 |
| Equity | 474,391 | 444,277 | 30,114 |
| Liabilities to banks | 95,170 | 98,880 | -3,710 |
| Trade payables | 200,228 | 266,867 | -66,639 |

Total assets decreased by EUR 33,876 thousand or 3.5% to EUR 940,937 thousand.

5.1 Investments and non-current assets

Investments amounted to EUR 17,082 thousand in financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 18,304 thousand), not including right-of-use assets from the adoption of IFRS 16. Most of the capital expenditure pertains to intangible assets, plant and office equipment and assets under construction.

Depreciation and amortisation amounted to EUR 20,773 thousand in 2025 (previous year: EUR 20,118 thousand). This includes depreciation of EUR 8,132 thousand (previous year: EUR 8,766 thousand) due to the application of IFRS 16.

5.2 Current assets

At EUR 451,049 thousand, inventories were at the previous year's level as at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 455,634 thousand). Inventories are at a high level due to weaker sales in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Trade receivables increased to EUR 187,661 thousand on the reporting date (previous year: EUR 175,841 thousand).

5.3 Financing

The financial requirements of the Einhell Group, which vary greatly depending on the season, are driven in particular by the level of inventories and trade receivables. Stock turnover rates of inventories and the maturities of trade receivables play a major role here and have a significant impact on the financial requirements.

The Einhell Group's funding derives, on the one hand, from the equity that was provided by its shareholders when the Company was founded and the subsequent capital increases and retained earnings that are set aside in reserves. In addition, the Einhell Group procures debt capital in the form of loans and short-term borrowings as well as, to some extent, supplier loans. Loans are predominantly denominated in EUR. Supplier loans are mainly in CNY or USD. Anticipated cash flows from the payment of supplier liabilities in foreign currencies are largely hedged with the corresponding hedge transactions.

Owing to the very healthy and solid financing structure of the Einhell Group – the Einhell Group traditionally has an excellent equity ratio that

currently stands at 50.4% – the Board of Directors does not anticipate any problems with current business operations, nor does it foresee any financing problems for future business volume in connection with the further expansion of the Group.

In financial year 2018, Einhell Germany AG took out long-term loans of EUR 25.0 million from three different banks. The loans are subject to a subsidy programme provided by the German development bank KfW and have a term of ten years. The first repayments were made in June 2020, the last are to be made at the end of March 2028. The loan agreements also contain a financial covenant. This covenant refers to the interest cover ratio. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. The covenant was met in financial year 2025.

Einhell Germany AG took out promissory note loans totalling EUR 75.0 million in financial year 2021. The maturities are five years for a tranche of EUR 50.0 million and seven years for a tranche of EUR 25.0 million. The promissory note loans do not require any collateral or covenants and are due upon maturity. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. In the 2026 financial year, EUR 50.0 million of the promissory note loan will be repaid.

Einhell Germany AG took out a long-term loan in the amount of EUR 7.5 million in financial year 2023. The loan is granted under a subsidy programme provided by KfW and has a term of six years. The first repayment was made in December 2024 and the last is due in September 2029. The loan is being used for the new office building. Einhell will receive repayment grants totalling a maximum of EUR 0.95 million if the building achieves the planned energy efficiency standards. These grants will reduce the term of the loan accordingly. The loan agreement contains a financial covenant. This covenant refers to the interest cover ratio. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. The covenant was met in financial year 2025.

5.4 Liquidity

As at the reporting date, the Group had approx. EUR 268.1 million in credit lines including the public KfW loans at its disposal for the operating business. Overall, the Einhell Group had credit balances of EUR 90,440 thousand with banks, and liabilities from debt capital to banks in the amount of EUR 95,170 thousand on the reporting date.

The Group uses effective cash pooling and a cash concentration system to optimise cash management and reduce debt capital to the greatest possible extent. This means that the balances of the different Group companies' bank accounts are transferred to a master account of Einhell Germany AG. As a consequence, only the balance of the master account has to be covered by borrowings on the capital market.

The subsidiaries participating in the cash pooling scheme therefore do not need to make investment or borrowing transactions on the capital markets, but simply have receivables or

liabilities with Einhell Germany AG. This procedure serves to protect credit lines provided by banks and optimises the interest result. All Einhell Group companies are currently included in the cash pooling, as far as this is legally possible and feasible.

Einhell and two international banks started at the end of 2022 to set up a supply chain financing model in Asia on a CNY currency basis. As part of this finance model, suppliers can call up the invoice amounts from the participating banks in advance. In return, these suppliers grant Einhell an extended payment term. This extended payment term leads to a significant improvement in the Group's liquidity situation. At the same time, this measure avoids liquidity bottlenecks at suppliers.

The summarised cash flow statement shows the development of the financial position in financial year 2025:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | 19,700 | 70,003 | -50,303 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | -16,517 | -21,056 | +4,539 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | -27,955 | -29,222 | +1,267 |
| | -24,772 | 19,725 | -44,497 |
| Changes from currency translation | -3,890 | -68 | -3,822 |
| Net decrease/increase in cash and cash equivalents | -28,662 | 19,657 | -48,319 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 119,102 | 99,445 | +19,657 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 90,440 | 119,102 | -28,662 |

Cash flow from operating activities deteriorated year-on-year. In financial year 2025, the reduction in trade payables had a noticeable negative impact on the operating cash flow.

Cash flow from financing activities includes mainly repayment of loans (EUR 4,616 thousand) and the dividend distribution.

Cash flow from investing activities mainly pertains to capital expenditure for property, plant and equipment (EUR 17,082 thousand).

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by EUR 28,662 thousand to EUR 90,440 thousand as at the reporting date. The share of cash and cash equivalents in total assets amounts to 9.6% (previous year: 12.2%).

5.5 Equity/debt capital

The Einhell Group has a strong equity ratio of 50.4% (previous year: 45.6%). Net debt in financial year 2025 amounts to EUR -4,730 thousand (previous year: net cash of EUR 20,222 thousand).

The Einhell Group's debt capital decreased to EUR 466,546 thousand (previous year: EUR 530,536 thousand).

6. OVERALL ECONOMIC SITUATION

The 2025 financial year was marked by challenging conditions worldwide. Prolonged crises such as the war in Ukraine, an

unpredictable US administration and structural economic problems are having a major impact. The effects of the crises are felt both on the procurement and on the sales markets. In view of the subdued mood in some countries, people are investing rather cautiously in consumer goods. Furthermore, cost increases can only be passed on to retail partners to a limited extent.

Overall, the Einhell Group is positioning itself in a challenging market environment, endeavouring to implement its strategy in the individual regions in the best possible way, gain new listings and find suitable cooperation partners in order to achieve sustainable growth in the long term. The three main strategic pillars (i) the international development of the Einhell brand; (ii) the expansion of the successful Power X-Change battery platform; and (iii) the further international expansion are fully intact and will continue to be pursued.

7. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The European Parliament and the EU member states adopted a directive in 2014 to expand the reporting of large, publicly traded companies, banks, financial services providers and insurance companies (CSR Directive). The directive's objective is, in particular, to increase transparency with regard to environmental and social aspects of companies in the EU. This concerns disclosures of environmental, social and employee matters as well as with regard to the respect of human rights and combating corruption and bribery for both the Einhell Group and the Einhell Germany AG.

Non-financial group statement

The non-financial group statement, which must be submitted in accordance with Sections 315b, 315c German Commercial Code (HGB) as well as Sections 289 b-e German Commercial Code (HGB) is made available in the form of a non-financial report on the Einhell website at <https://www.einhell.com/investor-relations/sustainability-reports/>. It includes information on the business model and disclosures on environmental, social and employee matters, on the respect of human rights and on combating corruption and bribery. The non-financial report is not included in the combined management report.

8. OPPORTUNITIES AND RISK REPORT

The risk management system of the Einhell Group seeks to identify and evaluate opportunities and risks at an early stage to be able to apply the required measures to exploit opportunities and limit any negative consequences on the business performance. This is aimed at ensuring the existence of the Group as a going concern and creating long-term value by improving business decisions. The Einhell Group defines risk as any event that could negatively impact the achievement of operating or strategic objectives. The management decides on a case-by-case basis whether the risk is transferred (e.g. via insurances), recognised in the statement of financial position (e.g. via provisions, impairments) or deliberately accepted.

8.1 Description of the risk management and significant characteristics of the internal control and risk management system for Group accounting processes as per Section 315 (4) German Commercial Code (HGB)

a) Description of risk management process

The risk management process in the Einhell Group is split into two stages. The first stage is the decentralised recognition of risks in subsidiaries and the various departments of Einhell Germany AG by the risk officers appointed by the Board of Directors. They are responsible for risk identification and assessment. The critical aspect here for the Einhell Group is identification, since no risk planning can be undertaken for risks that have not yet been identified. In the Einhell Group, risks are identified by linking a bottom-up and a top-down approach. This means that centrally determined risks must be assessed. In addition, the Einhell subsidiaries and the heads of department in the Group are called upon to identify and assess specific risks for their relevant functional areas and departments. The identified risks are evaluated by multiplying the probability of the damage occurring and the maximum amount of damage. The evaluation focuses on net risk, i.e. the risk that remains after various preventative measures have been taken. The second step comprises risk consolidation, analysis and control by risk managers and corporate management.

Einhell uses various methods of risk management. Risk avoidance means that risks, and associated opportunities, will not be taken. Another management method minimises risks, for instance by using organisational methods, and is therefore also referred to as risk mitigation. A further method is transferring risk by means of insurance, contracts with suppliers etc. The remaining risks are deliberately borne by the Einhell Group. In this regard, it is necessary to weigh up whether the risk is in proportion to the opportunity.

Risks are constantly monitored and reported on a quarterly basis. The most important risks are also discussed at meetings of the Board of Directors. Opportunities are not recorded separately in the risk management system.

b) Elements of the internal control and risk management system

The internal control system of the Einhell Group includes all principles, processes and measures to ensure the effectiveness, economy and validity of its accounting, and ensure compliance with applicable legal regulations.

The internal control system comprises integrated process controls and internal control systems.

The domestic controlling, investment controlling, treasury, internal audit, Group accounting and legal departments constitute the internal control system of the Einhell Group. The Einhell Group companies make a forecast in the relevant financial year to budget the following financial year. Based on differentiated revenue planning, the corresponding items in the statement of financial position, the statement of income and cash flows are budgeted. These projected figures are collated for the Group into a budgetary statement of income.

The actual figures from the individual companies are processed on a monthly basis. As a result, a complete consolidated statement of income is devised that compares the budgeted and actual figures and allows for their analysis. The development of inventories, margins etc. is also reported for all companies on a monthly basis. The comparison is discussed with the members of the Board of Directors and with the managers of the separate divisions and companies. Based on the analysis of budgeted and actual figures, appropriate management measures are developed and implemented.

The internal monitoring system is comprised of measures that are integrated into the processes and measures that are independent of the processes. In addition to automated IT process controls, manual controls also form an important part of integrated process measures which are, for example, also carried out by the internal audit department. The Supervisory Board, the Group auditors and other audit bodies are involved in carrying out process-independent controls within the Einhell Group.

The audit of the consolidated financial statements by the Group auditor is the main process-independent control measure with respect to Group accounting processes.

c) Important regulatory and control activities to ensure propriety and reliability of Group accounting

The internal control measures aimed at propriety and reliability of Group accounting ensure that transactions are fully recorded in compliance with statutory requirements and the stipulations of Einhell's articles of association as well as in a timely manner.

They also ensure that inventory-taking is carried out in a proper manner, and that assets and liabilities are properly recognised, measured and shown in the consolidated financial statements. The rules also ensure that the accounting documentation provides reliable and transparent information.

The control activities to ensure propriety and reliability of Group accounting comprise example analyses of circumstances and developments on the basis of specific key figure analysis. The separation of administration, implementation, invoicing and authorisation functions and the fact that they are performed by different persons reduces the likelihood of wilful contravention. It also ensures, for instance, that changes to the IT systems used for the underlying bookkeeping in Group companies are subject to full and timely logging of bookkeeping transactions in the relevant reporting period. The internal control system also guarantees that changes in the economic or legal circumstances of the Einhell Group are recognised and that new or amended statutory regulations for Group accounting are applied.

The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) provide standardised accounting and

valuation principles for the companies in Germany and other countries that are included in the Einhell consolidated financial statements. In addition to general accounting principles and methods, there are also regulations regarding the statement of financial position, statement of income, notes, management report, cash flow statement and segment reporting in place that comply with the legal requirements in the EU.

The Einhell accounting policies also stipulate concrete formal requirements regarding the consolidated financial statements. As well as determining the companies included in the consolidation, they also include detailed rules about the elements of reporting packages to be prepared by Group companies. The formal requirements also cover the mandatory application of standardised and complete sets of templates. The Einhell accounting principles also contain concrete rules about presentation and handling of Group billing transactions and any resulting reconciliation.

At Group level, specific control activities to ensure propriety and reliability of Group accounting comprise the analysis and correction (where necessary) of the individual financial statements prepared by Group companies. Central implementation of impairment tests for the cash-generating units identified by the Group allows for the application of uniform and standardised measurement criteria. The preparation and aggregation of further data for the preparation of external information in the notes and

management report, including significant events after reporting date, is also carried out at Group level.

8.2 Description of risks

To be able to effectively measure and control the identified risks, we evaluate them on the basis of the parameters “probability of occurrence” and the “effect on EBT” in the case of occurrence. Here, we rely on empirical data and forward-looking assumptions.

Two new standard risks were defined by the Group in 2025. On the one hand, the inflation risk was included as an external economic and market risk. It describes the potential negative impact of persistently high price increases, particularly in terms of costs and margins. Secondly, the risk of rising interest rates was added. This takes account of the potential effects of higher financing costs on net assets, the financial position and results of operations.

The following table shows all the risk categories we have identified with their potential effects on EBT and the probability of occurrence. This enables us to take suitable risk mitigation measures at the level of individual risks.

The Einhell Group does not expect any major changes in risks in 2026. Some risks were adjusted since the previous year in line with current trends and expectations.

Possible current effects on earnings of risks after taking measures

| Possible effects concerning: | effects on earnings | | incidence rate | | |
|--|---------------------|------|----------------|------------|-----|
| | - | 2026 | + | 2026 | |
| Environment & Industry | | | | | |
| Political risks | □□■ | ■ | | rare | 23% |
| Industry risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 40% |
| Sustainable risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 16% |
| Company-specific risks | | | | | |
| Procurement risks | □□□ | ■ | ■ | rare | 17% |
| Sales market risks | □□□ | ■ | ■ | rare | 15% |
| Strategic and expansion risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 12% |
| Liability risks, Legal risks | □□□□ | ■ | ■ | rare | 11% |
| IT risks | □□□ | ■ | ■ | rare | 19% |
| Human resources risks | □□□□ | ■ | ■ | rare | 16% |
| Other risks | □□□□ | ■ | | improbable | 8% |
| Finance | | | | | |
| Financial, interest and currency risks | □□□ | ■ | ■ | rare | 28% |
| Default risks | □□□□ | ■ | | improbable | 9% |
| Liquidity risks | □□□□ | ■ | | improbable | 2% |
| Tax risks | □□□□ | ■ | ■ | rare | 14% |

Effects on earnings:

- < 12.5 million €
- ≥ 12.5 million € < 20.5 million €
- ≥ 20.5 million € < 28.5 million €
- ≥ 28.5 million € < 41.0 million €
- ≥ 41.0 million € < 82.0 million €
- ≥ 82.0 million €

Incidence rate:

- ≥ 0 % < 10 % improbable
- ≥ 10 % < 50 % rare
- ≥ 50 % < 70 % probable
- ≥ 70 % very probable

Possible current effects on earnings of risks after taking measures

| Possible effects concerning: | effects on earnings | | incidence rate | | |
|--|---------------------|------|----------------|------------|-----|
| | - | 2025 | + | 2025 | |
| Environment & Industry | | | | | |
| Political risks | □□□■ | ■ | | rare | 23% |
| Industry risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 17% |
| Sustainable risks | □□□□ | ■ | | probable | 66% |
| Company-specific risks | | | | | |
| Procurement risks | □□□■ | ■ | | rare | 13% |
| Sales market risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 14% |
| Strategic and expansion risks | □□□□ | ■ | | improbable | 7% |
| Liability risks, Legal risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 12% |
| IT risks | □□□■ | ■ | | rare | 19% |
| Human resources risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 16% |
| Other risks | □□□□ | ■ | | improbable | 8% |
| Finance | | | | | |
| Financial, interest and currency risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 28% |
| Default risks | □□□□ | ■ | | improbable | 8% |
| Liquidity risks | □□□□ | ■ | | improbable | 2% |
| Tax risks | □□□□ | ■ | | rare | 15% |

Effects on earnings:

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| □□□□■ | < 12.5 million € |
| □□□□■ | ≥ 12.5 million € < 20.5 million € |
| □□□■ | ≥ 20.5 million € < 28.5 million € |
| □□■ | ≥ 28.5 million € < 41.0 million € |
| □■ | ≥ 41.0 million € < 82.0 million € |
| ■ | ≥ 82.0 million € |

Incidence rate:

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ≥ 0 % < 10 % | improbable |
| ≥ 10 % < 50 % | rare |
| ≥ 50 % < 70 % | probable |
| ≥ 70 % | very probable |

Sales market risks

The Einhell Group sees sales market risks arising mainly from the general development of demand in the sector, its own unit sales and revenue volumes and bad debt losses. Where possible, the Einhell Group uses trade credit insurance to counter credit risk. The risk associated with a decline in sales volume is reduced by developing innovative products that fulfil customer requirements in terms of design, features and value for money. This risk is being countered with the incremental establishment of two clearly defined product lines. Two customers accounted for more than 10% of the Einhell Group's revenue in the past financial years. Nevertheless, the management has not identified any risk of dependence on these customers. The sales market risk is increasing slightly compared to the previous year. The increase is primarily attributable to the consideration of inflation risk.

Procurement risks

Procurement is a primary process in the Einhell business model and plays an important role for risk management within the Einhell Group. The objective of procurement is to ensure that products are acquired on time, are of sufficient quality and are reasonably priced.

One important factor is the suppliers. As the Einhell Group maintains long-term relationships with its suppliers, price and sourcing risks are minimised. With constant quality checks, suppliers are integrated into the quality control system of the Einhell Group. The Einhell Group is not dependent on individual suppliers. Einhell started to implement a second source strategy several years ago, which is still being optimised.

Einhell is continuously trying to reduce the dependence on China and to diversify its pool of suppliers. With its own battery production in Hungary, the Einhell Group is now able to source batteries from outside of Asia, which is an important strategic achievement. The Group made a first step to diversify the pool of suppliers by establishing local sourcing structures in Vietnam.

In order to optimise procurement planning, purchase quantities are regularly coordinated with the sales departments, reconciled and planned via an online order system. We also use disposition software that improves the coordination between procurement and sales in determining quantities and further consolidates orders. In order to enhance the transparency of order processing over the entire supply chain from the supplier to the national warehouses, we work with an implemented transport management system.

The risk of price increases, such as from changes in commodity prices, is countered where possible on the supply-side and demand-side by means of Einhell concluding timely supply-side transactions to cover demand-side requirements. A corresponding product mix, a broad customer base and a strong procurement structure support this process.

To minimise the supplier default risk, both the procurement and project management teams work with the finance department to develop joint hedging concepts.

The Einhell Group believes that the procurement risk for financial year 2026 is similar to the previous year, albeit with a slight increase given the rise in commodity price risks. The war in Iran could lead to cost increases in the freight sector, as oil prices have risen sharply since the start of the war.

IT risks

Information and communications systems are the basis for many business processes of the Einhell Group. The subsidiary iSC GmbH operates a centralised IT service centre that is responsible for the implementation of the Group's international strategy. Given the rising speed and complexity of digitalisation, the dependence on IT systems also continues to increase. Resulting risks, such as the non-availability of systems or data, or unauthorised access, can never be fully eliminated and have a tremendous impact on business operations if an incident occurs. The Group takes diverse and innovative measures to minimise the likelihood of such

risks occurring (probability of occurrence) to the greatest possible degree. Great importance is attached to the realisation of uniform international IT standards that are designed to ensure the effectiveness, efficiency and continuity of IT processes within a framework of corporate and statutory requirements.

A fixed part of these standards is the implementation of suitable measures within the area of physical security, use of high-performance and reliable hardware components, operation of carefully selected infrastructure and business applications, and provision of high-quality services and processes for the operation and further development of the entire information and communications structure. The organisation of IT processes is designed around an ITIL process framework.

Required specialist expertise, such as in the area of local compliance requirements, is provided by qualified service partners, for whom the scope and extent of performance is contractually defined and who work closely with the IT organisation. Applications are operated in line with their criticality for business operations in highly dependable system environments and are subject to adequate business continuity mechanisms. IT-based precautions that are regularly checked and updated, in conjunction with the use of qualified staff and corresponding roles and legal concepts, ensure the best possible protection for confidential data.

The Einhell Group's IT strategy is closely linked to the business strategy and is subject to regular controls and adjustments to take account of the business environment. In order to protect itself as much as possible against cyberattacks, the Einhell Group continuously invests in the security of its IT systems and trains its employees accordingly.

The risks related to artificial intelligence (AI) also affect the Einhell Group due to their highly dynamic nature. Companies face particular challenges in the area of AI. We generally distinguish between two types of

risk: those arising from the provision of data to external models and those arising from the use of the results of these models. The Einhell Group intends to promote the use of AI systems where they are suitable for improving and speeding up processes.

Liability risks, legal risks

Liability risks arise for the Einhell Group mainly in connection with product liability. The main procurement market for Einhell products is the People's Republic of China. In order to ensure quality locally, a quality management system has been set up in China, which directly monitors supplier production and implements process controls. Our own quality control officers monitor rules and regulations on an ongoing basis. The remaining risk for product liability claims is covered by economically sensible and appropriate insurance. Product liability claims are classified and efficiently processed on the basis of a clear organisation and procedural structure. In addition, liability risks also include risk in connection with corruption. This risk is determined for each company based on the international corruption index.

This creates clear lines of responsibility and communication that are supported by written documentation of recall plans and checklists. This system also involves external specialist offices and experts.

The Einhell Group is exposed to legal risks. These may arise from conclusion of inter-company agreements with suppliers, customers and other business partners. Einhell is further exposed to various different international legal systems during the negotiation and conclusion of contracts. This applies in particular to the conclusion of corporate contracts, for example in the event of business incorporation, and patent agreements and similar contracts that are designed to protect the intellectual property of Einhell.

Einhell tries to minimise such risks by having its own legal department in Germany and by constantly checking and monitoring legal circumstances in China. Our own staff carries

out coordination and checks, and seeks advice from external specialists from the relevant jurisdiction or legal system on a case-by-case basis.

Personnel risks

The Group has a number of instruments in place to counter economic risks, such as changes in the market or competitive environment, which help us to react flexibly to fluctuations in the order situation, particularly seasonal fluctuations. This includes working time accounts that are filled by working overtime and reduced by taking the corresponding leave. Another instrument for reacting more flexibly to fluctuations is temporary workers. All these measures help the Einhell Group to maintain a stable permanent workforce while reacting to changes in the order situation.

The professional expertise and individual commitment of our employees are important prerequisites for the success of the Einhell Group. Our strategic and holistic personnel development approach offers employees attractive opportunities for further training and career development.

In addition to offering vocational training on the basis of a dual system (part school, part practical work), we also offer dual university courses to ensure we have young talent to source from. We provide extensive and highly specific qualification measures to address risks resulting from fluctuation and loss of experience when older employees retire.

It remains difficult to source suitable staff, but the situation has eased somewhat over the past year. Depending on the countries, the Einhell Group will continue to introduce various measures to raise our attractiveness as an employer.

Financial, interest and currency risks

The continuing growth of the Einhell Group is also associated with financing risks. The Einhell Group manages financing risks by combining short-term and long-term financing strategies.

It uses mainly conventional lines of credit that were only partially utilised in financial year 2025. Cash and cash equivalents, as well as equity, stood at very good levels in the reporting year. As the Einhell Group mainly has long-term financing agreements with fixed interest rates, no significant negative effects are expected from an increase in interest rates.

The financial planning of the Einhell Group for the next five years is continuously adjusted to the current planning budget. This ensures that the further growth of the Group is financially secured.

The Einhell Group is also expanding its netting system and cash pool that was set up jointly by the parent company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are financed almost exclusively by inter-Group loans. This reduces the risk of non-transparent and inefficient loan structures in the Group. The parent company has set up internal credit lines for the subsidiaries, the amount of which is determined by the budget and the expected business volume of the corresponding subsidiaries.

Risks from interest rate changes and fluctuations are managed, if required, with derivative financial instruments such as non-current interest rate swaps and interest caps. No need was identified in financial year 2025 to enter into interest rate derivatives. Risks from currency fluctuation are mainly managed by using standard currency futures. The risk of currency fluctuation in procurement is covered where possible by hedging transactions in the form of currency futures and options. Currency hedging is carried out pursuant to IAS/IFRS regulations regarding hedge accounting for the individual hedge periods.

We estimate the financial, interest rate and currency risk for the 2026 financial year to be slightly higher than in the previous year.

Please see the notes to the consolidated financial statements, Section 6. RISK REPORT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS for more information on interest, financial and currency risks.

Default risk

Einhell's corporate policy is to minimise default risk both from customers and suppliers by using instruments that are customary in international practice. This helps Einhell to evaluate default risks of the ordering company for each order based on the relevant economic situation. To counter the risks associated with new customers and high-risk countries in particular, Einhell sometimes uses letters of credit. In the offer phase, the sales and finance departments jointly decide on what collateral is required and adjust these requirements when the orders are placed. Einhell also uses external information from banks and credit agencies to support the assessment of risk. To minimise the supplier default risk, both the procurement and project management teams work with the finance department to develop joint hedging concepts.

The maximum default risk corresponds to the carrying amount of the receivables. Trade receivables pertain to DIY chains, specialist retailers and discounters and amount to EUR 187,661 thousand (previous year: EUR 175,841 thousand).

Where possible, the Einhell Group uses trade credit insurance to counter credit risk. Due to the stable development of the sector, we see a similarly moderate risk of non-payment of receivables in the previous year.

As the derivatives are acquired from reputable financial institutions, the Group expects that the maximum default risk from derivatives is limited to the derivatives' positive market value.

As at the reporting date, bank deposits totalled EUR 90,440 thousand (previous year: EUR 119,102 thousand). These assets are held at first-rate, reputable banks.

The Einhell Group counters price and supply risks in supply markets by maintaining long-term supply relationships, which are constantly subjected to quality management.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that a company will no longer be in a position to meet its

financial obligations (such as repayment of financial liabilities or payment of orders). The Einhell Group limits this risk by using effective management of net working capital and cash and traditional credit lines from reputable banks. At the reporting date, the Group had approx. EUR 268.1 million in (mostly unsecured) credit lines at its disposal for the operating business (previous year: EUR 280.7 million). The Group also keeps a constant eye on the financial markets for financing opportunities in order to secure the financial flexibility of the Einhell Group and limit excessive refinancing risks.

The Einhell Group believes that the liquidity risk for financial year 2026 is just as low as in the previous year.

Tax risks

In many countries, the Group is subject to the respective national tax provisions. Risks may arise from changes to local tax law or legal rulings and disparate interpretations of existing provisions. These risks can thus affect our tax expenses and income as well as tax receivables and liabilities.

General economic and sector risks

The Einhell Group is subject to general risks from the global economy and specific risks for the DIY, specialist retail and e-commerce sectors.

Political risks

The Einhell Group is subject to global economic risks from its international operations. These can take the form of political and economic risks. Political decisions in the countries in which the Einhell Group operates today can affect the stability and economies of these countries. Also, policies in the countries in which the Einhell Group hopes to expand its operations can affect its business strategy. The risk also extends, for example, to the currency policies of countries, import and customs duties regulations or armed conflicts. The same also applies to procurement countries where Einhell sources its products. The Einhell Group seeks to keep abreast of general political risks by way of Group management maintaining close contacts with responsible

local managers in order to constantly keep up to date with current developments. The Einhell Group also pursues a strategy of limiting investments in non-current assets, such as real estate, in such countries. This gives the Group maximum flexibility to react to unfavourable developments and to be able to have current assets available to take appropriate action in any country at any given time.

The Einhell Group believes that the political risk for the reporting year is slightly higher than in the previous year. The risk to capital invested in Russia remains. Controls on Russian capital and far-reaching Western sanctions make it difficult to withdraw funds.

Sector risks

With respect to sector risks, the Einhell Group is subject to developments in the DIY sector and specialist retail as well as e-commerce in the relevant countries. It is also subject to the effects of behaviour and growth of competitors.

Changes in the sector, such as market concentration of customers, may therefore affect Einhell's business. Einhell seeks to minimise dependence on such factors by expanding its strong international market position. The establishment of a strong product range and customer-friendly service allows Einhell to strengthen its position with customers, even during changes in market concentration. Strategy changes by competitors may also affect the Einhell Group. New competitors may be in a position to take over market shares from Einhell, or existing competitors may affect the Group's market position. Einhell seeks to counter such changes by establishing a relatively broad product range, extending from Tools to Garden & Leisure, and also driving its international expansion. It is very hard to find a competitor in the market that offers a comparable product range while maintaining an international presence comparable to Einhell's⁹.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability-related risks, particularly those arising from regulatory requirements, sanctions, and costs associated with measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, may affect the cost structure of the products and potentially result in competitive disadvantages.

Based on the ongoing integration of corresponding measures into our business and budget planning and the comprehensive analysis of regulatory and market-specific developments, the Einhell Group now considers the probability of occurrence and the potential impact of these risks to be comparatively low. Through the early implementation of countermeasures and the continuous monitoring of relevant developments, potential adverse effects are further minimised.

Strategic and expansion risks

Risks are also associated with implementing the Einhell Group strategy. They can result, for instance, from the fact that resources or elements required to implement the strategy are not available at a particular time or run up against realisation problems. The reasons for this could be related to personnel or technology issues.

The establishment and acquisition of subsidiaries also carries fundamental risks. Einhell seeks to counter these risks by conducting an extensive investigation of the target country before it begins to identify new sales areas. This includes an assessment of sales environment and market potential. The Group also begins to search for suitable managing directors and specialised staff at an early stage. With respect to infrastructure, Einhell selects a standard approach for each new sales subsidiary that is compatible with the internal processes and IT infrastructure. This reduces the risks associated with setting up a new subsidiary.

Risks also result from acquisitions of the Einhell Group. The Group mitigates these risks by carrying out due diligence on

⁹ Unverified statement

potential acquisitions. The due diligence reviews are carried out by internal staff from our investment control department, the legal department and, in individual cases, other Einhell Group departments, supported by external advisors.

Other risks

In addition to the risks described above, some external factors are unforeseeable and may have consequences that are very difficult to control. Such factors may, if they actually occur, impact the further development of the Einhell Group. These risks include natural hazards, epidemics and terrorist attacks.

9. FORECAST REPORT

The global economy has faced numerous challenges in recent years, yet it has proven resilient. However, geopolitical conflicts, trade tensions, budget constraints and ongoing uncertainty among end consumers continue to weigh on the outlook. Muted investment and structural challenges continue to dampen economic momentum despite declining inflation and monetary policy easing. Without stronger political coordination, there is a risk that the global economy could fall back into a low-growth trajectory under the current pressures. Limited fiscal headroom, uneven disinflation and weaker multilateral cooperation are slowing progress toward achieving the sustainable development goals, particularly in developing and emerging economies.

Goods, freight and logistics prices are expected to be characterised by moderate growth and persistently high operating costs. Above all, higher energy prices, rising wages, decarbonisation measures and increased tolls (in Europe) will lead to higher costs. Global ocean freight capacities are now influenced by a pronounced imbalance between growing supply and moderate demand, which could lead to excess capacity and a general decline in freight rates across industries in 2026, provided the Iran war

does not persist. Since the beginning of the war, crude oil prices have risen sharply, which may make sea freight significantly more expensive.

Inflation will initially remain at a high level in 2026. However, the development will vary greatly from region to region. There are signs of stabilisation in the eurozone, while inflation is expected to remain high in the USA due to trade tariffs.

Because of the high brand awareness for Einhell products, sustained and stable customer relationships and long-term listings as well as a highly attractive product range, the Board of Directors takes a cautiously optimistic view of the future¹⁰. In our view, it is difficult to predict how end consumer demand will develop in 2026. Einhell's significantly improved market presence and visibility in recent years will help us to continue to generate dynamic revenues in the listed markets.

The GDP values, which are presented below, have partially been estimated and are based on data published by the Federal Statistical Office, the International Monetary Fund, the EU Commission and the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber.

9.1 Expected development in the Western Europe incl. D/A/CH region

| in % | 2026 | 2025 |
|-------------|------|------|
| GDP Germany | 1.0 | 0.2 |

The **German** gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.2% y-o-y in 2025.

At the end of 2025, the German economy began a recovery, spurred by an increasingly expansionary fiscal policy. This recovery is likely to continue in the current and the coming year, although it may be dampened by the sharp rise in crude oil and natural gas prices following the outbreak of the Iran war. In order to adequately reflect the high level of uncertainty regarding the future development of energy prices, the present

¹⁰ Unverified statement

forecast considers two scenarios for the potential trajectory of the German economy. While the de-escalation scenario assumes a quick end to the conflict and only temporary increases in crude oil and natural gas prices, the escalation scenario assumes a much longer conflict with a sharper and more persistent rise in energy prices.

In the de-escalation scenario, the price-adjusted gross domestic product is expected to increase by 0.8% in the current year. The present forecast thus remains in line with the ifo economic forecast published in winter 2025. Without the energy price shock, however, the forecast for the current year would have been slightly revised upward to 1.0%, as the effects of fiscal measures in the defence sector are materialising somewhat faster than originally expected. With an increase in real GDP of only 0.6% this year, the recovery is nevertheless expected to continue over the forecast period, albeit at a slower pace.

Economic prospects for the **eurozone** are cautiously optimistic at the beginning of 2026. The tariff dispute with the United States will continue to pose a burden and is expected to dampen growth over the medium term. Export-driven impulses are therefore likely to remain limited. In **France**, the economy is likely to continue with weak quarterly momentum. A dynamic upturn is being hindered by fiscal consolidation pressures and a fragmented parliamentary landscape without a clear majority. In **Italy** and **Spain**, additional economic stimulus is expected in 2026 from funds under the COVID-19 recovery program that have not yet been disbursed. For the full year 2026, however, both countries are expected to record somewhat lower GDP growth rates.

According to the German government's forecast, consumer prices are expected to increase by around 2.1%, and thus somewhat less than in previous years. The average inflation rate for 2025 as a whole stood at 2.2%. The German government expects a slight decline in unemployment on the labour market this year. In 2025, the

weak industrial economy 'had a significant impact', according to reports. Many corporations reduced their workforce.

At the start of 2026, declining crude oil prices were expected to have a more pronounced dampening effect on energy price inflation. The inflation rate in the eurozone was expected to stabilise at the level of the ECB target of 2.0% in 2026. Expectations that inflation could remain below 2% for a longer period of time are likely to have given way to fears that the war in Iran will lead to a rise in inflation.

The DIY retail sector in Germany expects modest growth in 2026. One reason for the cautious optimism is the significant increase in the number of building permits. This is a positive signal for building materials-related segments, while experience suggests that other product categories may also benefit, as new residential units need to be completed and fitted out. The industry is also eagerly awaiting the German government's planned investment packages. The declared aim is to boost Germany's economic performance and thus also restore consumer confidence.

The high demand from end consumers for Einhell tools and garden equipment led to rising revenues and earnings in the Western Europe incl. D/A/CH region in the 2025 financial year. However, subdued consumer sentiment became somewhat noticeable over the course of 2025. This comes as little surprise: amid military conflicts, geopolitical opportunism, and Germany's challenging economic climate, consumers have been cautious with discretionary spending, while also redirecting budgets toward travel and leisure as a form of psychological respite. This was felt across the sector: demand for higher-priced products declined, and customer footfall decreased in some areas.

Overall market and channel distribution is excellent. Provided that no further adverse effects on consumer behaviour occur, such as interest rate increases or persistently high inflation over several months, demand for Einhell products is currently expected to remain strong in 2026.

9.2 Expected development in the Eastern Europe region

Poland's economy is the fastest-growing in Eastern Europe. The defence industry is at the centre of new investment activity. At the same time, signs of crisis are increasing in certain industries. Despite the difficult political situation, economic growth is continuing. According to the European Commission, gross domestic product will rise by 3.2% in 2025 and by a further 3.5% in 2026. One driver of this development is EU funding. The European Commission expects a high volume of disbursements from the recovery fund in 2026, as the application deadline for the fund expires that year.

Croatia was one of the fastest growing economies in the past year, albeit with a slowing momentum. Croatian GDP growth is likely to fall below the 3% mark in 2026. At 3.2%, the economy is already growing more slowly in 2025 than in previous years. The weaker momentum is the result of more restrained consumer behaviour and a decline in investment activity.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), economic growth in **Turkey** is expected to reach a similar level this year, following an estimated increase of 3.5% in 2025. Consumption and exports remain the key growth drivers. The restrictive economic and monetary policy is beginning to bear fruit: Inflation is slowly falling, confidence in the lira has improved and foreign exchange reserves have been replenished.

Although inflation rates in most Eastern European countries have stabilised at a level in line with the target, uncertainty among end consumers is still palpable. Nevertheless, we expect demand to be generally good in 2026.

9.3 Expected development in the Overseas and Other Countries region

Economic activity in Australia remains subdued but shows an upward trend. Following growth of just over 2% in 2025, gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to

expand at a similar pace in 2026. While private consumption will be the most important pillar of growth, corporate investment is unlikely to provide much stimulus for the economy without further interest rate cuts.

Inflation is also persisting in Australia and end consumers are suffering from the general rise in prices, which is why consumers prioritise spending on essential goods. In particular, the bricks-and-mortar retail sector, which continues to dominate the Australian market, benefited from the continued stability of the Australian economy. It is currently difficult to predict whether this situation will continue in 2026. Private consumption in Australia is likely to decline.

The following economic growth rates are expected in Canada and the South American countries, in which the Einhell Group is active:

| in % | 2026 | 2025 |
|---------------|------|------|
| GDP Argentina | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| GDP Canada | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| GDP Chile | 2.0 | 2.5 |

In South America, high inflation is dampening the purchasing power of end consumers and, consequently, resulting in broadly stagnant sales across market participants.

9.4 Expected development in the Production and Sourcing Companies segment

The development in the Production and Sourcing Companies segment in 2026 will be similar to the one in 2025. Einhell has numerous FOB direct customers in other countries and regions around the world that take the products to the local markets. At the beginning of 2026, commodity prices show a mixed but generally upward trend. The logistics processes are currently stable, but this situation can change at any time due to the current conflicts.

For strategically important product areas such as batteries and chargers, Einhell has set up its own production facilities in order to control the production and value chain of these components. In addition to the Kunshan site in China, the Company has established its own production facility for batteries and chargers in Hungary.

9.5 Expected development in the markets relevant to the Einhell Group

a) Expected general development in 2026

Economic development in 2026 will be shaped by a wide range of influencing factors. In particular, the further development of inflation will be a key determinant of whether end-consumer demand for non-essential products remains stable or weakens. Forecasts currently assume that inflation will rise slightly in the first half of the year and could stabilise as the year progresses. However, it is currently only possible to assess with limited reliability whether this scenario will actually materialise. Overall, the forecast for 2026 therefore remains subject to elevated uncertainty.

Geopolitical developments remain a significant factor influencing global economic dynamics. Political decisions in the USA and possible adjustments to economic and trade policy could have an impact on international markets and trade relations. At the same time, geopolitical tensions persist, particularly as a result of the ongoing wars in Ukraine and the Middle East. A further escalation cannot be ruled out at present. For companies, this means that geopolitical risks, particularly with regard to the stability of supply chains, the development of important sales markets and investment decisions, must continue to be carefully monitored.

b) Expected development of the financial markets

Risk factors will continue to affect the markets in 2026. The ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East continue to persist. These military conflicts have a direct

impact on oil prices, supply chains and risk determination, which leads to increased fluctuations on equity, commodity and currency markets. Trade disputes such as those between China and the US remain a driver of uncertainty and may distort capital flows.

Inflation rates, which have stabilised or fallen in recent months, could rise again due to renewed price pressure impulses such as energy or commodity shocks.

The Group expects the European Central Bank (ECB) to keep interest rates broadly stable, as inflation in Europe is likely to settle around the 2% mark.

Contrary to expectations, China's economy proved robust despite the tariff increases imposed by the USA. Although some exporters suffered sharp declines, exports of high-tech products have been rising steadily for several years. The People's Bank of China (PBOC) is expected to pursue an accommodative monetary policy and lower interest rates in the coming year to support the domestic economy and the real estate sector.

However, according to the IMF, the weaknesses that contributed to the recent increase in volatility over the past year are still in place. These include the mismatch between economic uncertainty, coupled with market volatility, on the one hand, and stretched equity valuations, particularly in the technology and artificial intelligence (AI) sectors, on the other.

2025 was a difficult year for the US Federal Reserve (Fed), and 2026 is likely to be similarly challenging. From political pressure from the White House to a government shutdown that affected key economic data, members of the Federal Open Market Committee operated largely in uncharted territory over the past year. With the US economy outperforming expectations, but accompanied by persistent inflation and a cooling labour market, some divergences of opinion emerged. While analysts expect the Fed to cut interest rates in 2026, they

anticipate that growing disagreements are likely to persist.

c) Expected development of the sales markets

The global DIY market has grown considerably in recent years and is expected to continue to grow in the coming years. The growing popularity of DIY products among consumers and the significant increase in the introduction of innovative technologies are likely to drive growth over the next few years. In addition, social media platforms and e-commerce further contributed to boosting market growth.

The geopolitical situation continues to be a determining factor for the development of the sales markets. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the US attack on Iran are having a significant impact on the global economic outlook. The effects on end-consumer demand are expected to remain noticeable and will continue to impact the DIY segment.

d) Expected development of the procurement markets

There were no major difficulties in the procurement markets for raw materials and DIY products in financial year 2025. Production and freight capacities were almost always available in the past financial year.

There have been tensions in the Red Sea since December 2023. The Iranian-backed Houthis are still attacking cargo ships travelling through the Red Sea. More than two years later, the major shipping companies continue to avoid the region in order to minimise the risks of an attack. At the beginning of 2026, shipping companies will continue to reroute vessels around Africa or use the Panama Canal as an alternative route until tensions in the Red Sea are resolved. This results in delays of around 14 to 21 days compared to normal transit times due to the diversion of ships around the southern tip of Africa. The war in Iran could lead to cost increases in the freight sector, as oil prices have risen sharply since the start of the war.

The Board of Directors expects this situation to continue in the first half of 2026. Supply chain management has been adapted to these new challenges. The longer transit times by sea will also be factored into logistics scheduling decisions in 2026.

A return to the Suez Canal is not expected before autumn 2026. This may lead to capacity constraints at European ports, as large volumes of goods are expected to arrive within a short period of time. In addition, empty containers may not be available at the right place at the right time.

e) Expected development of the Einhell Group

For financial year 2026, the Einhell Group expects revenue of approx. EUR 1,200 million and a pre-tax margin of approx. 9.0%.

| in EUR million | 2026 (Plan) | | 2025 (Actual) | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| | REVENUE | EBT | REVENUE | EBT |
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 687 | 64 | 652.1 | 65.5 |
| Eastern Europe | 147 | 13 | 138.1 | 8.5 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 284 | 25 | 276.7 | 21.9 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 82 | 7 | 90.8 | 8.2 |
| Reconciliation | 0 | -1 | 0 | 3.8 |
| Total | 1,200 | 108 | 1,157.7 | 107.9 |

For the **Western Europe incl. D/A/CH** region, the Einhell Group anticipates revenue growth of about 5%. Furthermore, we expect slightly lower earnings before taxes (EBT) of approx. EUR 64.0 million. Especially the cautious planning in the home market of Germany is leading to slightly lower results in this region. End customer demand was already more restrained in the second half of 2025 as end customers spent less on consumer goods. In our view, this trend will continue in 2026. We expect the other companies in this region to repeat last year's

strong revenue and earnings performance in the current financial year.

In **Eastern Europe**, we expect year-on-year revenue growth to about EUR 147.0 million and a increase in profit margins. In Turkey, we will continue to expand the e-commerce segment and to recruit additional merchandisers to support sales at the point of sale in 2026. These measures are expected to result in increasing revenues and a positive impact on Einhell Turkey's earnings. Inflation in Turkey is expected to ease somewhat in 2026, which should have a positive effect on consumers' purchasing power and, consequently, on demand for Einhell products. Einhell Poland was able to win a French retail chain as a new customer, which is expected to have a positive impact on the company's revenue and earnings in 2026. At Einhell Romania, the previous managing director has been replaced, which is expected to generate positive momentum in the coming year.

In the **Overseas and Other Countries** region, we expect revenue of EUR 284.0 million in financial year 2026 (previous year: EUR 276.7 million). Earnings in the current financial year are also expected to be higher than in the previous year. In Canada, we are continuing to move away from legacy product lines towards the Einhell Power X-Change range. Einhell will continue this strategic approach in Canada to ensure the future long-term success of the local subsidiary. The economic situation in Argentina remains difficult, but the measures taken appear to be having the first positive effects on the economy. Einhell's market presence in Argentina is very good and, combined with a stabilising economic situation, the local subsidiary is expected to generate better results in 2026 than in 2025. In 2025, the subsidiary in South America was burdened by high inventory levels and the associated costs and write-downs. However, inventory levels there were reduced somewhat toward the end of the year. This reduction should have a positive impact in the current financial year.

In the **Production and Sourcing Companies** segment, we expect slightly declining revenues and stable margins. The development of the sourcing companies' direct sales to FOB customers depends on the purchasing and scheduling decisions of the customers, who can either place orders with them or decide to place their orders with the local distribution company. EINHELL Operations Kft. in Hungary will increase its battery production in 2026. In the current financial year, the plant is expected to produce nearly one million batteries for the Power X-Change platform. EINHELL Operations Kft. is not expected to make a positive contribution to the Group until the 2027 financial year at the earliest.

f) Expected investments

Einhell will continue to invest heavily in product development and brand development in 2026, in order to further improve its product range, further expand its market-leading position with Power X-Change and further establish the Einhell brand worldwide. In addition, the Power X-Change platform will continue to grow.

The Einhell Group further intends to continue investing in the expansion and maintenance of the Group's entire infrastructure in the coming years. The largest investment at the Landau site this year will be the construction of a new factory outlet with total investments of EUR 3.2 million. The existing building currently obstructs the planned future expansion of the high-bay warehouse.

Einhell also continues to invest heavily in IT. The ongoing implementation of SAP S/4HANA will be continued with a focus on master data as well as process analysis and improvements. This will pave the way for the SAP S/4HANA rollout at Einhell Germany AG, Landau an der Isar. In addition, a Customer Experience Management (CXM) tool will be introduced and the Transport Management System (TMS) and Document Management System (DMS) will be replaced.

Further investments may be made in new subsidiaries if opportunities for acquiring interests in our target markets arise.

As in the previous year, the total amount of planned investments in the Einhell Group is approximately EUR 20.0 million.

g) Expected financial situation

Efficient liquidity management remains a top priority in financial year 2026. We concentrate on constantly forecasting cash flows from operating activities, as this is our main source of liquidity. Liquidity is forecast by means of a liquidity plan that covers a period of twelve months. Another update was made to the financial planning for the next five years. Long-term financing of the Einhell Group is secured with promissory note loans and the KfW loans of EUR 87.6 million. In the 2026 financial year, EUR 50.0 million of the promissory note loan will be repaid.

Among other financial measures, Einhell Germany AG took out a long-term loan of EUR 7.5 million in financial year 2023. The loan is granted under a subsidy programme provided by KfW and has a term of six years. The loan is being used for the new office building. Einhell will receive repayment grants totalling a maximum of EUR 0.95 million if the building achieves the planned energy efficiency standards. These grants will reduce the term of the loan accordingly.

For additional short-term working capital financing, Einhell continues to draw on short-term credit lines provided by its principal banks, which are sufficiently available.

Einhell and two international banks started at the end of 2022 to set up a supply chain financing model in Asia on a CNY currency basis. As part of this finance model, suppliers can call up the invoice amounts from the participating banks in advance. In return, these suppliers grant Einhell an extended payment term. This extended payment term leads to a significant improvement in the Group's liquidity situation. At the same time,

this measure avoids liquidity bottlenecks at suppliers.

9.6 Summary of expected developments

Outlook for financial year 2026

After last year's positive revenue and earnings performance due to strong demand for Einhell products, we generally expect this trend to continue in financial year 2026. Over the past few years, the Einhell Group has been able to win new customers in a number of countries who have added the Einhell brand to their listings. Einhell is focused on continuously improving its global presence in target markets and distribution through all relevant sales channels. This provides an excellent basis for moderate revenue growth in the current financial year¹¹. However, end-consumer behaviour remained cautious in the second half of 2025 – particularly in Germany – which led Einhell's Board of Directors to adopt a more conservative outlook.

Given the international crises and the still unresolved international trade conflicts with the risk of new reciprocal trade, financial and other sanctions, negative effects on the Einhell Group's revenue and earnings cannot be ruled out. Further risks for the Einhell Group arise from a further weakening of the sector economy and a change in end customer behaviour. There are signs of the DIY and home improvement sector stabilising in 2026, following the decline in sales in previous years. However, changes in the political and financial environment in individual markets may result in unforeseeable challenges for the Einhell Group.

9.7 Forward-looking statements, assumptions, uncertainties and assessment methods

The statements made in the combined management report of the Einhell Group and Einhell Germany AG contain forward-looking statements and assumptions. These always

¹¹ Unverified statement

bear an element of uncertainty and are based on estimates and assumptions made in order to arrive at a forecast. The Einhell Group hereby advises that the forward-looking assumptions and estimates may in retrospect turn out to be incorrect.

Einhell exercises great care with respect to assumptions when making forecasts that are subject to uncertainty. However, the risk from incorrect estimations cannot be excluded.

Einhell proceeds as follows in order to control planning and forecast uncertainties during planning of budgetary figures. First, Einhell plans revenue. The revenue plans are drawn up in detail for each Group company based on product groups. Revenues are also budgeted at customer group level and checked against product groups for plausibility. In the same way, gross profit margins for each Group company are forecast at product group level and customer group level. Detailed costs are derived from revenue plans on the basis of type of cost and cost centre or reporting entity. Costs are checked for plausibility on the basis of the prior-year figures and checked for adequacy on the basis of relation to net revenues. Specific assumptions are made with respect to changes in costs, such as increases in salaries or changes in freight costs. General uncertainties related to market developments, price trends for important commodities or the development of other important cost categories are estimated and budgeted according to the principles of commercial prudence.

Supplementary provisions as per Section 289a and Section 315a German Commercial Code (HGB) for certain stock corporations are included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements under Note 2.9 Equity.

10. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF EINHELL GERMANY AG

The annual financial statements of Einhell Germany AG were prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB). Einhell Germany AG acts as the parent company of the internationally positioned Einhell Group and is responsible for the strategic orientation. The management of Einhell Germany AG is integrated into Group management. Management is primarily based on the financial performance indicators of revenue and earnings before taxes and income from investments.

In financial year 2025, Einhell Germany AG had an average headcount of 549 employees (previous year: 533).

10.1 Earnings

Einhell Germany AG generates its revenues with the sale of products for DIY end consumers and professional craftsmen for use in the home, workshop, garden and for leisure purposes. Einhell supplies DIY stores and other distribution channels with a wide range of DIY products. In addition, Einhell Germany AG receives payment from its subsidiaries for product processing and marketing. The charging-on of related costs resulted in revenue of EUR 18.3 million (previous year: EUR 16.6 million) in financial year 2025.

Einhell Germany AG exceeded the forecast revenue figure of EUR 415 to 420 million in the 2025 financial year. Strong consumer demand had a positive impact on the revenue performance of Einhell Germany AG.

Revenue above prior-year level

In the year under review, Einhell Germany AG generated revenue of EUR 446.2 million (previous year: EUR 430.6 million). Revenue was generated in the following regions:

REVENUE DEVELOPMENT

| in EURk and % | 2025 | | 2024 | | Change | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Domestic | 357,292 | 80.1 | 354,459 | 82.3 | 2,833 | 0.8 |
| Western Europe | 27,915 | 6.3 | 25,839 | 6.0 | 2,076 | 8.0 |
| Eastern Europe | 23,518 | 5.3 | 21,999 | 5.1 | 1,519 | 6.9 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 4,261 | 0.9 | 2,334 | 0.6 | 1,927 | 82.6 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 33,232 | 7.4 | 25,939 | 6.0 | 7,293 | 28.1 |
| Total | 446,218 | 100.0 | 430,570 | 100.0 | 15,648 | 3.6 |

REVENUE DEVELOPMENT BY DIVISION

| in EURk and % | 2025 | | 2024 | | Change | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Garden & Leisure | 200,798 | 45.0 | 200,336 | 46.5 | 462 | 0.2 |
| Tools | 245,420 | 55.0 | 230,234 | 53.5 | 15,186 | 6.6 |
| Total | 446,218 | 100.0 | 430,570 | 100.0 | 15,648 | 3.6 |

Both the Tools and the Garden & Leisure divisions managed to exceed the forecast.

Personnel expenses above prior-year level

Personnel expenses increased by EUR 5.1 million from EUR 51.5 million to EUR 56.6 million. This is mainly due to the rise in the number of employees.

Other operating expenses above prior-year level

Other operating expenses rose by EUR 19.0 million from EUR 111.9 million to EUR 130.9 million. This increase was mainly due to marketing expenses.

Income from investments

Income from investments (including the relevant write-ups and write-downs on interests in affiliated companies) developed as follows compared to the previous year:

| in EUR million | 2025 | 2024 | Change |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Income from investments | 45.7 | 31.6 | 14.1 |
| Income from profit transfer agreements | 6.0 | 6.5 | -0.5 |
| Expenses from the transfer of losses | 0.0 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| | 51.7 | 37.6 | 14.1 |
| Write-ups on financial assets | 7.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 |
| Impairment of financial assets | -7.9 | -4.7 | -3.2 |
| | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Expenses from the increase or income from the reduction of write-downs on receivables from affiliated companies | 0.0 | -5.5 | 5.5 |
| | 0.0 | -5.5 | 5.5 |
| Income from investments | 51.3 | 32.0 | 19.3 |

Impairment of financial assets amounted to EUR 7.9 million in financial year 2025. This referred to Einhell Canada Holding Ltd., Surazinsano Co., Ltd. as well as Einhell South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

Earnings below and net income above prior-year level

In 2025, the Company generated net income of EUR 61.1 million (previous year: EUR 59.5 million), with income from investments increasing significantly by EUR 19.3 million.

Earnings before taxes and income from investments decreased from EUR 43.4 million to EUR 21.5 million. The forecast for the financial year of between EUR 26.0 million and EUR 27.0 million was not achieved, primarily due to the need to recognise provisions for currency futures with negative market values that were EUR 7.0 million higher than in the previous year.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

1 January to 31 December

| in EUR million | 2025 | 2024 | Change | % |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Revenue | 446.2 | 430.6 | 15.6 | 3.6 |
| Other income | 15.3 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 34.2 |
| Cost of materials | -247.5 | -239.1 | -8.4 | -3.5 |
| Personnel expenses | -56.6 | -51.5 | -5.1 | -9.9 |
| Scheduled depreciation | -4.1 | -3.6 | -0.5 | -13.9 |
| Other operating expenses | -130.9 | -111.9 | -19.0 | -17.0 |
| Operating profit | 22.4 | 35.9 | -13.5 | -37.6 |
| Financial result | 50.4 | 39.5 | 10.9 | 27.6 |
| Profit before income taxes | 72.8 | 75.4 | -2.6 | -3.4 |
| Income taxes | -11.6 | -15.8 | 4.2 | 26.6 |
| Earnings after tax | 61.2 | 59.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| Other taxes | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Net income | 61.1 | 59.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 |

10.2 Financial performance and net assets

Investments

Investments amounted to EUR 14.4 million in financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 16.7 million). EUR 7.2 million of this amount relates to increases in share capital at subsidiaries. The remaining investments of EUR 7.2 million comprise investments of EUR 0.8 million in intangible assets including advance payments, EUR 0.1 million in land, land rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land, EUR 1.0 million in other equipment, operating and office equipment, and EUR 5.3 million in advance payments and assets under construction.

Decrease in inventories

Inventories increased from EUR 173.9 million to EUR 161.6 million as at the reporting date.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables rose from EUR 28.5 million to EUR 31.7 million as at the reporting date.

Increase in receivables from affiliated companies

Receivables from affiliated companies rose from EUR 103.7 million in the previous year to EUR 133.9 million. Receivables from affiliated companies include both trade receivables and receivables from loans granted.

Increase in provisions

Other provisions rose by EUR 5.3 million from EUR 32.3 million to EUR 37.6 million. This increase is primarily attributable to provisions recognised for anticipated losses on derivatives.

Development of liabilities

Trade payables fell by EUR 4.5 million from EUR 18.9 million to EUR 14.4 million. Liabilities to affiliated companies fell by EUR 37.6 million to EUR 99.5 million. This includes trade payables and also liabilities from borrowings.

Increase in equity

Equity increased by EUR 44.2 million or 14.7% to EUR 345.0 million (previous year: EUR 300.8 million) in financial year 2025. The change in equity resulted from the dividend payment of EUR 16.9 million approved on 4 July 2025 and the profit for the period of EUR 61.1 million. The equity ratio of Einhell Germany AG as at 31 December 2025 was 57.6% (previous year: 50.5%).

Financial management principles and objectives

Einhell Germany AG's funding derives, on the one hand, from the equity that was provided by its shareholders when the Company was founded and the subsequent capital increases and retained earnings that are set aside in reserves. In addition, Einhell Germany AG procures debt capital in the form of loans and short-term borrowings as well as, to some extent, supplier loans. Loans are predominantly denominated in EUR. Supplier loans are mainly in CNY or USD. Anticipated cash flows from the payment of supplier liabilities in foreign currencies are largely hedged with the corresponding hedge transactions.

Owing to the very healthy and solid financing structure of Einhell Germany AG, the Board of Directors does not anticipate any problems with current business operations, nor does it foresee any financing problems for future business volume in connection with the further expansion.

In financial year 2018, Einhell Germany AG took out long-term loans of EUR 25.0 million

from three different banks. The loans are subject to a subsidy programme provided by the German development bank KfW and have a term of 10 years. The first repayments were made in June 2020, the last are to be made at the end of March 2028. The loan agreements also contain a financial covenant. This covenant refers to the interest cover ratio. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. The covenant was met in financial year 2025.

Einhell Germany AG took out promissory note loans totalling EUR 75.0 million in financial year 2021. The maturities are five years for a tranche of EUR 50.0 million and seven years for a tranche of EUR 25.0 million. The promissory note loans do not require any collateral or covenants and are due upon maturity. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components.

Einhell Germany AG took out a long-term bank loan in the amount of EUR 7.5 million in financial year 2023. The loan is granted under a subsidy programme provided by KfW and has a term of six years. The first repayment was due in December 2024 and the last is due in September 2029. The loan is being used for the new office building. Einhell will receive repayment grants totalling a maximum of EUR 0.95 million if the building achieves the planned energy efficiency standards. These grants will reduce the term of the loan accordingly. The loan agreement contains a financial covenant. This covenant refers to the interest cover ratio. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. The covenant was met in financial year 2025.

The Group uses effective cash pooling and a cash concentration system to optimise cash management and reduce debt capital to the greatest possible extent. This means that the balances of the different Group companies' bank accounts are transferred to a master account of Einhell Germany AG. As a consequence, only the balance of the master account has to be covered by borrowings on the capital market. The subsidiaries participating in the cash pooling scheme

therefore do not need to make investment or borrowing transactions on the capital markets, but simply have receivables or liabilities with Einhell Germany AG. This procedure serves to protect credit lines provided by banks and optimises the interest result. All Einhell Group companies are currently included in the cash pooling, as far as this is legally possible and feasible.

The Board of Directors declares that all land and buildings of Einhell Germany AG are free from third-party collateral. Transfers by way of security or comparable third-party rights do not exist. All inventories and receivables are also free from third-party collateral.

The summarised cash flow statement shows the development of the financial position in financial year 2025:

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| in EUR million | 2025 | 2024 | Change |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | -23.7 | -21.5 | -2.2 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | 47.4 | 35.6 | 11.8 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | -49.0 | -13.8 | -35.2 |
| Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents | -25.3 | 0.3 | -25.6 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | 76.1 | 75.8 | 0.3 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 50.8 | 76.1 | -25.3 |

As in the previous year, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank balances.

MATERIAL ITEMS IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2025

| in EUR million | 2025 | 2024 | Change | % |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| Fixed assets | 212.3 | 202.5 | 9.8 | 4.8 |
| Inventories | 161.6 | 173.9 | -12.3 | -7.1 |
| Trade receivables | 31.7 | 28.5 | 3.2 | 11.2 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | 133.9 | 103.7 | 30.2 | 29.1 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 50.8 | 76.1 | -25.3 | -33.2 |
| Equity | 345.0 | 300.8 | 44.2 | 14.7 |
| Other provisions | 37.6 | 32.3 | 5.3 | 16.4 |
| Liabilities to banks | 87.6 | 92.2 | -4.6 | -5.0 |
| Liabilities to affiliated companies | 99.5 | 137.1 | -37.6 | -27.4 |

10.3 Headcount

In financial year 2025, Einhell Germany AG had an average headcount of 549 employees (previous year: 533).

10.4 Report on the relations with affiliated enterprises

The majority of the shares in Einhell Germany AG are held by Thannhuber AG. A report pursuant to Section 312 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) was prepared on Einhell Germany AG's relationships with affiliated companies, which is concluded with the following statement: "During the period under review,

Einhell Germany AG did not enter into any legal transactions with Thannhuber AG, or in the interest or at the request of Thannhuber AG, and did not take or refrain from taking any measures that would have disadvantaged Einhell Germany AG.”

10.5 Risks and opportunities

The business development of Einhell Germany AG is generally subject to the same opportunities and risks as the business development of the Einhell Group. Einhell Germany AG generally participates in the risks and opportunities of its subsidiaries and investments in accordance with its respective interest.

In its capacity as the parent company of the Einhell Group, Einhell Germany AG is responsible for providing funding to its subsidiaries. The refinancing of Einhell Germany AG is ensured by borrowing from banks. Einhell Germany AG as well as its subsidiaries benefit from the favourable refinancing conditions.

The risk of a claim arising from contingent liabilities is considered to be low. This assessment is based on the fact that the subsidiaries of Einhell Germany AG have sufficient equity or credit lines available to ensure that the obligations entered into can be met.

Einhell Germany AG has not issued any letters of comfort for the benefit of either subsidiaries or third parties.

As the parent company of the Einhell Group, Einhell Germany AG is integrated into the Group-wide risk management system. For more information, please refer to section 8. OPPORTUNITIES AND RISK REPORT of the Einhell Group.

The description of the internal control system for Einhell Germany AG in accordance with the provisions of Section 289 (5) German Commercial Code (HGB) is provided under section 8.1 Description of the risk management and significant characteristics of the internal monitoring and risk management system for Group

accounting processes as per Section 315 (4) German Commercial Code (HGB) in the combined management report.

10.6 Outlook 2026

In financial year 2026, Einhell Germany AG expects revenue of approx. EUR 440 million to EUR 445 million. The Tools division is expected to account for 54.8% and the Garden & Leisure division for 45.2% of revenue. Earnings before taxes and income from investments are expected to range between EUR 33 and 35 million in 2026.

In its function as the parent company of the Einhell Group, the future business development of Einhell Germany AG also depends on the development of the operating companies of the Einhell Group. For information on the macroeconomic and market development, please refer to the FORECAST REPORT of the Einhell Group.

11. RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Responsibility Statement of the Board of Directors pursuant to Section 289f and Section 315d of the German Commercial Code (HGB) is available on the website of Einhell Germany AG (<https://www.einhell.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/>).

Einhell Germany AG applies corporate governance practices to ensure compliance with legal regulations that go beyond statutory requirements. In particular, Einhell Germany AG observes various policies and procedural rules

Landau a. d. Isar, 31 March 2026

Einhell Germany AG

The Board of Directors

Andreas Kroiss

Dr. Markus Thannhuber

Heinz Hoffmann

that are aimed at all Group employees and are designed to avoid risks resulting from non-compliance with legal provisions.

For example, compliance with legal requirements preventing insider trading is ensured by publication of insider trading rules governing trading with securities for executive body members and employees who have access to insider information. Corporate governance practices with regard to compliance are constantly monitored and amended.

The provisions of the new European Market Abuse Directive, which came into force in 2016, were implemented consistently in the Group.

Michael Brunner

Dr. Christoph Urban

II CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| ASSETS | Note | 31.12.2025 EURk | 31.12.2024 EURk |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Intangible assets | (2.2) | 45,898 | 49,006 |
| Property, plant and equipment | (2.1) | 71,163 | 67,117 |
| Right-of-use assets | (2.1) | 18,503 | 19,301 |
| Non-derivative financial assets | (2.3) | 4,083 | 4,574 |
| Derivative financial assets | (2.7) | 803 | 1,388 |
| Other non-financial assets | (2.8) | 7,446 | 6,274 |
| Deferred tax assets | (2.4) | 18,027 | 12,747 |
| Non-current assets | | 165,923 | 160,407 |
| Inventories | (2.5) | 451,049 | 455,634 |
| Trade receivables | (2.6) | 187,661 | 175,841 |
| Non-derivative financial assets | (2.3) | 1,420 | 1,648 |
| Derivative financial assets | (2.7) | 4,084 | 14,890 |
| Income tax receivables | | 1,358 | 1,283 |
| Other non-financial assets | (2.8) | 38,210 | 45,529 |
| Contract assets | | 792 | 479 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 90,440 | 119,102 |
| Current assets | | 775,014 | 814,406 |
| Total assets | | 940,937 | 974,813 |

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | Note | 31.12.2025 EURk | 31.12.2024 EURk |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Subscribed capital | (2.9) | 11,323 | 11,323 |
| Capital reserve | (2.9) | 26,677 | 26,677 |
| Retained earnings | (2.9) | 470,945 | 406,544 |
| Other reserves | (2.9) | -47,175 | -13,050 |
| Equity of shareholders of Einhell Germany AG | | 461,770 | 431,494 |
| Non-controlling interests | (2.10) | 12,621 | 12,783 |
| Equity | | 474,391 | 444,277 |
| Employee benefits | (2.11) | 6,155 | 7,695 |
| Provisions for other risks | (2.12) | 576 | 504 |
| Liabilities from debt capital | (2.13) | 33,005 | 87,621 |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities | (2.14) | 4,444 | 10,750 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | (2.16) | 16,353 | 2,377 |
| Lease liabilities | (2.18) | 11,529 | 12,910 |
| Other non-financial liabilities | (2.19) | 2 | 3 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (2.4) | 1,040 | 5,590 |
| Non-current liabilities | | 73,104 | 127,450 |
| Employee benefits | (2.11) | 36,940 | 33,244 |
| Provisions for other risks | (2.12) | 21,690 | 21,737 |
| Income tax liabilities | (3.10) | 9,220 | 14,620 |
| Liabilities from debt capital | (2.13) | 62,165 | 11,259 |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities | (2.14) | 35,342 | 37,002 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | (2.16) | 12,499 | 2,890 |
| Trade payables | (2.17) | 200,228 | 266,867 |
| Lease liabilities | (2.18) | 7,479 | 6,975 |
| Other non-financial liabilities | (2.19) | 7,524 | 7,693 |
| Contract liabilities | (2.15) | 355 | 799 |
| Current liabilities | | 393,442 | 403,086 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 940,937 | 974,813 |

III CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| | Note | 31.12.2025 EURk | 31.12.2024 EURk |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue | (3.1) | 1,157,714 | 1,109,699 |
| Changes in inventories | (3.2) | -558 | 5,700 |
| Other own work capitalised | (3.3) | 1,398 | 1,591 |
| Other operating income | (3.4) | 10,585 | 12,903 |
| Cost of materials | (3.5) | -659,930 | -657,775 |
| Personnel expenses | (3.6) | -155,881 | -146,106 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | (3.7) | -20,773 | -20,118 |
| Other operating expenses | (3.8) | -220,416 | -202,403 |
| Impairment losses pursuant to IFRS 9 | (2.6) | -529 | -2,273 |
| Financial income | | 8,772 | 8,739 |
| Financial costs | | -12,468 | -11,476 |
| Financial result | (3.9) | -3,696 | -2,737 |
| Profit before income taxes | | 107,914 | 98,481 |
| Income taxes | (3.10) | -31,743 | -34,157 |
| Earnings after tax | | 76,171 | 64,324 |
| Thereof share of minority shareholders | (2.10) | -289 | -746 |
| Thereof share of shareholders of Einhell Germany AG in consolidated net profit/loss | | 76,460 | 65,070 |
| Earnings per ordinary share | (3.11) | 6.74 | 5.74 |
| Earnings per preference share | (3.11) | 6.76 | 5.76 |

IV CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| | Note | 31.12.2025 EURk | 31.12.2024 EURk |
|--|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Consolidated net profit | | 76,171 | 64,324 |
| Unrealised losses (previous year: gains) from currency translation | | -11,809 | 2,648 |
| Unrealised losses (previous year: gains) from derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes | | -23,096 | 27,162 |
| Items of other comprehensive income that were or can be reclassified to profit or loss | | -34,905 | 29,810 |
| Unrealised gains from financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income | | 35 | 38 |
| Remeasurement of employee benefits | | 192 | 31 |
| Items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in future periods | | 227 | 69 |
| Other comprehensive income, after tax | | -34,678 | 29,879 |
| thereof share of other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, after tax | | -553 | 26 |
| thereof share of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of Einhell Germany AG, after tax | | -34,125 | 29,853 |
| Consolidated comprehensive income | | 41,493 | 94,203 |
| thereof share of consolidated comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest | (2.10) | -842 | -720 |
| thereof share of consolidated comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of Einhell Germany AG | | 42,335 | 94,923 |

V CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| | Note | 31.12.2025 EURk | 31.12.2024 EURk |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Cash flows from/used in operating activities</i> | | | |
| Earnings before taxes | | 107,914 | 98,481 |
| + Depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | (3.7) | 20,773 | 20,118 |
| - Interest income | (3.9) | -1,758 | -2,763 |
| + Interest expenses | (3.9) | 3,614 | 4,401 |
| +/- Other non-cash expenses and income | | -5,772 | 4,191 |
| Operating profit before changes in net working capital | | 124,771 | 124,428 |
| +/- Decrease/increase in trade receivables | | -11,820 | -27,148 |
| +/- Decrease/increase in inventories | | 4,585 | -93,576 |
| +/- Decrease/increase in other assets | | 7,958 | -23,576 |
| +/- Increase/decrease in non-current liabilities | | -1,488 | -783 |
| +/- Increase/decrease in current liabilities | | 1,359 | 8,328 |
| +/- Increase/decrease in trade payables | | -66,639 | 112,686 |
| Cash flows generated from operating activities | | 58,726 | 100,359 |
| - Taxes paid | | -36,728 | -27,147 |
| + Interest received | | 1,835 | 1,214 |
| - Interest paid | | -4,133 | -4,423 |
| Net cash from/used in operating activities | | 19,700 | 70,003 |
| <i>Cash flows from/used in investing activities</i> | | | |
| - Payments to acquire fixed assets | | -17,082 | -18,304 |
| - Payments for acquisition of consolidated companies less cash and cash equivalents acquired | | 0 | -2,372 |
| + Proceeds from disposal of assets | | 215 | 88 |
| + Proceeds from disposal of consolidated companies | | 350 | 0 |
| - Payments associated with disposal of consolidated companies | | 0 | -154 |
| - Payments for acquisition of investments | | 0 | -314 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | -16,517 | -21,056 |
| <i>Cash flows from/used in financing activities</i> | | | |
| + Proceeds from taking out loans | | 2,176 | 0 |
| - Payments for repayment of loans | | -4,616 | -9,428 |
| - Dividend payments to shareholders of Einhell Germany AG | | -16,857 | -10,820 |
| - Dividend payments to non-controlling interests | | -653 | -495 |
| - Payments for redemption portion of lease liabilities | | -8,005 | -8,479 |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | -27,955 | -29,222 |
| Changes to cash and cash equivalents due to currency exchange | | -3,890 | -68 |
| Net decrease/increase in cash and cash equivalents | | -28,662 | 19,657 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of reporting period | | 119,102 | 99,445 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period | | 90,440 | 119,102 |

Additional details are shown in the notes to the consolidated financial statements under 5.

VI CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

| in EURk | | | | | Other reserves | | | | Equity of shareholders of Einhell Germany AG | Share of non-controlling interests | Total equity |
|---|-------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Note | Subscribed capital | Capital reserve | Retained earnings | Currency translation reserve | Reserve for financial instruments FVOCI | Remeasurement reserve pursuant to IAS 19 | Derivative financial instruments | | | |
| 1 January 2024 | | 9,662 | 26,677 | 347,513 | -21,923 | 58 | -663 | -20,375 | 340,949 | 13,998 | 354,947 |
| Consolidated net profit | | - | - | 65,070 | - | - | - | - | 65,070 | -746 | 64,324 |
| Unrealised gains/losses | | - | - | - | 2,622 | 38 | 62 | 39,868 | 42,590 | 26 | 42,616 |
| Deferred taxes on unrealised gains/losses | | - | - | - | - | - | -31 | -12,706 | -12,737 | - | -12,737 |
| Comprehensive income | | - | - | 65,070 | 2,622 | 38 | 31 | 27,162 | 94,923 | -720 | 94,203 |
| Dividends | (2.9) | - | - | -10,820 | - | - | - | - | -10,820 | -495 | -11,315 |
| Changes due to share split | | 1,661 | - | -1,661 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other changes | | - | - | 6,442 | - | - | - | - | 6,442 | - | 6,442 |
| 31 December 2024 | | 11,323 | 26,677 | 406,544 | -19,301 | 96 | -632 | 6,787 | 431,494 | 12,783 | 444,277 |
| Consolidated net profit | | - | - | 76,460 | - | - | - | - | 76,460 | -289 | 76,171 |
| Unrealised gains/losses | | - | - | - | -11,256 | 35 | 318 | -33,393 | -44,296 | -553 | -44,849 |
| Deferred taxes on unrealised gains/losses | | - | - | - | - | - | -126 | 10,297 | 10,171 | - | 10,171 |
| Comprehensive income | | - | - | 76,460 | -11,256 | 35 | 192 | -23,096 | 42,335 | -842 | 41,493 |
| Dividends | (2.9) | - | - | -16,857 | - | - | - | - | -16,857 | -653 | -17,510 |
| Other changes | | - | - | 4,798 | - | - | - | - | 4,798 | 1,333 | 6,131 |
| 31 December 2025 | | 11,323 | 26,677 | 470,945 | -30,557 | 131 | -440 | -16,309 | 461,770 | 12,621 | 474,391 |

VII NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

1.1 Reporting company

Einhell Germany AG is a public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft) under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Company is registered in the Commercial Register of the Local Court (Amtsgericht) in Landshut under number HRB 2171; its registered office is at Wiesenweg 22, 94405 Landau an der Isar, Germany.

Einhell Germany AG and its subsidiaries manufacture and sell manually operated, petrol powered and electronic tools, electrical tool accessories, metal and plastic products for DIY, garden and leisure activities, and air-conditioning and heating products.

On 31 March 2026, the Board of Directors released the consolidated financial statements to be passed on to the Supervisory Board and approved them for publication.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Einhell Germany AG and its subsidiaries (the Einhell Group) were prepared in accordance with Section 315e of the German Commercial Code (HGB) (consolidated financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards). They are also consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations, as applicable in the European Union.

Standards applied

The accounting and valuation methods used in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the IFRSs applicable in the EU as at 31 December 2025. The Group applied the following standards and amendments to standards to be adopted for the first time from 1 January 2025.

- Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

The amendments have no impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Standards and interpretations not applied earlier than mandatory

The IASB has issued the following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards, for which the application was not mandatory as at 31 December 2025 and which have not been applied prematurely by the Einhell Group. The Einhell Group does not currently plan a premature adoption of standards, interpretations and amendments.

The following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards are not applicable within the EU until they have been adopted under the prescribed EU procedures (endorsement process).

- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
- Amendments to IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
- Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

We do not expect any material effects on net assets, financial position and results of operations as presented in the consolidated financial statements.

The following provisions have already been endorsed in EU law in compliance with the standard EU process.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.
- Amendments to IAS 7, IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 10 “Annual Improvements to IFRS

Accounting Standards-Volume 11"; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

- IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"; effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Apart from the changes resulting from the introduction of IFRS 18, we do not expect any material effects on net assets, financial position and results of operations as presented in the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 with regard to the presentation of financial statements. Among other changes, it introduces a new disaggregation in the statement of income into operating, investing and financing categories. However, IFRS 18 does not amend any recognition or measurement requirements. The financial result currently recognised will be split between the new categories. The expenses and income currently recognised from currency translation/hedging will largely be allocated to the operating category.

In the statement of cash flows, interest and dividends received, as well as interest paid, will no longer be recognised as cash flows from operating activities; instead, they will be reported under cash flows from investing and financing activities. In addition, the operating profit subtotal will serve as the starting point for preparing the statement of cash flows, replacing earnings before taxes. In future, goodwill will be presented separately in the statement of financial position.

The standard also requires that management-defined performance measures (MPMs) be disclosed in the notes. Einhell intends to introduce a new MPM based on the result before Purchase Price Allocation, the exact design of which is currently under review.

Einhell will implement IFRS 18 from the 2027 financial year and adjust the previous year's figures. Early application is not planned.

Presentation

The presentation in the statement of financial position differentiates between current and non-current assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are classified as current if they are due

within one year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised as non-current line items.

The consolidated statement of income is prepared using the total cost method.

For clarity and comprehensibility of the consolidated financial statements, individual items in the statement of financial position and the statement of income have been summarised. These line items are listed separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statement.

1.3 Functional currency and reporting currency

The consolidated financial statements of Einhell Germany AG are presented in euro (EUR). Unless otherwise stated, figures are given in EUR thousands (EURk). Amounts are rounded up or down where applicable. There may be minor deviations due to rounding of totals and the calculation of percentage figures.

1.4 Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise Einhell Germany AG and its subsidiaries for which Einhell Germany AG fulfils the respective criteria pursuant to IFRS 10. These companies are included in the consolidated financial statements from the time when control is gained. In turn, subsidiaries are no longer included in the consolidated financial statements if the criteria for control are no longer met.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries included in the consolidation were prepared using standard accounting and valuation policies pursuant to IFRS 10. The reporting date of all consolidated companies is 31 December, which is the same as the reporting date of the parent company.

Capital consolidation is carried out using the purchase method by offsetting investment book values with the pro rata newly valued equity of the subsidiary at the time of gaining control (IFRS 10). Remaining asset-side balances are recognised as goodwill.

Within the consolidated group of companies, intra-group profits and losses, revenues, other expenses and income, all receivables, liabilities

and provisions are eliminated. The income tax effects of consolidation transactions are recognised through profit or loss, and appropriate deferred taxes are recognised.

1.5 Basis of consolidation

The companies included in the consolidation are Einhell Germany AG and a further 51 (previous year: 49) fully consolidated companies.

Einhell Germany AG, Landau a. d. Isar, prepares the consolidated financial statements for the smallest and for the largest group of companies. The financial statements are published in the company register.

Addition of new Group companies

In January 2025, the company Einhell Digital Greece I.K.E. was established in Greece, in which Einhell Germany AG holds 51% of the shares. The remaining 49% of the shares are held by a minority shareholder. The purpose of the newly established company is to provide IT services in software development, IT operations, IT support and business services for the entities of the Einhell Group.

On 29 January 2025, Einhell Germany AG acquired 100% of the shares in the newly established company Einhell Latam S.A.S., based in Colombia. The business purpose of this company is to serve the Central American market.

The subsidiaries consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed in section 8. LIST OF SHAREHOLDINGS of the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The subsidiaries ISC GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar and ECommerce System GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar use the exemptions pursuant to Section 264 (3) German Commercial Code (HGB).

1.6 Currency translation

The foreign investments within the consolidation group are financially, economically and organisationally autonomous. They are therefore regarded as economically independent foreign entities. Their functional currency is their relevant local currency.

In financial year 2024, the functional currency of the companies in Hong Kong was changed. The companies have been reporting in Chinese

currency (CNY) from the beginning of 2024. The local currency (HKD) is increasingly being replaced by the CNY. Since, under local law, reporting in Chinese currency is already permitted and the local HKD is no longer relevant, the currency in the Hong Kong entities was changed in 2024.

In the individual financial statements of the companies in the Einhell Group, all foreign currency transactions are converted from the local currency into the reporting currency at the rate of exchange applicable at the time of the transaction. Monetary foreign currency holdings as at the reporting date are valued at the daily exchange rate on the reporting date. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of monetary transactions or the measurement of monetary line items of a company at exchange rates that vary from the exchange rates during the period or in financial statements in which they were originally valued, are recognised through profit or loss in the period in which they arose.

Financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are converted at the exchange rates applicable at the end of the year for the assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position, and at average rates of exchange during the reporting year for the statement of income. Equity is converted at the exchange rates valid at the time of the transaction. All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and shown in the adjustment from currency translation item (part of other reserves).

Since Argentina meets the criteria of a hyperinflationary economy under IAS 29, the financial statements of Einhell Argentina and the comparative figures for earlier periods were adjusted due to changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency. The historical cost method was used for the financial statements. The overview below shows the price indices valid at the reporting date as well as changes in the index ("IPC Nacional Empalme IPIM") during the current and the previous period:

| in % | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| January | 7,864.1257 | 4,261.5324 |
| February | 8,052.9927 | 4,825.7881 |
| March | 8,353.3158 | 5,357.0929 |
| April | 8,585.6078 | 5,830.2271 |
| May | 8,714.4871 | 6,073.7165 |
| June | 8,855.5681 | 6,351.7145 |
| July | 9,023.9730 | 6,607.7479 |
| August | 9,193.2441 | 6,883.4412 |
| September | 9,384.0922 | 7,122.2421 |
| October | 9,603.8623 | 7,313.9542 |
| November | 9,841.3581 | 7,491.4314 |
| December | 10,121.3715 | 7,694.0075 |

The effect of the application of IAS 29 on profit or loss amounts to EUR -1,881 thousand in the 2025 financial year (previous year: EUR -3,730 thousand).

Since financial year 2022, the criteria according to IAS 29 also apply to the subsidiary in Turkey. The historical cost method was used for the financial statements.

The overview below shows the index prices valid at the reporting date as well as changes in the index (Tüketici fiyat endeksi "TÜFE") during the current and the previous period:

| in % | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| January | 2,819.6500 | 1,984.0200 |
| February | 2,883.7500 | 2,073.8800 |
| March | 2,954.6900 | 2,139.4700 |
| April | 3,043.2300 | 2,207.5000 |
| May | 3,089.7400 | 2,281.8500 |
| June | 3,132.1700 | 2,319.2900 |
| July | 3,196.6600 | 2,394.1000 |
| August | 3,261.7200 | 2,453.3400 |
| September | 3,367.2200 | 2,526.1600 |
| October | 3,453.0900 | 2,598.9100 |
| November | 3,482.9600 | 2,657.2300 |
| December | 3,513.8700 | 2,684.5500 |

The effect of the application of IAS 29 on profit or loss amounts to EUR -2,819 thousand in the 2025 financial year (previous year: EUR -3,102 thousand).

The following exchange rates apply to the most important currencies for the Einhell Group:

| in EUR | | Reporting date rate | | Average exchange rate | |
|-------------|-----|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | 31.12.2025 | 31.12.2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Australia | AUD | 1.7605 | 1.6719 | 1.7514 | 1.6399 |
| China | CNY | 8.2122 | 7.5556 | 8.1149 | 7.7863 |
| UK | GBP | 0.8728 | 0.8267 | 0.8566 | 0.8466 |
| Switzerland | CHF | 0.9309 | 0.9379 | 0.9371 | 0.9526 |
| Canada | CAD | 1.6108 | 1.4890 | 1.5782 | 1.4819 |
| USA | USD | 1.1746 | 1.0351 | 1.1293 | 1.0821 |

1.7 Accounting and valuation principles

Acquired and self-developed intangible assets

Acquired and self-developed intangible assets are capitalised pursuant to IAS 38 if there is an associated future economic benefit from these assets and the costs of the assets can be determined with certainty. The assets are recognised at acquisition or manufacturing cost and amortised over their expected useful life. The period of use is usually three to five years.

Development expenses and product processing costs are recognised in the period in which they arise. This does not include project development costs that fully meet the following criteria:

- The product or process is clearly defined, and relevant costs can be clearly allocated and determined with reliability.
- The technical feasibility of the product can be proven.
- The Group intends and is able to either market the product or process, or to use it for its own purposes.
- The assets will generate a future economic benefit (i.e. existence of a market for the product or evidence of product use by the company for internal purposes).
- There are sufficient technical, financial and other resources available to complete the project.

The costs are capitalised as soon as the above criteria are fulfilled for the first time.

Costs recognised as expenses in prior financial years may not be capitalised retrospectively. Other than development costs, there are no self-developed intangible assets. Capitalised

development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life. Usually, the depreciation period does not amount to more than five years. The realisable amount of capitalised intangible assets is estimated whenever there are indications of impairment of the asset or indications that impairment losses recognised in previous financial years no longer exist.

Goodwill

Goodwill from company acquisitions is the difference between the purchase price and the pro-rated equity (measured at fair value) at the time of the purchase. Goodwill is not systematically depreciated, but is allocated to cash generating units and tested annually for impairment. When the carrying amount of the net assets of a cash generating unit exceeds the realisable value, an impairment is recognised in accordance with the provisions of IAS 36. The cash generating units are the individual companies.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less scheduled depreciation and extraordinary depreciation whenever required. Depreciation is normally recognised on a straight-line basis in line with the expected useful life. Depreciation is recognised on the basis of the following ranges of expected useful life:

| | Useful life |
|---|-------------|
| Buildings | 9-33 years |
| Technical equipment and machinery | 3-20 years |
| Other equipment, operating and office equipment | 1-23 years |

Leases

Lease liabilities for lease contracts are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments in accordance with IFRS 16 and discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. Payments for any non-lease components that might be included in lease contracts are included in the calculation of the lease liability unless they refer to real estate leases. The subsequent measurement of lease liabilities is based on the effective interest rate method. Right-of-use assets are recognised in line with the lease liability at the commencement date

and adjusted for special payments such as initial direct costs; subsequently, they are depreciated over their useful lives on a straight-line basis and, whenever required, written down. Usually, the useful life equals the term of the lease contract. Lease modifications and reassessments of lease liabilities are recognised by adjusting the corresponding right-of-use asset without any impact on profit or loss.

The Group uses a number of practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases. Specifically, the Group:

- recognises neither right-of-use assets nor lease liabilities for leases, the term of which ends within 12 months of their commencement date,
- recognises neither right-of-use assets nor lease liabilities for leases, the underlying asset of which is of low value (<USD 5,000), e.g. IT equipment.

Leases for intangible assets are not recognised in accordance with IFRS 16; they are classified in accordance with IAS 38.

For further details about lease obligations, see section 7.1 Leases.

Inventories

Inventories comprise raw materials and supplies and goods. Inventories are valued at acquisition cost determined in accordance with the weighted average method. Inventory and sales risks resulting from reduced merchantability are taken into account by recognising impairments. Impairments are recognised for the net realisable value of inventories whenever this value falls below acquisition costs.

Furthermore, finished goods are reported under inventories. All acquisition and production costs incurred to manufacture the product are included in the measurement. Impairments are recognised if the net realisable value falls below the acquisition costs.

Financial assets

When a financial asset is recognised for the first time, it is classified and measured as follows:

- at amortised cost
- FVOCI debt instruments (investments in debt instruments that are measured at

fair value with changes recognised through other comprehensive income)

- FVOCI equity investments (equity investments that are measured at fair value with changes recognised through other comprehensive income)
- FVTPL (at fair value with changes in value recognised through profit or loss)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is designated at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, and
- the contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Group has the irrevocable option to recognise subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment through other comprehensive income. This choice must be made for each investment.

All financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets that are held or managed for trading and whose changes in value are assessed by means of their fair value are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss. Please refer to

section 6.5 Foreign currency risk for derivatives that were designated as hedging instruments.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is adjusted for impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairments are recognised in profit or loss. Gains and losses resulting from derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Debt instruments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income that is calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairments are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, the cumulated other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend is clearly covering some of the costs of the investment. Other net gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to collect the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the Group transfers the rights to collect the cash flows in a transaction that also transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. A financial asset is also derecognised when the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but transfers control of the asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes in particular cash in hand, checks and bank deposits with an original maturity of up to three months. The cash and cash equivalents item corresponds with the corresponding item in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Pursuant to IAS 12 "Income Taxes", deferred tax assets and liabilities are set aside for temporary differences between the carrying amounts shown in the consolidated statement of

financial position and the tax values of assets and liabilities. This also applies to tax losses carried forward and tax credits if such can be determined with reasonable certainty. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the amount of the probable tax burden or relief in future financial years. The basis is the tax rate at the time of realisation. Tax consequences of profit distributions are normally not taken into account until the resolution for disbursement of profits is passed. The value of deferred tax assets is adjusted whenever it is no longer probable that they will be realised. Actual taxes and deferred taxes must be taken directly to equity or credited if the tax refers to line items that are credited or charged directly to equity in the same or another reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are only offset if they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Adjustment from currency translation

The adjustment from currency translation results from the conversion of annual financial statements of consolidated companies whose functional currency varies from the reporting currency of the Group. The consolidated companies are economically independent foreign entities. Currency translation differences from monetary line items that are essentially net investments of the company in an economically independent foreign entity are recognised in the consolidated financial statements as equity until the corresponding net investment is sold. Upon sale of the corresponding assets, the pro rata adjustment from currency translation is recognised as income or expense in the same period in which the gain or loss from the disposal of the asset is recognised.

Non-controlling interests

The percentage of equity allocated to non-controlling interests (minority shareholders) is recognised under equity in the statement of financial position. The allocable consolidated net profit and allocable other comprehensive income is recognised separately in the consolidated statement of income or in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests include the share of minority shareholders in the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities at the time the affiliated company is acquired. Changes

result from capital increases in which minority shareholders participate, distributions, changes in exchange rates and shares of minority shareholders in profits.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits are set aside in accordance with IAS 19 using the Projected Unit Credit Method for defined benefit plans based on pension obligations for retirement, invalidity and surviving dependants.

The pension provisions shown in the statement of financial position on the reporting date equal the defined benefit obligations offset against the fair value of plan assets. Pursuant to IAS 19.8, plan assets include assets of long-term funds independent of the reporting company that have been set up to settle employee benefits. Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year they occur.

Provisions for other risks

Provisions for other risks are set aside if there is an obligation to a third party and when the outflow of resources is probable and may be reliably estimated. The amount set aside as a provision is the best possible estimate of the potential liability at the reporting date. Provisions with an original term of more than one year are recognised at their settlement amount discounted to the reporting date. Provisions are checked on a regular basis and amended where there is new information or circumstances have changed.

Provisions for warranties and guarantees are set up at the time the products are sold. The measurement of warranty expenses recognised as a liability is based largely on historical values.

If there is an expectation that expenses necessary to meet an obligation for which a provision has been set aside will be reimbursed either in part or in full by a third party, the reimbursement will be recognised when it is as good as certain that the company will receive the reimbursement.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated and measured at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). A financial liability is designated at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and net gains or losses, including interest expenses, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expenses, currency translation differences and gains and losses resulting from derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when the contractual obligations have been fulfilled, cancelled or have expired. The Group further derecognises financial liabilities if their contractual terms are changed and the cash flows of the amended liability have changed significantly. In this case, a new financial liability is recognised at fair value on the basis of the amended provisions. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the repaid liability and the compensation paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and recognised in the statement of financial position as a net amount if the Group currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off in this respect and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

In the Einhell Group, derivative financial instruments are only used to hedge the currency risk resulting from the operating business. They hedge against risks from fluctuations in cash flows, and are allocated to the risk associated with a specific asset or liability or with the risk of a planned transaction.

Upon initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting date, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. The fair value of tradeable derivatives corresponds to the positive or negative market value. If there is no market value available, they are calculated on the basis of generally accepted actuarial methods, such as discounted cash flow or option pricing models. Derivatives are recognised as assets if their fair value is positive and as a liability if the fair value is negative. Derivative financial instruments are recorded in the treasury system on the day of trading.

The fair value of currency futures is determined on the basis of the exchange rates applicable on the currency futures market at the reporting date. For all the above instruments, the fair values are additionally validated by the financial institutions that provided the Group with the relevant contracts.

If the provisions of IAS 39 on hedge accounting are met, the Einhell Group designates and documents the hedge as a cash flow hedge from this point on. A cash flow hedge secures highly probable future payment flows or fluctuating payment inflows or outflows in connection with a hedged asset or liability as recognised in the statement of financial position. Documentation of hedge accounting includes the aims and strategy of risk management, the type of hedge relationship, hedged risk, designation of the hedge instrument and the underlying transaction as well as a description of the method of measuring efficacy. Hedge accounting allows for effective estimation of risk compensation for changes in the fair value or payment flows in relation to the hedged risk and regularly checks that the hedge remains effective throughout the reporting period for which the hedge is designated.

The after-tax effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are allocated to a cash flow hedge are initially recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon receipt of the goods, they are reclassified to acquisition costs. The goods are therefore effectively recognised at their hedging rate. The hedge-ineffective portions of fair value changes are recognised directly in consolidated net profit.

For reasons of simplification and in accordance with the IFRS Standards, the Einhell Group continues to apply the provisions of IAS 39 to derivative financial instruments.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised in accordance with the agreed Incoterms when the power of disposal is transferred to the customer. For contracts with customers that allow returns, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that no material adjustment will have to be made to the cumulative revenue recognised. The amount of revenue recognised

is therefore adjusted for expected returns estimated on the basis of historical data. In these cases, a reimbursement liability and an asset for the right to retrieve the products are recognised. The asset for the right to retrieve the products is measured at the previous carrying amount of the product less expected costs of retrieval. The Group reviews its estimates of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amounts of assets and liabilities accordingly.

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses includes interest income from cash and cash equivalents and interest expenses for liabilities. Interest income and expenses are recognised on a pro rata temporis basis in accordance with contractual arrangements where applicable.

Income taxes

Current income taxes are calculated on the basis of the relevant national taxable result for the year and national tax regulations. They also include current taxes for the year and any adjustments for tax payments or credits for other years that have not yet been assessed. The change of deferred tax assets and liabilities is reflected in income taxes. Changes to be recognised in other comprehensive income are an exception to this rule.

1.8 Estimates and assessments in accounting

The consolidated financial statements contain a certain amount of estimations, assessments and assumptions. These may have an impact on the amount and recognition of carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent receivables and liabilities at the reporting date and the disclosed income and expenses for the reporting period. Important circumstances affected by such estimations, assessments and assumptions are explained below. Actual results may differ from these estimations, assessments and assumptions; any changes may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Fair value measurement

Several accounting methods and disclosures of the Group require that the fair values of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities be measured.

The fair value measurement of an asset or a liability is, to the extent possible, based on observable market data. Depending on the input factors used in the valuation models, the fair values are classified to different levels of the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) on active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Input other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as price) or indirectly (i.e. based on price);

Level 3: Valuation parameters for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

With regard to the fair value measurement with non-observable input factors (Level 3), the Group monitors the key input factors on a regular basis and performs valuation adjustments. If information provided by third parties, such as price quotes provided by service agencies, is used to measure fair values, the Group checks the data provided by the third party in terms of whether it meets the requirements under IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy to which this information is to be classified.

If the input factors used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability can be allocated to different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement of all fair values is classified at the lowest input factor level on which the valuation is based.

The Group records possible reclassification between different levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which the changes have occurred.

Further information on the assumptions underlying the measurement of fair values is provided in section 6. Risk report and financial instruments.

The measurement of the put liabilities recognised in connection with the acquisition of the company in Canada and the company in Thailand is based on estimates, in particular the future EBT and EBIT development of these companies. These changes in value, however, do not affect the future consolidated net profit

as they are recognised directly in retained earnings without any effect on profit or loss.

Impairment of cash generating units

Estimates are made as part of impairment tests for non-financial assets in order to determine the realisable amount of a cash generating unit. The main assumptions refer to future cash inflows and outflows for the planning period and for subsequent periods. The estimations refer mainly to future market shares and growth in the respective markets. Impairment tests were conducted for all companies with goodwill in 2025. The realisable values of nearly all companies that were tested significantly exceed net asset values of the Group's cash generating units. Only our subsidiary in Thailand had to recognise impairment losses.

Inventories

As part of the measurement of inventories, estimates were made to determine the net realisable value and for the inventory coverage analysis. For items with an increased sales risk, the net realisable value is adjusted accordingly. The estimates are based on past experience and are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Pension obligations

Discount factors are also to be taken into account in determining the present value of defined benefit pension obligations. Discount factors are determined on the basis of returns that can be generated in the relevant markets at the reporting date on first-rank fixed interest corporate bonds. The amount of the discount factors has a significant influence on the financing status of pension plans. Further material assumptions and the corresponding sensitivity analyses are listed in section 2.11 Employee benefits.

Income taxes

Estimates of future taxable income and the time at which deferred tax assets are to be realised are used as a basis for calculating deferred tax assets. This includes taking into account planned profits from operating activities, effects on income from the reversal of taxable

temporary differences and realisable tax strategies. As future business developments are uncertain and the Group has limited control over these developments, the assumptions made in connection with the recognition of deferred tax assets are made with a significant degree of uncertainty. On every reporting date, the Einhell Group evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets on the basis of planned taxable income in financial years to come. If it is unlikely that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can in fact be offset, the value of the deferred tax assets is adjusted accordingly.

Claims and risks from legal action

Einhell Germany AG and its subsidiaries face risks from several legal proceedings and claims. In our opinion, potential liabilities that may result from these will not have a sustained effect on the Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations.

Leases

In order to determine the term of a lease when accounting for leases in accordance with IFRS 16, it may be required to exercise discretion when assessing whether or not unilateral termination or extension options will be exercised. The Group takes all factors into account that may create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise, or not to exercise, the respective option.

Discretion is also used to determine the discount rate that, in addition to the base rate, also includes a credit margin that depends on the creditworthiness.

2. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

2.1 Changes in non-current assets

Changes in non-current assets (not including other non-current assets and deferred tax assets) are shown in the following table.

| in EURk | I. Intangible Assets | | | II. Property, plant and equipment | | | | III. Right-of-use assets | | | Total |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|----------------|
| | Acquired intangible assets | Self-developed intangible assets | Acquired goodwill | Land and buildings in company assets | Technical Equipment and machinery | Other equipment, operating and office equipment | Assets under construction | Right-of-use assets for land and buildings in company assets | Right-of-use assets for technical equipment and machinery | Right-of-use assets for other equipment, operating and office equipment | |
| Acquisition and manufacturing cost | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 01.01.2025 | 51,243 | 8,116 | 24,067 | 56,699 | 31,567 | 41,611 | 8,709 | 30,404 | 301 | 6,791 | 259,507 |
| Additions | 4,032 | 230 | - | 456 | 719 | 4,970 | 6,674 | 6,057 | 101 | 2,219 | 25,459 |
| Changes in basis of Consolidation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | -1,295 | - | - | -885 | -3,480 | -3,232 | -514 | -5,112 | -123 | -1,177 | -15,818 |
| Reclassifications | 18 | - | - | 13,107 | 199 | 1,020 | -14,344 | - | - | - | - |
| Currency translation Difference | -1,425 | - | -814 | -296 | -395 | -1,178 | 4 | -1,037 | -2 | -70 | -5,211 |
| As at 31.12.2025 | 52,573 | 8,346 | 23,253 | 69,081 | 28,611 | 43,191 | 529 | 30,312 | 277 | 7,763 | 263,936 |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 01.01.2025 | 23,168 | 7,370 | 3,882 | 27,259 | 12,718 | 31,490 | - | 15,235 | 181 | 2,780 | 124,083 |
| Additions | 4,708 | 375 | 377 | 1,655 | 2,003 | 3,523 | - | 5,934 | 68 | 2,130 | 20,773 |
| Changes in basis of Consolidation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | -1,172 | - | - | -593 | -3,447 | -2,999 | - | -4,161 | -123 | -1,104 | -13,599 |
| Reclassifications | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Currency translation Difference | -433 | - | -1 | -260 | -348 | -753 | - | -1,053 | -2 | -35 | -2,884 |
| As at 31.12.2025 | 26,271 | 7,745 | 4,258 | 28,061 | 10,926 | 31,261 | - | 15,955 | 124 | 3,771 | 128,372 |
| Net carrying amount as at 31.12.2025 | 26,302 | 601 | 18,995 | 41,020 | 17,685 | 11,930 | 529 | 14,357 | 153 | 3,992 | 135,564 |
| Acquisition and manufacturing cost | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 01.01.2024 | 47,591 | 7,678 | 23,535 | 54,984 | 30,624 | 39,361 | 3,386 | 26,321 | 530 | 6,093 | 240,102 |
| Additions | 4,661 | 438 | - | 1,296 | 1,485 | 4,476 | 5,948 | 7,186 | 102 | 2,416 | 28,008 |
| Changes in basis of Consolidation | -5 | - | - | - | - | -310 | - | -16 | - | - | -331 |
| Disposals | -1,218 | - | - | -118 | -996 | -1,434 | -99 | -2,930 | -334 | -1,782 | -8,910 |
| Reclassifications | -13 | - | - | 395 | 283 | -254 | -520 | - | - | 110 | - |
| Currency translation Difference | 227 | - | 532 | 141 | 172 | -228 | -5 | -157 | 3 | -46 | 638 |
| As at 31.12.2024 | 51,243 | 8,116 | 24,067 | 56,699 | 31,567 | 41,611 | 8,709 | 30,404 | 301 | 6,791 | 259,507 |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As at 01.01.2024 | 21,220 | 7,052 | 2,625 | 25,664 | 10,852 | 29,251 | - | 11,974 | 440 | 2,723 | 111,800 |
| Additions | 2,926 | 318 | 1,256 | 1,398 | 2,219 | 3,234 | - | 6,948 | 77 | 1,741 | 20,118 |
| Changes in basis of Consolidation | -5 | - | - | - | - | -209 | - | -13 | - | - | -227 |
| Disposals | -996 | - | - | -24 | -467 | -594 | - | -3,697 | -338 | -1,718 | -7,833 |
| Reclassifications | - | - | - | 101 | -29 | -121 | - | - | - | 49 | - |
| Currency translation Difference | 23 | - | 1 | 119 | 143 | -70 | - | 23 | 2 | -15 | 225 |
| As at 31.12.2024 | 23,168 | 7,370 | 3,882 | 27,259 | 12,718 | 31,490 | - | 15,235 | 181 | 2,780 | 124,083 |
| Net carrying amount as at 31.12.2024 | 28,075 | 746 | 20,185 | 29,439 | 18,849 | 10,120 | 8,709 | 15,170 | 120 | 4,011 | 135,424 |

2.2 Intangible assets

Acquired and self-developed intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets mainly include intangible assets acquired in the course of company acquisitions.

When Einhell Australia Pty Ltd. (formerly Ozito Industries Pty Ltd.) was acquired, the Ozito brand was capitalised at EUR 3.3 million. This acquired brand is not depreciated on a straight-line basis as its useful life is unlimited. There is no foreseeable limit to the time period, in which the brand will bring the Company economic benefits. The brand is allocated to the same cash generating unit as the goodwill of the acquired Australian company and is tested for impairment annually together with the goodwill.

Along with the acquisition of Outillages King Canada Inc., the customer base as well as several trademark rights were capitalised. The customer base was valued at EUR 6.2 million and is amortised over seven years. In addition, several trademark rights totalling EUR 6.3 million were capitalised. The highest value in proportion to the rest is attributable to the King Industrial brand worth EUR 5.0 million with an unlimited useful life, i.e. this trademark is not subject to scheduled amortisation. There is no foreseeable limit to the time period, in which the brand will bring the Company economic benefits. The remaining trademark rights acquired in this transaction have a value of EUR 1.3 million and will be amortised over three to five years. The customer base and trademark rights are allocated to the same cash generating unit as the goodwill of the acquired Canadian company and are tested for impairment annually together with the goodwill.

In the course of the acquisition of Surazinsano Co., Ltd, the customer base as well as several trademark rights were capitalised. The customer base was valued at EUR 3.0 million and is amortised over seven years. In addition, several trademark rights totalling EUR 3.4 million were capitalised.

The highest value in proportion to the rest is attributable to the Zinsano brand worth EUR 2.9 million with an unlimited useful life, i.e. this trademark is not subject to scheduled amortisation. There is no foreseeable limit to the time period, in which the brand will bring the Company economic benefits. The remaining trademark rights acquired in this transaction have a value of EUR 0.5 million and will be amortised over six to eight years. The customer base and trademark rights are allocated to the same cash generating unit as the goodwill of the acquired Thai company and are tested for impairment annually together with the goodwill. This resulted in an impairment loss in the 2025 financial year.

Self-developed intangible assets mainly comprise expenses arising from the development of self-developed software and new products that are amortised over the expected life cycle of the product. Expenses for product processing amounted to EUR 13,663 thousand (previous year: EUR 12,098 thousand) in financial year 2025, none of which were capitalised in the year under review or the previous year. Furthermore, development costs amounting to EUR 230 thousand (previous year: EUR 438 thousand) were incurred for self-developed software that is to support the optimisation of service processes within the Einhell Group. These development costs were fully capitalised. 78 people were employed in the field of product processing in financial year 2025 (previous year: 74).

Goodwill and impairment

Goodwill pertains to the following companies:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Einhell Australia Pty Ltd., Melbourne/Australia | 4,822 | 5,077 |
| Outillages King Canada Inc., Dorval/Canada | 2,398 | 2,594 |
| Einhell Turkey Dis Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, Istanbul/Turkey | 2,737 | 2,883 |
| Einhell Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H., Wels/Austria | 2,181 | 2,181 |
| Einhell Česká republika s.r.o., Karlsbad/Czech Republic | 2,431 | 2,331 |
| Swisstec Sourcing Vietnam JSC, Thu Dau Mot, Binh Dong/Vietnam | 1,622 | 1,900 |
| Einhell Finland Oy, Tampere/Finland | 1,810 | 1,810 |
| Surazinsano Co., Ltd., Samutprakarn Province/Thailand | 0 | 397 |
| Einhell Romania SRL, Judetul Ilfov/Romania | 835 | 855 |
| Einhell South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town/South Africa | 159 | 158 |
| | 18,995 | 20,186 |

Goodwill refers to companies that directly helped the Group to enter new markets or gain market shares.

Goodwill of Einhell Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H. is derived from the takeover of Einhell Croatia d.o.o., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Einhell Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H.

In accordance with IAS 21.47, goodwill in non-euro countries must be translated at the exchange rate on the reporting date, which results in changes in the goodwill in non-euro countries in financial year 2025.

The recoverability of goodwill is verified in the scope of an annual impairment test. An impairment is recognised if the realisable amount falls below the carrying amount of the respective cash generating unit. The realisable amount is derived from future cash flows as the value in use. Determination of the cash flows is based on economic planning with a planning horizon of five

years. We analysed economic developments in the markets relevant for the Einhell Group and took these findings into account.

The cash flow forecasts contain specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined on the basis of the Board of Directors' estimates for the average long-term annual EBIT growth rate and amounts to 1.25% (previous year: 1.25%). The estimate is in line with the assumption that a market participant would make.

The planned EBIT was estimated on the basis of past experience. Revenue growth was forecast on the basis of the average growth rate over the last few years and the estimated revenue volume and price increases in the next five years.

The discount rate is determined on the basis of the weighted cost of equity and borrowed capital. The following discount rates (before tax) were applied to calculate the impairment of goodwill for the companies listed below:

| in % | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Einhell Australia Pty Ltd., Melbourne/Australia | 11.14 | 11.97 |
| Einhell Turkey Dis Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, Istanbul/Turkey | 18.06 | 17.90 |
| Einhell Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H., Wels/Austria | 11.84 | 12.31 |
| Einhell Česká republika s.r.o., Karlsbad/Czech Republic | 10.98 | 11.83 |
| Outillages King Canada Inc., Dorval/Canada | 10.87 | 11.54 |
| Einhell Finland Oy, Tampere/Finland | 10.37 | 11.18 |

The following parameters were used to determine the cost of equity:

| in % | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Base rate | 3.25 | 2.50 |
| Market risk premium | 6.00 | 7.00 |

The base rate was adjusted to the current interest rate level. The market risk premium

is multiplied with the beta factor derived from a peer group analysis.

A country-specific risk premium is additionally considered in the calculation of the discount rate for each individual cash generating unit (CGU), meaning that an individual discount rate is calculated for every CGU.

The impairment tests resulted in an impairment loss of EUR 1,613 thousand due to lower expected cash flows for the Surazinsano Co., Ltd. CGU in Thailand. In a first step, the goodwill arising from the acquisition of the company in 2023 was further impaired by EUR 377 thousand. The remaining impairment loss was allocated to the other assets of the CGU. This is mainly attributable to the customer base recognised as part of the purchase price allocation. This is partly against the backdrop of unprofitable customer relationships as well as the termination of the last consignment agreements, which may lead to further customer losses.

2.4 Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company are as follows:

| in EURk | Deferred tax assets | | Deferred tax liabilities | | Net amount | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Acquired/self-developed intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | -3,352 | -1,131 | -2,986 | -2,473 | -6,338 | -3,604 |
| Current assets | 4,375 | 6,972 | 1,797 | -357 | 6,172 | 6,615 |
| Other financial assets at fair value | 6,960 | -28 | 6 | -3,406 | 6,966 | -3,434 |
| Provisions for pensions | 156 | 15 | 227 | -165 | 383 | -150 |
| Provisions for other risks | 2,736 | 3,921 | -111 | -6 | 2,625 | 3,915 |
| Other liabilities | 3,945 | 25 | 27 | 817 | 3,972 | 842 |
| Tax losses carried forward | 3,207 | 2,973 | 0 | 0 | 3,207 | 2,973 |
| | 18,027 | 12,747 | -1,040 | -5,590 | 16,987 | 7,157 |

The impairment losses have been recognised in the Overseas and Other Countries region.

2.3 Non-derivative financial assets

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Non-current | 4,083 | 4,574 |
| Current | 1,420 | 1,648 |
| | 5,503 | 6,222 |

The non-current non-derivative financial assets consist of shares in a money market fund that serves to hedge pensions, holiday and flexible time entitlements recognised at fair value. Income from the fund amounts to EUR 35 thousand (previous year: EUR 38 thousand). The expected yield on securities is 1-2% p.a.

The non-current assets item includes the right to deliver contractually agreed fixed delivery volumes over a longer period of time.

The current non-derivative financial assets include commission receivables, supplier debits and advance payments on travel expenses.

The deferred taxes on hedge accounting, securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and the remeasurement of pensions – which are shown under deferred taxes on other financial assets – are exclusively recorded in other comprehensive income.

Deferred taxes with respect to the above line items mainly result from the following circumstances:

- Capitalisation and amortisation of development costs.
- Higher tax depreciation of property, plant and equipment leads to tax valuations falling below the carrying amounts.
- The measurement of trade receivables is different from the measurement for the tax base.
- Financial assets accounted for at fair value have different tax values and carrying amounts, because remeasurement is only carried out for accounting purposes and not for tax purposes.
- The measurement of pension provisions is different from the measurement for the tax base.
- In some local financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, deferred expenses may not be deducted for tax purposes until they occur, whereas they can be recognised in profit or loss in the financial statements over a longer period of time.
- Capitalisation of deferred taxes from tax losses carried forward of subsidiaries.

2.5 Inventories

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Raw materials and supplies (at acquisition cost) | 7,412 | 7,092 |
| Finished goods (at acquisition cost less impairment) | 438,181 | 441,288 |
| Finished goods (at manufacturing cost less impairment) | 4,897 | 5,827 |
| Advance payments | 559 | 1,427 |
| | 451,049 | 455,634 |

The inventories recognised in the financial year as expenses correspond to the expenses for raw materials and supplies and purchased goods shown in cost of materials (see section 3.5 Cost of materials).

Changes in inventories from own production can be found in section 3.2 Changes in inventories.

As at the reporting date, impairment losses of EUR 16,430 thousand (previous year: EUR 9,781 thousand) were recognised on inventories. The Group's inventories in Canada and Vietnam are assigned as collateral up to a value of EUR 11,060 thousand (previous year: EUR 12,992 thousand) as at the reporting date. In financial year 2025, inventory write-downs of EUR 14,395 thousand (previous year: EUR 8,478 thousand) were recognised through profit or loss in the statement of income.

2.6 Trade receivables

Trade receivables refers to amounts owed by customers for goods sold or services rendered in the usual course of business. Usually, they must be paid within one year and are therefore classified as "current". At initial recognition, trade receivables are recorded at the amount of the unconditional consideration. If they contain significant financing components, however, they must be recognised at fair value. The Group holds trade receivables in order to collect contractual cash flows and subsequently measures them at amortised cost by applying the effective interest rate method.

Changes in impairments

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Amount at the beginning of the year | 3,015 | 1,601 |
| Reversal of value-adjustments | -783 | -598 |
| Impairments for bad debts | 529 | 2,273 |
| Amounts received for receivables written off | -14 | -174 |
| Currency translation difference | -93 | -87 |
| Amount at the end of the year | 2,654 | 3,015 |

The Group's methods for recognising and calculating impairments are described in more detail in Note 6.2 Default risk.

2.7 Derivative financial assets

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Non-current derivative financial instruments included in hedge accounting | 803 | 1,388 |
| Non-current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | 0 | 0 |
| | 803 | 1,388 |

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Current derivative financial instruments included in hedge accounting | 3,668 | 12,720 |
| Current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | 416 | 2,170 |
| | 4,084 | 14,890 |

Unrealised gains/losses from derivative financial instruments included in hedge accounting are taken directly to equity after deduction of deferred taxes (further information on derivative financial assets is provided in section 6. RISK REPORT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS).

2.8 Other non-financial assets

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Non-current | 7,446 | 6,274 |
| Current | 38,210 | 45,529 |
| | 45,656 | 51,803 |

The other non-current assets item consists mainly of VAT receivables amounting to EUR 30,882 thousand (previous year: EUR 35,029 thousand). The highest VAT receivables are recognised at our sourcing companies in China and at Einhell Germany AG.

2.9 Equity

Subscribed capital

As at 31 December 2025, the share capital breaks down as follows, unchanged from the previous year:

| | 2025 | 2025 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | EUR |
| Ordinary shares | | |
| Ordinary bearer shares (no-par), each with an arithmetic interest in share capital of EUR 1.00 | 6,283,200 | 6,283,200 |
| Preference shares | | |
| Non-voting preference bearer shares (no-par), each with a notional interest in share capital of EUR 1.00 | 5,040,000 | 5,040,000 |
| Total share capital | 11,323,200 | 11,323,200 |

All shares are fully paid up. The dividend proposal for Einhell Germany AG amounts to EUR 21,388,416.00 for financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 16,859,136.00). The distribution amount corresponds to a dividend of EUR 1.90 per preference share (previous year: EUR 1.50) and EUR 1.88 per ordinary share (previous year: EUR 1.48).

A minimum of EUR 0.05 per share must be paid out to the holders of preference shares, which takes precedence over the dividend to ordinary shareholders. The dividend per preference share is EUR 0.02 higher than the dividend per ordinary share. If the net profit

in one or several financial years does not suffice to pay a dividend of EUR 0.05 per preference share, the missing amounts will be paid without interest from the net profit of subsequent financial years after the minimum preference share dividend for these financial years has been paid and before distribution of a dividend for ordinary shares. There are no distributions from minimum dividends outstanding. The preference shares do not carry any voting rights. All shares are of equal rank with regard to residual assets of the Company. The ordinary shares hold voting rights in the Annual General Meeting.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve consists of premiums on the issue of shares.

Retained earnings and consolidated net profit

This item includes the Group's accumulated net profit from previous years less dividend payments. The Annual General Meeting on 4 July 2025 resolved to pay a dividend in the total amount of EUR 16,859,136.00. Dividend payouts are based on the profit for the year that is available pursuant to German commercial law provisions.

Capital management

The capital management of the Group has the objective to safeguard the going concern of the Group in the long term and generate attractive returns for the shareholders. Capital management instruments include the distribution of dividends. In its capital management activities, the Group complies with the statutory regulations on capital maintenance. The articles of association state no capital requirements.

Equity in the statement of financial position amounted to EUR 474,391 thousand on 31 December 2025 (previous year: EUR 444,277 thousand), while the equity ratio amounted to 50.4% as at 31 December 2025 (previous year: 45.6%). The Einhell Group's long-term equity ratio target of around 50% was achieved as at 31 December 2025.

For short-term financing, the Einhell Group uses credit lines with banks, while two KfW loans were taken out for medium-term financing.

Einhell Germany AG furthermore took out promissory note loans totalling EUR 75.0 million in financial year 2021. The maturities are five years for a tranche of EUR 50.0 million and seven years for a tranche of EUR 25.0 million. The promissory note loans do not require any collateral or covenants and are due upon maturity. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. The promissory note loan of EUR 50.0 million matures in December 2026. The structure of further refinancing depends on the investment volume in the coming years and will be finalised in the course of the financial year.

The aim is to achieve a balanced maturity profile and to optimise debt financing conditions.

2.10 Non-controlling interest

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1 January | 12,783 | 13,998 |
| Capital contributions | 1,333 | 0 |
| Dividends | -653 | -495 |
| Unrealised gains/losses from currency translation (= share in other comprehensive income) | -553 | 26 |
| Share in consolidated net profit | -289 | -746 |
| 31 December | 12,621 | 12,783 |

The share of minority interests in total assets is relatively small. In Group equity, the share amounts to approximately 3% (previous year: 3%). Minority interests are not measured at fair value.

The shares of other shareholder in the subsidiaries Outillages King Canada Inc., Dorval/Canada and Surazinsano Co., Ltd., Samutprakarn Province/Thailand are

relevant for the Einhell Group. The share held by minority shareholders in either company is 33.33%. The total amount of other shareholders' shares breaks down as follows as at 31 December 2025:

| in EURk | 31.12.2025 | 31.12.2024 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Outillages King Canada Inc., | 7,904 | 8,408 |
| Surazinsano Co., Ltd. | 3,076 | 3,613 |
| Other | 1,641 | 762 |
| Total | 12,621 | 12,783 |

The following tables show the financial information for the minority shares in the two relevant companies. The figures are based on a 100% share in the companies. They include the effects of the purchase price allocation from the realisation of hidden reserves (including goodwill) and their amortisation. Goodwill in Thailand was impaired in the 2025 financial year. There is no pro-rata allocation to minority interests.

| in EURk | Outillages King Canada Inc. | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|
| | 31.12.2025 | 31.12.2024 |
| Notes to the consolidated statement of income | | |
| Revenue | 27,597 | 30,650 |
| Earnings after tax | -166 | 416 |
| Earnings after tax attributable to minority interests | -55 | 139 |
| Notes to the statement of financial position | | |
| Non-current assets | 10,783 | 13,006 |
| Current assets | 18,530 | 21,359 |
| Non-current liabilities | 267 | 745 |
| Current liabilities | 4,587 | 6,966 |

| in EURk | Surazinsano Co., Ltd. | |
|---|-----------------------|------------|
| | 31.12.2025 | 31.12.2024 |
| Notes to the consolidated statement of income | | |
| Revenue | 9,737 | 10,051 |
| Earnings after tax | -1,720 | -1,502 |
| Earnings after tax attributable to minority interests | -449 | -94 |
| Notes to the statement of financial position | | |
| Non-current assets | 4,361 | 6,652 |
| Current assets | 9,453 | 12,941 |
| Non-current liabilities | 973 | 1,273 |
| Current liabilities | 3,597 | 6,832 |

As in the previous year, no dividends were distributed to the minority shareholders of our Canadian or Thai subsidiaries.

The amount of cash and cash equivalents at Outillages King Canada Inc. has not changed significantly in financial year 2025 (as in the previous year). Cash and cash equivalents at Surazinsano Co., Ltd decreased by EUR -765 thousand (previous year: increase by EUR 467 thousand).

2.11 Employee benefits

Benefits resulting from pension obligations are based on the length of employment. The obligations comprise both benefits from pensions that are already being paid and rights to future pension payments.

Current and former members of the Board of Directors as well as a small number of employees of Einhell Germany AG and iSC GmbH, who entered the companies prior to 1993, have vested pension rights in the form of a direct benefit commitment. The defined benefit obligations are based on individual contractual stipulations. No entitlement to a universal benefit plan can be derived based on the entry date. The individual pension entitlement is defined based on a fixed pension amount in euro per year of employment. The Company took out

reinsurance to cover the basic entitlements. The ultimate responsibility for the pension obligations lies with the Company. Einhell Schweiz AG is required to enter an affiliation contract with a pension fund to comply with statutory requirements. By law, the pension fund has to cover at least the occupational pension.

The discount factor for the obligations of the German companies used for future beneficiaries is 4.10% (previous year: 3.45%) while the interest rate used for pensioners is 4.10% (previous year: 3.45%). A discount rate of 1.30% (previous year: 1.00%) was used for Switzerland. As in the previous year, the rate

for pension progression for commitments with adjustment guarantee was 3.00%. No rate of compensation increase was available for non-salary based obligations and for commitments without adjustment guarantee. The salary trend assumed for Switzerland is 1.00% (previous year: 1.00%). The mortality in connection with the obligations in Germany was determined on the basis of the Heubeck mortality tables (Heubeck-Richttafeln RT 2018 G), while the mortality in Switzerland is based on the BVG 2020 Generationentafeln.

The defined benefit obligations (DBO) developed as follows in financial year 2025:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 January | 6,587 | 6,045 | 5,152 | 6,948 | 7,234 |
| Current service expense (personnel expenses) | 216 | 186 | 148 | 259 | 277 |
| Interest expense (personnel expenses) | 144 | 146 | 163 | 56 | 36 |
| Actuarial losses and gains from changes in financial assumptions | -209 | 131 | 497 | -2,213 | -536 |
| Pension payments | -256 | 3 | -267 | -31 | -237 |
| Payments from employees | 116 | 88 | 82 | 77 | 69 |
| Other changes | -45 | 0 | 76 | -27 | 0 |
| Currency translation difference | 25 | -12 | 194 | 83 | 105 |
| 31 December | 6,578 | 6,587 | 6,045 | 5,152 | 6,948 |

Plan assets developed as follows in financial year 2025:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 January | 3,493 | 2,929 | 2,683 | 2,494 | 2,319 |
| Interest income | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other changes | 316 | 573 | 82 | 134 | 98 |
| Currency translation difference | 23 | -9 | 164 | 55 | 77 |
| 31 December | 3,832 | 3,493 | 2,929 | 2,683 | 2,494 |

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Present value of defined benefit obligations | 6,578 | 6,587 | 6,045 | 5,152 | 6,948 |
| less fair value of plan assets | -3,832 | -3,493 | -2,929 | -2,683 | -2,494 |
| Net obligations | 2,746 | 3,094 | 3,116 | 2,469 | 4,454 |

Actuarial gains and losses refer primarily to changes in the discount rate. Expenses from obligations regarding employee benefits are shown in personnel expenses. The pension provisions shown in the statement of financial position on the reporting date equal the

defined benefit obligations offset against the fair value of plan assets.

The expected return on plan assets is between 1 and 2%.

Plan assets comprise

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pension funds | 739 | 719 |
| Qualified insurances | 3,093 | 2,774 |
| | 3,832 | 3,493 |

The fair value was determined on the basis of observable market prices (level 1).

Future payments

Benefits to be paid in the future are estimated as follows:

| in EURk | from plan assets |
|---------|------------------|
| 2026 | 160 |
| 2027 | 168 |
| 2028 | 176 |
| 2029 | 184 |
| 2030 | 189 |
| | 877 |

There were no significant changes compared to the previous year.

The employer's contributions to the plan assets will amount to approximately EUR 307 thousand in the next year (previous year: EUR 250 thousand).

In Germany, the weighted average term of the two defined benefit obligations for pensions is 13.8 years (previous year: 14.8 years) or 12.7 years (previous year: 13.6 years) respectively, while in Switzerland it is 15.5 years (previous year: 16.2 years).

Sensitivity analysis for benefit obligations

Sensitivity analyses are usually performed using the following parameters:

- Actuarial interest rate
- Salary trend
- Rate for pension progression
- Life expectancy

The existing benefit obligations of Einhell Germany AG are not linked to salary, making a calculation on the basis of the salary trend obsolete as the defined benefit obligations remain unchanged if the salary trend rises or falls

by 0.25%. The guaranteed adjustment of current benefits for existing pension obligations by 3% is fixed and not linked to the inflation rate. Therefore, a change in the rate for pension progression by +/-0.25% has no effect on the obligation, likewise rendering a sensitivity analysis obsolete as the DBO remains unchanged.

Therefore, the sensitivity analysis only refers to the actuarial interest rate and life expectancy, whereby the latter only applies to obligations regarding future pension payments as a longer life expectancy has no effect on capital commitments.

| in EURk | | 2025 |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|
| Einhell Germany AG | | |
| Actuarial interest rate +0.5% | 4.60% future beneficiaries, 4.60% pensioners | 2,827 |
| Actuarial interest rate -0.5% | 3.60% future beneficiaries, 3.60% pensioners | 3,237 |
| Life expectancy +1 year | | 3,151 |
| iSC GmbH | | |
| Actuarial interest rate +0.5% | 4.60% future beneficiaries, 4.60% pensioners | 66 |
| Actuarial interest rate -0.5% | 3.60% future beneficiaries, 3.60% pensioners | 68 |
| Life expectancy +1 year | | 66 |
| Einhell Schweiz AG | | |
| Actuarial interest rate +0.25 | | 3,364 |
| Actuarial interest rate -0.25 | | 3,632 |
| Salary trend +0.25 | | 3,516 |
| Salary trend -0.25 | | 3,470 |
| Life expectancy +1 year | | 3,544 |
| Life expectancy -1 year | | 3,443 |

| in EURk | | 2024 |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|
| Einhell Germany AG | | |
| Actuarial interest rate +0.5% | 3.95% future beneficiaries, 3.95% pensioners | 2,988 |
| Actuarial interest rate -0.5% | 2.95% future beneficiaries, 2.95% pensioners | 3,459 |
| Life expectancy +1 year | | 3,355 |
| iSC GmbH | | |
| Actuarial interest rate +0.5% | 3.95% future beneficiaries, 3.95% pensioners | 65 |
| Actuarial interest rate -0.5% | 2.95% future beneficiaries, 2.95% pensioners | 75 |
| Life expectancy +1 year | | 72 |
| Einhell Schweiz AG | | |
| Actuarial interest rate +0.25 | | 3,180 |
| Actuarial interest rate -0.25 | | 3,445 |
| Salary trend +0.25 | | 3,330 |
| Salary trend -0.25 | | 3,284 |
| Life expectancy +1 year | | 3,355 |
| Life expectancy -1 year | | 3,260 |

The sensitivity analyses are isolated analyses of the respective effects, while all other assumptions remain constant.

Risks

Risks from benefit obligations arise from the investment in plan assets. These risks might entail the requirement to pay additional capital into the plan assets to be able to meet current and future pension obligations.

Demographic/biometric risks

A large share of the benefit obligations pertains to life-long benefits and pensions for surviving dependants. Early retirement or longer benefit payments may lead to higher pension expenses and higher pension payments than previously anticipated.

The Einhell Group does not take any specific measures to balance out any potential risks that might arise. Given the overall amount of

commitments, pension obligations are no major risk for the Einhell Group, and therefore no further reinsurance is needed.

In addition to pension obligations, the following employee benefits exist:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Long-term employee benefits | 3,408 | 4,601 |
| Short-term employee benefits | 36,940 | 33,244 |

The long-term employee benefits include commitments by Einhell Germany AG towards some members of the Board of Directors, whose entitlements accrue on a pro-rata basis over the term of their office. The entitlements each become fully vested after a maximum period of 12 years. The amount of the entitlement is based on the annual salary plus the average bonus of the last three years. Payment is expected as from the date the employee leaves the company. The obligation is measured on the basis of the current business planning.

2.12 Provisions for other risks

| in EURk | Warranty and guarantees | Others | Total |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 Jan 25 | 13,737 | 8,504 | 22,241 |
| Utilisation | 3,822 | 2,361 | 6,183 |
| Reversals | 1,076 | 251 | 1,327 |
| Additions | 5,296 | 3,135 | 8,431 |
| Currency translation effects and other changes | -678 | -218 | -896 |
| 31 Dec 25 | 13,457 | 8,809 | 22,266 |

| in EURk | Warranty and guarantees | Others | Total |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------|
| 31 Dec 25 | | | |
| Non-current | 0 | 576 | 576 |
| Current | 13,457 | 8,233 | 21,690 |
| 31 Dec 24 | | | |
| Non-current | 0 | 504 | 504 |
| Current | 13,737 | 8,000 | 21,737 |

Miscellaneous other provisions mainly comprise provisions for agreements with customers as well as potential litigation risks. The interest effect from discounting non-current provisions with a remaining term of more than one year is immaterial.

The non-current provisions also include provisions of Einhell Italia for compensation payments for free sales agents.

2.13 Liabilities from debt capital

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Non-current | | |
| Loans, secured | 0 | 0 |
| Loans, unsecured | 33,005 | 87,621 |
| | 33,005 | 87,621 |

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Current | | |
| Loans and overdrafts, secured | 7,053 | 6,643 |
| Loans and overdrafts, unsecured | 55,112 | 4,616 |
| | 62,165 | 11,259 |
| thereof non-current loans maturing in the short term | 54,616 | 4,616 |
| thereof loans and overdrafts maturing in the short term | 7,549 | 6,643 |

Liabilities from debt capital are secured by collateral totalling EUR 15,958 thousand (previous year: EUR 18,995 thousand). This refers mainly to assets of the subsidiaries in Canada, Turkey and Vietnam that were furnished as security.

The Einhell Group has conventional lines of credit at its disposal that were only partially utilised in financial year 2025. Cash and cash equivalents, as well as equity, stood at very good levels in the reporting year.

In financial year 2018, Einhell Germany AG took out long-term loans of EUR 25 million from three different banks. The loans are subject to a subsidy programme provided by the German development bank KfW and have a term of 10 years. The first repayments were made in June 2020, the last are to be made at the end of March 2028. The loan agreements also contain a

financial covenant that must be met each year. This covenant refers to the interest cover ratio. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. The covenant was met in financial year 2025.

Einhell Germany AG took out promissory note loans totalling EUR 75 million in financial year 2021. The maturities are five years for a tranche of EUR 50 million and seven years for a tranche of EUR 25 million. The promissory note loans do not require any collateral or covenants and are due upon maturity. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components.

Einhell Germany AG took out a long-term loan in the amount of EUR 7.5 million in financial year 2023. The loan is granted in connection with a subsidy programme provided by KfW and has a term of six years. The first repayment was made in December 2024 and the last is due in September 2029. The loan is being used for the new office building in Landau. Einhell will receive repayment grants totalling a maximum of EUR 0.95 million if the building achieves the planned energy efficiency standards.

In this case, the repayment grants will reduce the term of the loan accordingly. The loan agreement also contains a financial covenant that must be met each year. This refers to the interest cover ratio. The interest rates are fixed and do not include any variable components. The covenant was met in financial year 2025.

At the end of the year, the carrying amount of the liabilities from debt capital subject to the financial covenants totalled EUR 8,005 thousand (previous year: EUR 12,621 thousand) for non-current liabilities and EUR 4,616 thousand (previous year: EUR 4,616 thousand) for current liabilities. The Group believes that there is no risk that the covenant will not be met in the future.

2.14 Non-derivative financial liabilities

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Non-current | | |
| Purchase price liabilities | 4,115 | 10,402 |
| Other | 329 | 348 |
| | 4,444 | 10,750 |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current | | |
| Customer compensation | 19,106 | 19,872 |
| Outstanding balances | 8,469 | 10,834 |
| Purchase price liabilities | 768 | 504 |
| Other | 6,999 | 5,792 |
| | 35,342 | 37,002 |

The purchase price liabilities break down as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Outillages King Canada Inc., | 4,115 | 7,528 |
| Einhell Polska Sp.z o.o. | 478 | 478 |
| Swisstec Sourcing Vietnam JSC | 290 | 104 |
| Einhell Finland OY | 0 | 105 |
| Surazinsano Co. , Ltd | 0 | 2,691 |
| | 4,883 | 10,906 |

2.15 Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities include repayment obligations from customer contracts amounting to EUR 355 thousand (previous year: EUR 799 thousand). These liabilities refer to the Group's obligation to take back delivered goods in the following year. The Group's right to reclaim goods, in turn, was recognised under "contract assets".

2.16 Derivative financial liabilities

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Non-current derivative financial instruments included in hedge accounting | 16,353 | 2,377 |
| Non-current financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss | 0 | 0 |
| | 16,353 | 2,377 |

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Current derivative financial instruments included in hedge accounting | 11,231 | 1,789 |
| Current financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss | 1,268 | 1,101 |
| | 12,499 | 2,890 |

Unrealised gains/losses from derivative financial instruments included in hedge accounting are taken directly to equity after deduction of deferred taxes.

2.17 Trade payables

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Non-current | 0 | 0 |
| Current | 200,228 | 266,867 |
| | 200,228 | 266,867 |

The Group has concluded a supply chain finance (SCF) agreement. Under this agreement, a bank undertakes to pay the participating supplier amounts for invoices owed by the Group and receives payment from the Group at a later date. The main purpose of this agreement is to enable efficient payment processing and to allow willing suppliers to receive payments from the bank before the due date of the invoice.

The agreements were concluded with HSBC and Deutsche Bank. To date, the supply chain finance model has only been implemented at the Chinese companies.

Supply chain liabilities in trade payables

| in EURk | 31.12.2025 | 01.01.2025 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Amount included in trade payables | 103,696 | 123,920 |
| of which already received by suppliers from the participating bank | 17,108 | 30,743 |

Payment due dates

| | 31.12.2025 | 01.01.2025 |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Liabilities that are part of the agreement | 120 days after invoice date | 120 days after invoice date |
| Liabilities that are not part of the agreement | 30-60 days after invoice date | 30-60 days after invoice date |

2.18 Lease liabilities

The adoption of IFRS 16 results in lease liabilities in the following amounts as at 31 December 2025:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Non-current | 11,529 | 12,910 |
| Current | 7,479 | 6,975 |
| | 19,008 | 19,885 |

2.19 Other non-financial liabilities

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Non-current | 2 | 3 |
| Current | 7,524 | 7,693 |
| | 7,526 | 7,696 |

Other non-financial liabilities mainly include other tax liabilities.

3. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

3.1 Revenue

The Einhell Group mainly generates revenue from selling manually operated, petrol-powered and electronic tools, electrical tool accessories, metal and plastic products for DIY, garden and leisure activities, and air-conditioning and heating products.

The Einhell Group only generates revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with IFRS 15.

For the Einhell Group, revenue is always recognised at a point in time. There are no

products and services for which revenue is recognised over a period of time.

63% of revenue (previous year: 63%) was contributed by the Tools segment, while the Garden & Leisure segment contributed 37% (previous year: 37%).

The geographic allocation of the below-stated revenue by segment is based on the registered office of the invoicing party.

The distribution companies are classified by region. The production and sourcing companies were allocated to a separate segment, irrespective of geographical location.

The division of the Einhell Group reflects its internal management and reporting structures.

Business activities of the Einhell Group focus exclusively on the distribution of goods.

Revenue by segment

| in EURk and % | 2025 | | 2024 | | Change | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 652,120 | 56.3 | 616,595 | 55.6 | 35,525 | 5.8 |
| Eastern Europe | 138,074 | 11.9 | 125,764 | 11.3 | 12,310 | 9.8 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 276,750 | 23.9 | 287,684 | 25.9 | -10,934 | -3.8 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 90,770 | 7.9 | 79,656 | 7.2 | 11,114 | 14.0 |
| Total | 1,157,714 | 100.0 | 1,109,699 | 100.0 | 48,015 | 4.3 |

3.2 Changes in inventories

The changes in inventories in 2025 amount to EUR -558 thousand (previous year: EUR 5,700 thousand).

Changes in inventories refer to Einhell Electro Machinery Technology Co. Ltd. (China) and EINHELL Operations Kft. (Hungary), which took up operations in 2024.

The companies produce chargers and batteries.

3.3 Other own work capitalised

Own work capitalised amounts to EUR 1,398 thousand in the reporting year (previous year EUR 1,591 thousand) and mainly refers to the development of own software solutions.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Finished products 1 January | 5,827 | 0 |
| Changes in inventories | -558 | 5,700 |
| Currency translation difference | -372 | 127 |
| Finished products 31 December | 4,897 | 5,827 |

3.4 Other operating income

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Income from the reversal of provisions | 1,327 | 1,102 |
| Commission income | 1,060 | 1,544 |
| Income from costs charged to suppliers (waste disposal, freight) | 438 | 445 |
| Income from the receipt of receivables that had been written off and from the reversal of the allowance for doubtful receivables | 248 | 772 |
| Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets | 250 | 231 |
| Income from damage compensation | 606 | 227 |
| Income from PV plant | 394 | 454 |
| Benefits in kind | 586 | 530 |
| Release of advertising subsidies | 827 | 960 |
| Income from the reversal of accruals from prior years | 1,853 | 969 |
| Reduction of earn-out liabilities | 120 | 2,016 |
| Income from letting and leasing | 126 | 172 |
| Income from subsidies | 334 | 171 |
| Other income | 2,416 | 3,310 |
| Total | 10,585 | 12,903 |

3.5 Cost of materials

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Expenses for raw materials and supplies and purchased goods | 659,763 | 657,609 |
| Expenses for purchased services | 167 | 166 |
| Total | 659,930 | 657,775 |

3.6 Personnel expenses

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Wages and salaries | 133,647 | 125,725 |
| Social security contributions | 14,412 | 13,134 |
| Employer contribution to pension insurance | 6,804 | 6,377 |
| Expenses for old-age pensions | 1,018 | 870 |
| Total | 155,881 | 146,106 |

Number of employees (annual average)

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 1,139 | 1,079 |
| Eastern Europe | 286 | 276 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 716 | 715 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 471 | 445 |
| Total | 2,612 | 2,515 |

3.7 Depreciation and amortisation

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Amortisation of intangible assets (without goodwill) | 5,083 | 3,244 |
| Goodwill impairment | 377 | 1,256 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 7,181 | 6,852 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets according to IFRS 16 | 8,132 | 8,766 |
| Total | 20,773 | 20,118 |

3.8 Other operating expenses

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Expenses for buildings including maintenance of fixed assets | 5,248 | 4,553 |
| Legal and consulting expenses | 8,239 | 8,420 |
| Expenses for external stock keeping | 23,455 | 16,399 |
| Expenses on freight outward | 37,347 | 35,257 |
| Advertising expenses | 83,257 | 76,063 |
| Costs for market entry and fees | 2,215 | 1,953 |
| Logistics costs | 3,481 | 3,001 |
| Commission expenses | 4,470 | 4,037 |
| Fleet expenses | 2,788 | 2,629 |
| Product-related technical expenses/service expenses | 2,098 | 2,579 |
| Additions to warranty and guarantee provisions/other provisions | 1,756 | 3,387 |
| Expenses for hardware and software as well as office equipment | 8,274 | 7,454 |
| Insurance expenses | 3,122 | 3,040 |
| Travel costs | 4,731 | 3,973 |
| Communication expenses | 933 | 921 |
| Fees and contributions | 2,500 | 2,246 |
| Waste disposal costs | 5,009 | 3,675 |
| Office supplies | 762 | 727 |
| Training and personnel development expenses | 627 | 495 |
| Other taxes | 1,398 | 1,764 |
| Share in administrative costs | 827 | 1,268 |
| Temporary workers | 3,060 | 1,824 |
| Expenses associated with deconsolidation | 0 | 940 |
| Expenses for hyperinflation | 4,699 | 6,832 |
| Expenses from purchase price adjustments | 216 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous other operating expenses | 9,904 | 8,966 |
| Total | 220,416 | 202,403 |

3.9 Financial result

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Interest income | 1,758 | 2,764 |
| Interest expenses | -3,614 | -4,401 |
| Expenses/income from currency translation/hedging | -1,840 | -1,100 |
| Financial result | -3,696 | -2,737 |
| thereof expenses/income from derivatives not subject to hedge accounting | -3,959 | -2,188 |

3.10 Income taxes

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Actual tax expenses | 32,043 | 34,781 |
| Deferred taxes | -300 | -624 |
| Total | 31,743 | 34,157 |

In measuring a capitalised asset for future tax relief, the probability of recovery of the anticipated tax relief is also taken into account. Deferred taxes for hedge accounting and securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are only recognised in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax assets on such changes in the fair value amount to EUR 6,960 thousand (previous year: EUR -28 thousand), while the corresponding deferred tax liabilities come out to EUR -6 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,406 thousand).

In order to implement Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union, Germany has passed the "Mindeststeuergesetz" (Minimum Tax Act, OECD Pillar-II). Other countries in which Einhell Germany AG operates, particularly in the European Union, have also enacted or are in the process of enacting similar legislation to ensure a global minimum level of taxation. The Einhell Group falls within the scope of the Minimum Tax Act due to consolidated revenue of more than EUR 750 million in the preceding financial years.

For the 2025 reporting year, the application of the Minimum Tax Act and comparable foreign minimum tax laws resulted in an additional tax expense totalling EUR 324 thousand, which is reported under the "Income taxes" line item. This

tax burden is mainly carried by the jurisdictions of Bosnia and Hong Kong. In accordance with IAS 12.4A, no deferred taxes are recognised in connection with the global minimum taxation.

The subsidiaries capitalised deferred taxes from loss carryforwards of EUR 3,207 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,973 thousand). Loss carryforwards that are classified as non-recoverable, because either no profit is expected or they cannot be carried forward, are not included in the calculation of deferred tax assets. In 2025, no deferred taxes were recognised for loss carryforwards of EUR 24,960 thousand (previous year: EUR 16,524 thousand).

The temporary differences between the IFRS carrying amounts of interests in subsidiaries and the tax-related values of such interests (so-called outside basis differences) that could result in deferred tax liabilities amount to EUR 7,478 thousand as at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 7,680 thousand) and did not give rise to the recognition of deferred taxes as the Einhell Group is able to control their reversal and they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The reconciliation of the income tax amount with the theoretical amount that would have been applicable if the relevant tax rate in the Company's country of domicile had been applied, is as follows:

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Expected tax expenses | 32,374 | 29,544 |
| Tax expenses/income from intra-Group income/expenses | 189 | 189 |
| Goodwill impairment | 113 | 377 |
| Other non-tax-deductible expenses | 3,470 | 3,114 |
| Differing foreign tax rates | -4,356 | -3,214 |
| Tax-free income | -115 | 975 |
| Current losses without deferred taxes/utilisation of loss carryforwards without deferred taxes | 663 | 479 |
| Changes in loss carryforwards | -265 | 817 |
| Taxes of previous years | 439 | 1,876 |
| Tax-deductible amounts recognised in other comprehensive income | -769 | 0 |
| Reported tax expenses | 31,743 | 34,157 |

The table shows the reconciliation of tax expenses anticipated in the financial year with the respective reported tax expenses. The anticipated tax expense is calculated by multiplying earnings before taxes with the domestic total tax rate applicable in the financial year of 30.0% (previous year: 30.0%).

3.11 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the earnings share of Einhell Germany AG's shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary and preference shares outstanding in the financial year.

In 2025 and 2024, there were no dilution effects on the number of shares. Therefore, diluted earnings per share equal the basic earnings per share.

The articles of association of Einhell Germany AG stipulate that preference shareholders are entitled to a dividend that is EUR 0.02 higher than the dividend paid out to the holders of ordinary shares.

| Number of shares or in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Ordinary shares basic/diluted | 6,283,200 | 6,283,200 |
| Preference shares basic/diluted | 5,040,000 | 5,040,000 |
| Earnings after tax | 76,171 | 64,324 |
| Non-controlling interests | -289 | -746 |
| Earnings after tax and non-controlling interests | 76,460 | 65,070 |
| thereof earnings attributable to ordinary shares basic/diluted | 42,371 | 36,051 |
| thereof earnings attributable to preference shares basic/diluted | 34,089 | 29,019 |
| Earnings per ordinary share basic/diluted | 6.74 | 5.74 |
| Earnings per preference share basic/diluted | 6.76 | 5.76 |

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

The allocation of distribution companies to the individual regions is based on the relevant Group company's registered office. Companies regarded as homogenous based on their company structure, sales market and customer structure were bundled in segments. The

production and sourcing companies were allocated to a separate segment.

Internal reporting reflects these structures and is presented to the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board on a regular basis.

The reconciliation item almost exclusively comprises consolidation effects.

| 2025 in EURk | Revenue by invoicing party | Revenue by invoice recipient | EBT | Depreciation and amortisation |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 652,120 | 723,297 | 65,493 | 10,170 |
| Eastern Europe | 138,074 | 145,550 | 8,511 | 1,409 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 276,750 | 288,867 | 21,878 | 6,614 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 90,770 | 0 | 8,224 | 2,580 |
| Reconciliation | 0 | 0 | 3,808 | 0 |
| Einhell Group | 1,157,714 | 1,157,714 | 107,914 | 20,773 |

The Western Europe incl. D/A/CH segment achieved a strong performance. The companies in Germany generated revenue of EUR 399,044 thousand. The companies with the strongest revenue in this segment besides the German companies are Einhell SAS (France) with revenue of EUR 64,619 thousand, Einhell Italia s.r.l. with EUR 40,149 thousand, Einhell UK Ltd. with EUR 40,790 thousand and Comercial Einhell S.A. (Spain) with EUR 38,641 thousand.

The strongest companies in the Eastern Europe segment in terms of revenue were the subsidiaries in Turkey (EUR 36,739 thousand), Croatia (EUR 19,231 thousand) and Poland (EUR 19,115 thousand). The subsidiary in Poland achieved an increase in revenue of EUR 5,762 thousand (+43%) compared to the same period of the previous year. The increase is attributable to higher sales with the DIY retail chain OBI and new international listings with Leroy Merlin.

Revenue in the Overseas and Other Countries segment was generated primarily by the subsidiaries in South America, Australia and Canada. The largest contribution to revenue and earnings was made by Einhell Australia Pty Ltd. with revenue of EUR 201,260 thousand, mostly generated in Australia. Revenue in the Production and Sourcing Companies segment is largely generated by the sourcing companies in Hong Kong (EUR 78,304 thousand). This refers to FOB revenues (direct sales) with third parties.

Two customers accounted for more than 10% each of the Einhell Group's revenue in financial year 2025. One of these customers accounts for revenue of EUR 190,659 thousand, which is allocated to the Overseas and Other Countries segment. Another customer accounts for revenue of EUR 201,858 thousand, which is allocated to all of the different segments.

| 2025 in EURk | Financial result | Interest income | Interest expenses | Non-current assets (excl. deferred tax assets) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 1,392 | 10,511 | -6,107 | 85,529 |
| Eastern Europe | -6,372 | 547 | -6,831 | 13,675 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | -1,275 | 2,090 | -2,889 | 30,659 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | -91 | 1,630 | -769 | 18,033 |
| Reconciliation | 2,650 | -13,020 | 12,982 | 0 |
| Einhell Group | -3,696 | 1,758 | -3,614 | 147,896 |

The share of non-current assets pertaining to Germany is EUR 73,305 thousand. The countries with the highest other assets are China with

EUR 13,496 thousand, Australia with EUR 11,825 thousand and Canada with EUR 10,456 thousand.

| 2025 in EURk | Inventories | Depreciation of inventories |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 282,311 | 8,021 |
| Eastern Europe | 59,518 | 1,039 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 97,298 | 5,298 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 32,803 | 37 |
| Reconciliation | -20,881 | 0 |
| Einhell Group | 451,049 | 14,395 |

| 2024 in EURk | Revenue by invoicing party | Revenue by invoice recipient | EBT | Depreciation and amortisation |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 616,595 | 676,576 | 54,463 | 8,865 |
| Eastern Europe | 125,764 | 133,588 | 11,456 | 1,093 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 287,684 | 299,535 | 29,234 | 6,347 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 79,656 | 0 | 9,255 | 3,813 |
| Reconciliation | 0 | 0 | -5,927 | 0 |
| Einhell Group | 1,109,699 | 1,109,699 | 98,481 | 20,118 |

The Western Europe incl. D/A/CH segment achieved a strong performance. The companies in Germany generated revenue of EUR 389,792 thousand. The companies with the strongest revenue in this segment besides the German companies are Einhell SAS (France) with

revenue of EUR 61,447 thousand, Einhell Italia s.r.l. with EUR 35,965 thousand, Einhell UK Ltd. with EUR 35,277 thousand and Comercial Einhell S.A. (Spain) with EUR 32,439 thousand.

The strongest companies in the Eastern Europe segment in terms of revenue were the

subsidiaries in Turkey (EUR 37,840 thousand) and Croatia (EUR 16,643 thousand).

Revenue in the Overseas and Other Countries segment was generated primarily by the subsidiaries in South America, Australia and Canada. The largest contribution to revenue and earnings was made by Einhell Australia Pty Ltd. with revenue of EUR 197,527 thousand, mostly generated in Australia. Revenue in the Production and Sourcing Companies segment is largely generated by the sourcing companies in

Hong Kong (EUR 71,123 thousand). This refers to FOB revenues (direct sales) with third parties.

Two customers accounted for more than 10% each of the Einhell Group's revenue in financial year 2024. One of these customers accounts for revenue of EUR 186,902 thousand, which is allocated to the Overseas and Other Countries segment. Revenue of EUR 191,151 thousand was generated with another customer; this is allocated to all of the different segments.

| 2024 in EURk | Financial result | Interest income | Interest expenses | Non-current assets (excl. deferred tax assets) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 2,546 | 10,353 | -6,305 | 82,981 |
| Eastern Europe | -5,043 | 716 | -5,656 | 13,395 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | -1,873 | 3,283 | -4,780 | 36,575 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 1,819 | 1,410 | -676 | 14,709 |
| Reconciliation | -186 | -12,999 | 13,016 | 0 |
| Einhell Group | -2,737 | 2,763 | -4,401 | 147,660 |

The share of non-current assets pertaining to Germany is EUR 70,804 thousand. The countries with the highest other assets are Canada with

EUR 12,852 thousand, Australia with EUR 12,897 thousand and China with EUR 10,761 thousand.

| 2024 in EURk | Inventories | Depreciation of inventories |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Western Europe incl. D/A/CH | 292,816 | 7,307 |
| Eastern Europe | 61,297 | 470 |
| Overseas and Other Countries | 83,811 | 674 |
| Production and Sourcing Companies | 38,470 | 27 |
| Reconciliation | -20,760 | 0 |
| Einhell Group | 455,634 | 8,478 |

5. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The consolidated statement of cash flows shows the development of cash flows by inflows and outflows in connection with operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash and non-cash changes in liabilities from debt capital:

| 2025 in EURk | Liabilities to banks | Lease liabilities | Liabilities from debt capital |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 January | 98,880 | 19,885 | 118,765 |
| Cash changes | -2,439 | -8,005 | -10,444 |
| Non-cash changes | 0 | 8,377 | 8,377 |
| Changes from currency translation | -1,271 | -1,249 | -2,520 |
| Changes in basis of consolidation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 December | 95,170 | 19,008 | 114,178 |

| 2024 in EURk | Liabilities to banks | Lease liabilities | Liabilities from debt capital |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 January | 109,076 | 18,227 | 127,303 |
| Cash changes | -9,428 | -8,479 | -17,907 |
| Non-cash changes | 0 | 9,703 | 9,703 |
| Changes from currency translation | -310 | 434 | 124 |
| Changes in basis of consolidation | -458 | 0 | -458 |
| 31 December | 98,880 | 19,885 | 118,765 |

6. RISK REPORT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

6.1 Financial risk management

The Einhell Group operates internationally and is thus exposed to market risks from changes to interest rates (section 6.3 Interest risks) and exchange rates (section 6.5 Foreign currency risks). The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage these risks. The guidelines used for managing the associated risks are implemented with the approval of the Board of Directors by a central treasury department working in close cooperation with the Group companies. The Einhell Group monitors the current market environment to assess these risks.

We do not see any additional need for impairment on non-financial assets because of climate or environmental effects as there is no dependence in this respect.

6.2 Default risk

Default risks arise from cash and cash equivalents and contractual cash flows from debt instruments that are recognised at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. We do not expect any material default risks from these items in the statement of financial position. The carrying amount is the maximum default risk.

Derivatives are acquired from reputable financial institutions; therefore, the Group expects that the maximum default risk from derivatives is covered by their positive market value.

The Einhell Group's most significant exposure to default risks refers to its creditor relationships with wholesale and retail customers (outstanding trade receivables).

Risk management

To minimise the supplier default risk, the procurement and project management teams work with the finance department to develop joint hedging concepts that are constantly validated and improved whenever required.

Einhell's corporate policy is to minimise default risk from customer receivables by using instruments that are customary in international

practice. These help Einhell evaluate the default risks of the ordering company for each order based on the relevant economic situation. To counter the risks associated with new customers and high-risk countries in particular, Einhell sometimes uses letters of credit. In the offer phase, the sales and finance departments jointly decide on what collateral is required and adjust these requirements when the orders are placed. Einhell also uses external information from banks and credit agencies to support the risk assessment process whenever this is expedient.

The maximum default risk corresponds to the carrying amount of the receivables. Trade receivables pertain to DIY chains, specialist retailers and discounters and amount to EUR 187,661 thousand (previous year: EUR 175,841 thousand). In financial year 2025, there were no significant receivables for which new terms of payment were agreed. The payment terms vary from country to country and range from 30 to 180 days.

Collateral

For some trade receivables, the Group may request collateral in the form of sureties or letters of credit, which the Group can rely on under the terms of the contract if the contracting party defaults on its payment.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group classifies each receivable in terms of its default risk.

| in EURk | Default risk categories | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| Trade receivables | 1 | 188,202 | 180,798 |
| Trade receivables with impaired creditworthiness | 2 | 2,113 | 2,496 |

Impairments of trade receivables are always measured at the amount of the expected credit loss over the term of the contract. In order to determine the expected credit loss, the receivables are allocated to different bands that reflect the time they have been past due.

Whenever this is required, the rates thus determined are multiplied by scaling factors in order to account for the differences between economic conditions.

When estimating expected credit losses, the Group takes into account appropriate and reliable information that is relevant and available without any unreasonable effort or cost. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analyses based on the Group's past experience and well-founded assessment, including forward-looking information.

The following table contains information on the default risk and the expected credit losses for trade receivables as at 31 December 2025.

| 2025 in EURk | Loss rate | Gross carrying amount | Impairment | Credit- worthiness impaired |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Low risk | 0.07% | 176,649 | 121 | No |
| Medium risk | 2.83% | 3,029 | 86 | No |
| Below average | 3.91% | 8,524 | 334 | No |
| Loss | 100.00% | 2,113 | 2,113 | Yes |
| | | 190,315 | 2,654 | |

| 2024 in EURk | Loss rate | Gross carrying amount | Impairment | Credit- worthiness impaired |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Low risk | 0.05% | 168,210 | 91 | No |
| Medium risk | 1.56% | 4,644 | 73 | No |
| Below average | 4.47% | 7,944 | 355 | No |
| Loss | 100.00% | 2,496 | 2,496 | Yes |
| | | 183,294 | 3,015 | |

The maximum default risk corresponds to the carrying amount of the receivables. 87% (previous year: 87%) of total gross receivables are not yet due as at the reporting date.

The creditworthiness of trade receivables is deemed impaired if there are indications that they cannot be expected to be paid beyond any doubt. This is the case, for instance, if there are concrete signs of non-payment, such as insolvency.

The Group considers financial assets, save for trade receivables, to be in default if

- it is unlikely that the debtor will be able to pay its credit obligation in full to the Group

without the Group having recourse to measures such as the realisation of collateral (if any); or

- the financial asset is more than 360 days past due as, based on past experience, it is highly unlikely that the payment will be made.

6.3 Interest risk

The interest risk of the Einhell Group stems mainly from interest-bearing financial liabilities.

The existing KfW loan and the promissory note loan totalling EUR 87.6 million carry fixed interest rates. A promissory note loan of EUR 50 million is short-term. Of the remaining EUR 37.6 million, EUR 33.0 million is long-term and EUR 4.6 million is short-term. Group management decided not to hedge the interest risks of the short-term financing arrangements as key interest rates are expected to be lowered in 2026.

The Group is exposed to a cash flow risk from balance sheet items (cash and cash equivalents and liabilities from debt capital) that are subject to variable interest rates. A change in the market interest rate of 1% would have an effect on the interest result as at the reporting date of EUR 829 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,125 thousand).

6.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that a company will no longer be in a position to meet its financial obligations (such as repayment of financial liabilities or payment of orders). The Einhell Group limits this risk by using effective management of net working capital and cash and traditional credit lines from reputable banks. At the reporting date, the Group had approx. EUR 268.1 million in credit lines at its disposal for the operating business (previous year: EUR 280.7 million). The Group also keeps a constant eye on the financial markets for financing opportunities in order to secure the financial flexibility of the Einhell Group and limit excessive refinancing risks.

The following table shows all contractual payments as at 31 December 2025 for repayments, redemptions and interest for non-current financial liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position.

| 2025 in EURk | 2027 | 2028 – 2030 | 2031 ff. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Non-current liabilities to banks | 4,926 | 28,655 | 0 |
| Purchase price and other liabilities | 290 | 4,115 | 0 |
| Lease liabilities | 4,956 | 5,727 | 846 |

| 2024 in EURk | 2026 | 2027 – 2029 | 2030 ff. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Non-current liabilities to banks | 55,267 | 33,581 | 0 |
| Purchase price and other liabilities | 122 | 11,063 | 0 |
| Lease liabilities | 6,197 | 5,561 | 1,152 |

The risk associated with the cash flows shown in the table is limited to cash outflows. Trade payables and other financial liabilities result mainly from financing operating assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and from investments in working capital (such as inventories and trade receivables). These asset values are taken into account in the effective management of the total liquidity risk. Risk management was extended and strengthened by implementing a Group-wide, Excel-based risk management information system.

Current liabilities are not shown separately as they were paid in 2025 and the effect of discounting is immaterial. The payment obligations thus basically equal their carrying amounts.

Cash inflows and outflows from open foreign exchange contracts

| 2025 in EURk | Total | of which non-current |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cash inflows with positive market values | 356,957 | 85,115 |
| Cash outflows with positive market values | 351,870 | 84,927 |
| Cash inflows with negative market values | 859,678 | 443,305 |
| Cash outflows with negative market values | 889,237 | 460,471 |
| Total cash inflows | 1,216,635 | 528,420 |
| Total cash outflows | 1,241,107 | 545,398 |

| 2024 in EURk | Total | of which non-current |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Cash inflows with positive market values | 546,357 | 31,765 |
| Cash outflows with positive market values | 524,524 | 29,279 |
| Cash inflows with negative market values | 202,868 | 87,352 |
| Cash outflows with negative market values | 202,295 | 83,793 |
| Total cash inflows | 749,225 | 119,117 |
| Total cash outflows | 726,819 | 113,072 |

Sensitivities are shown in section 6.5 Foreign currency risk.

6.5 Foreign currency risk

Due to the international nature of its operations, the Einhell Group is exposed to currency risk. To manage and minimise this risk, the Einhell Group uses derivative financial instruments, which had remaining maturities of up to four years in the reporting year and up to three years in the previous year. The foreign currency risk management system of the Einhell Group has been successfully operated for several years.

Fluctuations in exchange rates can lead to undesirable and unpredictable earnings and cash flow volatility. This affects each company in the Einhell Group that trades with international partners in a currency that is not the functional currency (the relevant national currency). Within the Group, this applies in particular to procurement, which is usually denominated in USD or CNY. Einhell products, in contrast, are

mainly sold in the relevant national currency. Planned purchases in USD or CNY are mostly hedged, so there is no concentration of risk here.

Companies in the Einhell Group are forbidden to buy or sell foreign currencies for speculative purposes. Intra-Group financing or investments are, where possible, made in the relevant national currencies or using currency hedges via the parent company. The currency futures that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss mainly pertain to such currency hedges taken out by Einhell Germany AG to hedge internal loans.

The Group designates currency futures to hedge currency risk from procurement transactions and applies a hedging ratio of 1:1.

Given the short-term nature of the USD and CNY payment terms, the USD and CNY exposure from financial instruments pertains mainly to derivative financial instruments. A 10% change in the exchange rate would result in a pre-tax gain or loss of EUR 66,706 thousand or EUR -76,803 thousand, respectively, which would be recognised in other comprehensive income due to the application of cash flow hedge accounting.

Currency translation gains and losses are calculated on the basis of the exchange rates and the interest rates for the respective currency on the reporting date. This data is used to compute notional market values, which are then compared with the market values as at the reporting date.

| 2025 Currency in EURk | Change in exchange rate +10% | Change in exchange rate -10% |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CNY | -75,437 | 65,060 |
| USD | -1,438 | 1,735 |
| Other | 72 | -89 |
| Total effect | -76,803 | 66,706 |

| 2024 Currency in EURk | Change in exchange rate +10% | Change in exchange rate -10% |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CNY | -68,247 | 53,483 |
| USD | -1,438 | 1,729 |
| Other | 145 | -178 |
| Total effect | -69,540 | 55,034 |

The derivative financial instruments are only used to hedge the procurement of goods. A 10% change in exchange rates for derivative financial

instruments that are not shown under hedge accounting would result in pre-tax exchange rate gains or losses of EUR 1,762 thousand or EUR -2,857 thousand, respectively.

| 2025 Currency in EURk | Change in exchange rate +10% | Change in exchange rate -10% |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CNY | -7,570 | 7,515 |
| USD | 131 | -213 |
| Other | 4,582 | -5,540 |
| Total effect | -2,857 | 1,762 |

| 2024 Currency in EURk | Change in exchange rate +10% | Change in exchange rate -10% |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CNY | -8,947 | 10,237 |
| USD | -716 | 809 |
| Other | 2,398 | -2,934 |
| Total effect | -7,265 | 8,112 |

The nominal volume of derivative financial instruments is equivalent to the total of gross purchase price and sales price amounts (not offset against each other) agreed between the parties and is therefore not a reliable indicator for Group risk from the use of derivative financial instruments. Risks and opportunities are reflected in the market value, which is equivalent to the cash value of the derivative financial instruments at the reporting date.

Positive and negative market values of derivative financial instruments

| 2025 in EURk | Gross amount shown | Offsetting amount | Net amount shown |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Derivatives with positive market values | 4,887 | 0 | 4,887 |
| Derivatives with negative market values | 28,851 | 0 | 28,851 |

| 2024 in EURk | Gross amount | Offsetting amount | Net amount |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Derivatives with positive market values | 16,278 | 0 | 16,278 |
| Derivatives with negative market values | 5,267 | 0 | 5,267 |

The table shows the potential effects of the offsetting of financial assets and financial

liabilities that are based on legally enforceable master netting arrangements or similar contracts. Einhell may only offset financial assets and financial liabilities as per IAS 32 if it has a legal right of set-off and Einhell actually intends to settle on a net basis.

Financial instruments with a positive market value from cash flow hedge

| in EURk | Nominal volume | | Market value | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Long-term currency futures | 85,115 | 31,764 | 803 | 1,388 |
| Short-term currency futures | 211,761 | 387,935 | 3,668 | 12,720 |
| | 296,876 | 419,699 | 4,471 | 14,108 |

Financial instruments with a negative market value from cash flow hedge

| in EURk | Nominal volume | | Market value | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Long-term currency futures | 443,291 | 87,352 | 16,353 | 2,377 |
| Short-term currency futures | 340,488 | 81,744 | 11,231 | 1,789 |
| | 783,779 | 169,096 | 27,584 | 4,166 |

The underlying transactions refer to contracted and planned purchases. Most of the cash flows are expected within a period of 24 months and are recognised in the acquisition cost of inventories. Ineffectiveness resulting from cash flow hedges is immaterial to hedge accounting due to the short-term nature of the hedge transactions. The main reasons for ineffectiveness of these hedging relationships are:

- the effect of counterparty and Group credit risk on the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts, which is not reflected in the change in fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates;
- changes in the timing of hedged transactions.

The changes in the reserve for cash flow hedges are illustrated in the statement of changes in equity.

Cash flow hedging

The Group mainly controls and monitors market risks through its operating business activities and uses derivative financial instruments whenever required.

The Group held the following instruments to hedge against currency translation risks as at 31 December 2025:

| 2025 | Maturity | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Hedge against material currency translation risks | Up to one year | More than one year |
| Currency futures | | |
| Net risk in EURk | 452,974 | 473,147 |
| | | |
| Hedge against material currency translation risks | Delta reporting date rate vs. hedging rate in % | |
| CNY | -3% to 6% | -1% to 7% |
| USD | -10% to 2% | -2% |
| AUD | 0% | |

| 2024 | Maturity | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Hedge against material currency translation risks | Up to one year | More than one year |
| Currency futures | | |
| Net risk in EURk | 514,569 | 119,117 |
| | | |
| Hedge against material currency translation risks | Delta reporting date rate vs. hedging rate in % | |
| CNY | -8% to 3% | -8% to -3% |
| USD | -11% to 7% | 0% |
| GBP | -1% to 0% | |

6.6 Market values and carrying amounts of financial instruments

Pursuant to IFRS 9, financial instruments (assets and liabilities) are allocated to different measurement categories. The allocation to a particular measurement category determines whether the financial instrument is measured at its fair value. The following table shows the carrying amount and fair value for the individual categories and the measurement category in the statement of financial position. The fair values are provided by banks or determined on the basis of generally accepted measurement models. The initial recognition parameters used in these models are the relevant observable

market prices at the reporting date, such as volatilities and forward rates, and interest rates. For current assets and liabilities, the carrying amounts provide a good indication of the fair value.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include any information on the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that were not measured at fair value if the carrying amount provides an appropriate approximation to the fair value.

| 2025 | CARRYING AMOUNT | | | | | | FAIR VALUE | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| in EURk | Measurement at FVTPL is mandatory – others | Contingent consideration at fair value | Fair value – hedging instruments | Financial assets at amortised cost | FVOCI – equity instruments | Other financial liabilities | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Financial assets measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currency futures for hedging purposes | | | 4,471 | | | | 4,471 | | 4,471 | | 4,471 |
| Hedging derivatives not subject to hedge accounting | 416 | | | | | | 416 | | 416 | | 416 |
| Non-derivative financial assets | | | | | 679 | | 679 | | 679 | | 679 |
| | 416 | 0 | 4,471 | 0 | 679 | 0 | 5,566 | 0 | 5,566 | 0 | 5,566 |
| Financial assets not measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade receivables | | | | 187,661 | | | 187,661 | | | | |
| Non-derivative financial assets | | | | 4,824 | | | 4,824 | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | | | 90,440 | | | 90,440 | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 282,925 | 0 | 0 | 282,925 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currency futures for hedging purposes | | | 27,584 | | | | 27,584 | | 27,584 | | 27,584 |
| Hedging derivatives not subject to hedge accounting | 1,268 | | | | | | 1,268 | | 1,268 | | 1,268 |
| Contingent consideration | | 290 | | | | | 290 | | | 290 | 290 |
| | 1,268 | 290 | 27,584 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,142 | 0 | 28,852 | 290 | 29,142 |
| Financial liabilities not measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans and overdrafts (secured, unsecured) | | | | | | 95,170 | 95,170 | | 91,399 | | 91,399 |
| Trade payables | | | | | | 200,228 | 200,228 | | | | |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities (without consideration) | | | | | | 39,496 | 39,496 | | 39,198 | | 39,198 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 334,894 | 334,894 | 0 | 130,597 | 0 | 130,597 |

| 2024 | CARRYING AMOUNT | | | | | | FAIR VALUE | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| in EURk | Measurement at FVTPL is mandatory – others | Contingent consideration at fair value | Fair value – hedging instruments | Financial assets at amortised cost | FVOCI – equity instruments | Other financial liabilities | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Financial assets measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currency futures for hedging purposes | | | 14,108 | | | | 14,108 | | 14,108 | | 14,108 |
| Hedging derivatives not subject to hedge accounting | 2,170 | | | | | | 2,170 | | 2,170 | | 2,170 |
| Non-derivative financial assets | | | | | 664 | | 664 | | 664 | | 664 |
| | 2,170 | 0 | 14,108 | 0 | 664 | 0 | 16,942 | 0 | 16,942 | 0 | 16,942 |
| Financial assets not measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade receivables | | | | 175,841 | | | 175,841 | | | | |
| Non-derivative financial assets | | | | 5,558 | | | 5,558 | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | | | 119,102 | | | 119,102 | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300,501 | 0 | 0 | 300,501 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currency futures for hedging purposes | | | 4,167 | | | | 4,167 | | 4,167 | | 4,167 |
| Hedging derivatives not subject to hedge accounting | 1,101 | | | | | | 1,101 | | 1,101 | | 1,101 |
| Contingent consideration | | 209 | | | | | 209 | | | 209 | 209 |
| | 1,101 | 209 | 4,167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,477 | 0 | 5,268 | 209 | 5,477 |
| Financial liabilities not measured at fair value | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans and overdrafts (secured, unsecured) | | | | | | 98,880 | 98,880 | | 91,621 | | 91,621 |
| Trade payables | | | | | | 266,867 | 266,867 | | | | |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities (without consideration) | | | | | | 47,543 | 47,543 | | 45,989 | | 45,989 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 413,290 | 413,290 | 0 | 137,610 | 0 | 137,610 |

Net gains and net losses from financial instruments include measurement results, expenses from impairment, results from currency translation and interest, and any other effects on profit or loss in connection with financial instruments. The contingent consideration recognised at FVTPL item reflects the earnings effects from the earn-out liabilities of Einhell Finland Oy and Swisstec Sourcing Vietnam JSC.

Net gains and net losses from financial instruments

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Financial assets and liabilities for which measurement at FVTPL is mandatory | -3,959 | -2,188 |
| at amortised cost | 1,539 | -1,132 |
| Financial assets | -1,777 | 1,282 |
| of which interest result | 1,758 | 2,764 |
| Financial liabilities | 3,316 | -2,414 |
| of which interest result | -2,606 | -3,483 |
| Contingent consideration recognised at FVTPL | 81 | 1,740 |

Fair value measurement

a) Valuation techniques and material, unobservable input factors

The following table shows the valuation techniques that were used to measure Level 2 and Level 3 fair values as well as the material, unobservable input factors that were applied:

| FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Type | Valuation technique | Material, unobservable input factors | Relation between material, unobservable input factors and measurement at fair value |
| Contingent consideration | Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments, discounted for a risk-adjusted discount rate. | Forecast annual EBT as per the most recent adopted business planning (up to approx. EUR 435 thousand p.a.; previous year: EUR 2,005 thousand p.a.) multiplied by a contractually defined factor. | The estimated fair value would rise/fall if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the annual average revenue growth rate were higher/lower the EBIT margin were higher/lower the risk-related discount rate were lower/higher A change in the annual revenue growth rate automatically entails a change in EBT in the same direction. |
| Equity investments | Market comparison method: The valuation model is based on price quotes by brokers. Similar contracts are traded on an active market, and the price quotes reflect actual transactions for similar instruments. | N/A | N/A |

| | | | |
|------------------|--|-----|-----|
| Currency futures | Forward rate pricing: The fair value is determined by using forward rates quoted on the reporting date and net cash value calculations that are based on yield curves with strong creditworthiness in the corresponding currencies. | N/A | N/A |
|------------------|--|-----|-----|

| FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Type | Valuation technique | Material, unobservable input factors | Relation between material, unobservable input factors and measurement at fair value |
| Loans and overdrafts (secured, unsecured) | Discounted cash flows | N/A | N/A |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities (without contingent consideration) | Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments, discounted at a risk-adjusted discount rate. | Forecast annual EBT as per the most recent, adopted business planning multiplied by a contractually defined factor. | The estimated fair value would rise/fall if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the annual average revenue growth rate were higher/lower • the EBT margin were higher/lower • the risk-related discount rate were lower/higher A change in the annual revenue growth rate automatically entails a change in EBT in the same direction. |

b) Reclassifications between Level 1 and Level 2

In 2024 and 2025, no reclassifications were performed in either direction.

c) Level 3 fair value measurements

There were no reclassifications from or to level 3.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements:

| Contingent consideration in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1 January | 209 | 2,673 |
| Einhell Finland Oy | | |
| Earnout payment Einhell Finland Oy | 0 | -10 |
| Adjustment of earnout liability | -105 | -229 |
| Swisstec Sourcing Vietnam JSC | | |
| Addition to earnout liability | 198 | 0 |
| Earnout payment Einhell Finland Oy | 0 | -714 |
| Adjustment of earnout liability | 3 | -1,102 |
| Loss recognised in borrowing expenses | -15 | 20 |
| Surazinsano Co., Ltd. | | |
| Adjustment of earnout liability | 0 | -429 |
| 31 December | 290 | 209 |

7. OTHER NOTES

7.1 Lease contracts

The Einhell Group has only entered into lease contracts in which it is the lessee.

The Group rents primarily warehouses and office buildings. The term of the leases is based on the agreements in the lease contract. Depending on the contract, lease payments are renegotiated after expiration of definite terms in order to reflect market rents. Some lease contracts provide for additional rent payments based on changes in local price indices. Certain lease agreements prohibit the Group from entering into subleases.

The warehouse and office leases were mostly concluded as combined leases of land and buildings.

In addition, the Group leases vehicles and IT hardware with contractual terms of between one and five years.

For lease contracts that are either short term and/or refer to leases of low-value assets, the Group has not recognised any right-of-use assets or lease liabilities.

Additional information on the right-of-use assets recognised in the statement of financial position is provided in the statement of assets (see section 2.1 Changes in non-current assets). A maturity analysis of lease liabilities is provided in section 6.4 Liquidity risk.

Amounts recognised in the statement of income

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Lease contracts according to IFRS 16 | | |
| Interest expenses | 864 | 772 |
| Expenses for short-term leases | 141 | 20 |
| Expenses for leases of low-value assets | 186 | 0 |

Amounts recognised in the cash flow statement

| in EURk | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Total cash outflow for lease contracts | 9,195 | 9,271 |

Extension options

Some leases contain extension options that can be exercised by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable lease term. Wherever possible, the Group aims to include extension options when concluding new leases in order to ensure operational flexibility. The extension options are usually only exercisable by the Group and not by the lessor. The Group assesses on the commencement date whether the exercise of extension options is reasonably certain. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain that an extension option will be exercised if a significant event or significant change in circumstances occurs.

The Group has recognised potential future lease payments as lease liabilities, provided that the extension options are likely to be exercised.

7.2 Other financial obligations

The other financial obligations from orders outstanding amounted to EUR 131,266 thousand as at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 192,830 thousand).

7.3 Corporate Governance Code

The Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board of Einhell Germany AG have made the declaration of compliance prescribed by Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) and made this permanently available to shareholders on the Group's website at www.einhell.com.

7.4 Related party disclosures

On 24 October 2002, Thannhuber AG, Landau a. d. Isar, submitted a notification pursuant to Section 21 (1) of the Securities Trading Act (WpHG) that its share of voting rights in Einhell Germany AG had exceeded the 75% threshold on 13 October 2002. Thannhuber AG is therefore the controlling shareholder of Einhell

Germany AG. The following shareholdings and interlocking directorships exist between Thannhuber AG and Einhell Germany AG:

- Philipp Thannhuber (Deputy Chairperson of the Supervisory Board of Einhell Germany AG) is a shareholder and member of the board of Thannhuber AG.
- Dr. Markus Thannhuber (member of the Board of Directors of Einhell Germany AG) is a shareholder and chairman of the supervisory board of Thannhuber AG.

In financial year 2025, Philipp Thannhuber and Dr. Markus Thannhuber received remuneration for their activities in the corporate bodies of Einhell Germany AG.

Other related parties are members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors of Einhell Germany AG.

The transactions of Group companies with the related parties are, without exception, related to the ordinary business activities of the parties involved and were concluded at arm's length conditions, i.e. conditions that are also granted to other third-party manufacturers.

A report pursuant to Section 312 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) was prepared on Einhell Germany AG's relationships with affiliated companies, which is concluded with the following statement: "During the period under review, Einhell Germany AG did not enter into any legal transactions with Thannhuber AG, or in the interest or at the request of Thannhuber AG, and did not take or refrain from taking any measures that would have disadvantaged Einhell Germany AG."

7.5 Remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board

Remuneration of key management personnel comprises:

| in EURk | LONG-TERM | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Non-performance based components | 0 | 0 |
| Performance-based components | 0 | 0 |
| Increase (previous year: decrease) in other entitlements | 468 | -398 |
| | 468 | -398 |

| in EURk | SHORT-TERM | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Non-performance based components | 1,581 | 1,458 |
| Performance-based components | 13,450 | 12,034 |
| Increase in other entitlements | 0 | 0 |
| | 15,031 | 13,492 |

The additions to pension provisions amount to EUR 80 thousand (previous year: EUR 88 thousand). The final balance of the defined benefit obligations for active members of the Board of Directors amounts to EUR 1,463 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,534 thousand).

Members of the Board of Directors receive fixed and performance-based variable remuneration of a short-term nature. The performance-based components depend on consolidated net profit, segment earnings in the previous financial year, growth of Group assets and personal targets. The members of the Board of Directors hold shares in Einhell Germany AG.

Pension provisions for this group of individuals totalling EUR 13,435 thousand (previous year: EUR 13,633 thousand) were recognised in liabilities. EUR 2,328 thousand thereof (previous year: EUR 3,707 thousand) refer to commitments by Einhell Germany AG towards some members of the Board of Directors, whose claims accrue on

a pro-rata basis over the term of their office. The entitlements each become fully vested after a maximum period of 12 years.

Pension provisions of EUR 1,255 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,353 thousand) were set aside for former members of the Board of Directors. Pension benefits in the amount of EUR 137 thousand (previous year: EUR 133 thousand) were paid out to former members of the Board of Directors during the year under review.

The total remuneration of the Supervisory Board amounted to EUR 498 thousand (previous year: EUR 224 thousand) in the past financial year.

No loans or share options or similar arrangements were granted to members of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board.

7.6 Auditor fees

Fees for the auditor Rödl Audit GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Nuremberg entered as expense amount to EUR 285 thousand in the year under review (previous year: EUR 345 thousand). The fees pertain to the audits of the annual accounts and the consolidated financial statements. Fees of EUR 13 thousand (previous year: EUR 12 thousand) were recognised for other services related to the audit of the system for compliance with requirements resulting from Section 20 (1) of the Securities Trading Act (WpHG). EUR 73 thousand was recognised for other services in 2025.

7.7 Events after the reporting date

From today's perspective, the armed conflict between the USA and Iran does not lead to any change in the Einhell Group's forecast. The Einhell Group is not directly affected by the conflict. The economic impact on the sales markets relevant to the Einhell Group is currently difficult to assess.

No further events took place after the reporting date that could have a significant impact on net assets, financial position and results of operations.

8. LIST OF SHAREHOLDINGS

| 31 December 2025 | Capital share in % | Equity in EURk | Net income in EURk |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| iSC GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar/Germany | 100.0 | 919 | -263 |
| Hansi Anhai Far East Ltd., Hong Kong/China | 100.0 | 3,477 | 2,613 |
| HAFE Trading Ltd., Hong Kong/China | 100.0 | 1,324 | -54 |
| Hans Einhell China (Chongqing) Co. Ltd., Chongqing/China | 100.0 | 4,351 | 66 |
| Hansi Anhai Youyang Import & Export Co. Ltd., Chongqing/China | 100.0 | 409 | 492 |
| Hans Einhell (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai/China | 100.0 | 5,207 | 1,900 |
| Einhell Österreich Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna/Austria | 100.0 | 3,390 | 2,316 |
| Einhell Portugal – Comércio Int., Lda., Arcozelo/Portugal | 100.0 | 8,360 | 1,530 |
| Einhell Nederland B.V., Breda/Netherlands | 100.0 | 1,261 | 77 |
| Einhell Italia s.r.l., Milan/Italy | 100.0 | 18,037 | 2,590 |
| Comercial Einhell S.A., Madrid/Spain | 100.0 | 15,039 | 3,629 |
| Einhell Polska Sp. z o.o., Wrocław/Poland | 100.0 | 6,251 | 589 |
| Einhell Hungaria Kft., Budapest/Hungary | 100.0 | 5,784 | 645 |
| Einhell Schweiz AG, Elsau/Switzerland | 100.0 | 6,828 | 2,189 |
| Einhell UK Ltd., Wirral/UK | 100.0 | 10,503 | 2,820 |
| Einhell Bulgaria OOD., Varna/Bulgaria | 67.0 | 1,149 | 365 |
| Einhell Croatia d.o.o., Sveti Križ Začretje/Croatia | 100.0 | 9,451 | 3,539 |
| Einhell BiH d.o.o., Vitez/Bosnia | 67.0 | 3,764 | 1,234 |
| Einhell d.o.o. Beograd, Belgrade/Serbia | 100.0 | 2,053 | 75 |
| Einhell Romania SRL, Judetul Ilfov/Romania | 100.0 | 2,322 | -768 |
| Svenska Einhell AB, Malmö/Sweden | 100.0 | 16 | -2 |
| Einhell Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H., Wels/Austria | 100.0 | 14,737 | 7,657 |
| Einhell Česká republika s.r.o. ¹² , Karlsbad/Czech Republic | 100.0 | 2,617 | 230 |
| Einhell Turkey Dis Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, Istanbul/Turkey | 100.0 | 10,068 | 403 |
| Einhell Hellas A.E., Athens/Greece | 100.0 | 2,669 | 172 |
| Einhell Chile S.A., Santiago/Chile | 100.0 | 9,794 | 929 |
| Einhell Nordic A/S, Risskov/Denmark | 86.0 | 52 | -2,074 |
| Einhell SAS, Villepinte/France | 100.0 | 20,870 | 4,820 |
| Einhell Argentina S.A., Buenos Aires/Argentina | 100.0 | 5,475 | -886 |
| Einhell Accessories GmbH ¹³ , Stuhr/Germany | 100.0 | 1,972 | -488 |
| Einhell LLC, Moskau/Russia | 100.0 | 8,779 | -403 |
| Hans Einhell Ukraine LLC, Kiev/Ukraine | 100.0 | 1,787 | 187 |
| Einhell Holding Australia Pty. Ltd., Melbourne/Australia | 100.0 | 24,346 | 22,801 |
| Einhell Australia Pty Ltd., Melbourne/Australia | 100.0 | 40,245 | 18,198 |
| ECOMmerce System GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar/Germany | 100.0 | 2,994 | 0 |

¹² previously Einhell Unicore s.r.o.

¹³ previously kwb Germany GmbH

| | | | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|
| ECommerce System s.r.o., Prague/Czech Republic | 90.0 | 122 | -95 |
| Einhell South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town/South Africa | 100.0 | 1,128 | -288 |
| Mould Star (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town/South Africa | 100.0 | 194 | -21 |
| Einhell Electro Machinery Technology Co. Ltd., Kunshan City/China | 100.0 | 14,852 | 2,393 |
| Einhell Latam S.A. ¹⁴ , Montevideo/Uruguay | 100.0 | 1,039 | 292 |
| Einhell US Holding Inc., Dover/USA | 100.0 | 92 | 0 |
| Einhell Canada Holding Ltd., Vancouver/Canada | 100.0 | 18,019 | -2 |
| Outillages King Canada Inc., Dorval/Canada | 66.7 | 16,862 | 572 |
| Einhell Finland Oy, Tampere/Finland | 100.0 | 1,252 | -748 |
| SE Tools Oy ¹⁵ , Tampere/Finland | 100.0 | 27 | -1 |
| Swisstec Sourcing Vietnam JSC, Thu Dau Mot, Binh Dong/Vietnam | 100.0 | 1,528 | 122 |
| EINHELL Operations Kft., Sormás/Hungary | 100.0 | 1,788 | -926 |
| Surazinsano Co., Ltd., Samutprakarn Province/Thailand | 66.7 | 6,102 | 26 |
| Einhell Uruguay S.A. ¹⁶ , Montevideo/Uruguay | 100.0 | -12 | -96 |
| Einhell Digital Greece I.K.E., Thermi, Thessaloniki/Greece | 51.0 | -1 | -26 |
| Einhell Latam S.A.S., Bogotá/Colombia | 100.0 | 20 | 14 |

Non-consolidated minority interest:

| | | | |
|--|------|-----|-----|
| Bavaria Stroy Tools GmbH, Almaty, Kazakhstan ¹⁷ | 40.0 | 103 | -85 |
|--|------|-----|-----|

The figures for equity and earnings correspond to the figures shown in the annual financial statements that are all uniformly prepared in accordance with IFRS. Equity figures in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate on the reporting date, while earnings figures are converted at the average rate.

¹⁴ previously Einhell Uruguay S.A.

¹⁵ previously Suomen Einhell OY

¹⁶ previously Itany S.A.

¹⁷ The figures for 2025 are preliminary and have not yet been audited.

9. CORPORATE BODIES

9.1 The Board of Directors

In financial year 2025, the Board of Directors of Einhell Germany AG comprised:

- **Andreas Kroiss, Linz/Austria (Chairman)**
Sales and distribution, procurement, marketing, product management and corporate strategy
- **Jan Teichert, Metten (until 31 December 2025)**
Finance and accounting, tax, legal, internal audit, controlling, investor relations, human resources, maintenance and sustainability
- **Dr. Markus Thannhuber, Landau a. d. Isar**
Technology, product development, quality control, supply chain management and production
- **Dr. Christoph Urban, Dingolfing**
IT, digitalisation and services

In the 2025 financial year, the Supervisory Board resolved to appoint Michael Brunner, authorised signatory of Einhell Germany AG, and Heinz Hoffmann, authorised signatory of Einhell Germany AG, as members of the Board of Directors of Einhell Germany AG, effective from 1 January 2026.

Mr. Brunner will be responsible for Finance going forward, and Mr. Hoffmann for International.

The appointments were each made for a period of three years and are related to the succession of Jan Teichert, who, after 23 years as Chief Financial Officer of Einhell Germany AG, chose not to extend his regularly expiring contract and stepped down from his board mandate on 31 December 2025.

Andreas Kroiss is Managing Director of KA-Invest GmbH, Linz.

Dr. Markus Thannhuber is the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Thannhuber AG, Landau an der Isar and Managing Director of MAPHITHA 2 GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar.

Dr. Markus Thannhuber is a member of the Supervisory Board (Verwaltungsrat) of Sparkasse Niederbayern-Mitte.

Dr. Christoph Urban is the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of VR-Bank Ostbayern Mitte eG, Straubing.

9.2 Supervisory Board

In financial year 2025, the Supervisory Board of Einhell Germany AG comprised:

Prof. Dr. Manfred Schwaiger, Gauting

Chairman

- Professor of Business Administration and Director of the Institute for Market-Oriented Management at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich
- Dean of Studies of the Faculty of Business Administration
- Member of the Advisory Board of Focus Real Estate GmbH, Munich

Philipp Thannhuber, Wallersdorf

Deputy Chairman

- Managing Director of Comedes GmbH, Wallersdorf
- Managing Director of WOTOX GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar
- Managing Director of MAPHITHA Verwaltungs GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar
- Managing Director of MAPHITHA 2 GmbH, Landau a. d. Isar

- Member of the Board of Directors of Thannhuber AG, Landau a. d. Isar

Maximilian Fritz, Wallersdorf - Haidlfing

Employee representative

- Chair of the works council

Landau a. d. Isar, 31 March 2026

Einhell Germany AG

The Board of Directors

Andreas Kroiss

Michael Brunner

Dr. Markus Thannhuber

Dr. Christoph Urban

Heinz Hoffmann

Unqualified Report by the Independent Auditor

To Einhell Germany AG, Landau a. d. Isar

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements prepared by Einhell Germany AG, Landau an der Isar, and its subsidiaries (the Group) comprising the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025 as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements including material information on the accounting policies applied. We further audited the combined management report of Einhell Germany AG, Landau an der Isar for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the components of the combined management report stated in the “Other information” section of our audit opinion.

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 IFRSs as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Sec. 315e (1) German Commercial Code (HGB) 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 group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group’s position.
- this combined management report is consistent in all material respects with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our audit opinion on the combined management report does not cover the contents of those parts of the combined management report that are included in the “Other information” section.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) Sentence 1 German Commercial Code (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 combined management report.

Basis for the opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report in accordance with Section 317 German Commercial Code (HGB) and the EU Audit Regulation (No 537/2014, hereinafter referred to as “EU Audit Regulation”) and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the 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 combined management report” section of our auditor’s report. We are independent of the Group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Art. 10 (2) f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Art. 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Key audit matter in the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Recoverability of goods

Reasons for definition as a key audit matter

Goods amounting to EUR 438.2 million are recognised in the inventories item of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025; this includes impairments in the amount of EUR 16.4 million. Merchandise therefore accounts for 46.6% of total assets. The value of goods, which are initially measured at acquisition cost (including ancillary costs of acquisition), must be adjusted if their expected net realisable value no longer meets the acquisition cost. Discretionary leeway must be exercised in order to determine the net realisable values that form the value ceiling. The net realisable value is based, in part, on forward-looking estimates regarding the amounts that are likely to be realised when selling the goods.

The risk in connection with the financial statements is that goods might be overvalued if the need to recognise impairments was not identified.

Our audit approach

Our audit activities comprised, as a first step, obtaining an understanding of the process steps and internal controls implemented for the calculation of the expected net realisable values. We selected the selling prices underlying the calculation of the net realisable value on the basis of sales prices prevailing directly after the reporting date. In addition to making a random selection, we also applied risk-based considerations in selecting the underlying selling prices. We also assessed the company's inventory coverage analyses and verified whether the value adjustments recognised are appropriate. We verified the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations for determining the net realisable value and for determining the impairment amounts for inventories based on a deliberately risk-oriented selection as well as a random selection.

Reference to related information

For the accounting and valuation methods applied in the financial year with regard to inventories, please refer to items "1.7 Accounting and valuation principles" and "2.5 Inventories" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as well as section "2.3 b) Management system" in the combined management report.

Other information

The legal representatives and the Supervisory Board are responsible for the other information. The other information section includes the following parts of the combined management report, the contents of which were not audited:

- the non-financial group statement, to which reference is made in Section "7. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)" in the group management report,
- the Group's combined corporate governance statement referred to in the section "Corporate Governance Statement" in the combined management report,
- non-mandatory information contained in the combined management report that is designated as unaudited.

The other information also includes

- the remuneration report pursuant to section 162 German Stock Corporation Act (AktG),
- the assurance pursuant to Section 297 (2) sentence 4 German Commercial Code (HGB) on the consolidated financial statements and the assurance pursuant to Section 315 (1) sentence 5 German Commercial Code (HGB) on the combined management report and
- the other parts of the annual report, with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements and the components of the combined management report the contents of which were audited, and our audit opinion.

The legal representatives and the Supervisory Board are responsible for the combined corporate governance statement and the remuneration report. The legal representatives are responsible for the other information.

Our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information referred to above and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, the audited contents of the combined management report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of the legal representatives and the Supervisory Board for the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report

The legal representatives are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the additional applicable requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) German Commercial Code (HGB), and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for such internal controls as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud (e.g. fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for the assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They are also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the continuation of the Group as a going concern. In addition, they have responsibility for accounting on the basis of the going concern principle, unless there is the intention to liquidate the Group or to discontinue operations or there is no realistic alternative.

The legal representatives are also responsible for preparing the combined management report, which as a whole provides an accurate picture of the Group's position, is consistent in all material respects with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German law and adequately depicts the opportunities and risks related to the future performance. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for the precautions and measures (systems) which they have deemed necessary to enable the preparation of a combined management report in accordance with German statutory requirements and to provide sufficient suitable evidence for the statements in the combined management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's accounting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report.

Responsibility of the statutory auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the combined management report as a whole provides an accurate picture of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the findings of our audit and German statutory provisions, and accurately depicts the opportunities and risks related to the future performance, and to issue an audit report that includes our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report.

Reasonable assurance represents a high degree of certainty, but no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 German Commercial Code (HGB) and the EU Audit Regulation as well as the German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the German Institute of Public Auditors (IDW) will always reveal a material misstatement. Misstatements may result from fraud or error and are considered material if it could reasonably be expected that they will, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions of addressees made on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and the combined management report.

During our audit we exercise professional judgement and due scepticism. Moreover,

- we identify and assess the risks of material misstatements arising from fraud or error in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report, plan and perform audit procedures in response to these risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to form the basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls;
- we obtain an understanding of the internal control system relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the combined management report that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of these systems;
- we express an opinion on the appropriateness of the accounting policies used by the legal representatives and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the legal representatives;
- we draw conclusions about the appropriateness of the going concern principle applied by the legal representatives and assess, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty in connection with events or circumstances that could raise significant doubts about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we come to the conclusion that there is material uncertainty, we are obliged to draw attention to the relevant information in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report in our audit report or, if this information is inadequate, to modify our auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or circumstances may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- we express an opinion on the presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, including the disclosures, and assess whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events such that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group in accordance with the IFRS applicable within the EU and the additional requirements of German law in accordance with Section 315e (1) German Commercial Code (HGB);
- we plan the audit of the consolidated financial statements and carry it out to obtain sufficient suitable audit evidence for the accounting information of the companies or business activities within the Group to enable us to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report. We are responsible for guiding, supervising and carrying out the audit tasks performed in connection with the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We have sole responsibility for our audit opinions;
- we assess the consistency of the combined management report with the consolidated financial statements, its compliance with the law and the picture it portrays of the Group's position;
- we carry out audit procedures on the forward-looking statements presented by the legal representatives in the combined management report. Based on sufficient, appropriate audit evidence, we retrace in particular the significant assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements made by the legal representatives and assess the appropriate derivation of the forward-looking statements from these assumptions. We do not issue a separate audit opinion on the forward-looking statements and the underlying assumptions. There is significant unavoidable risk that future events could differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

We discuss with those charged with governance issues subjects such as the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any material deficiencies in the internal control system that we identify during our audit.

We make a statement to those charged with governance that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements and discuss with them all relationships and other matters that can reasonably be expected to affect our independence, and, where relevant, discuss the measures taken and safeguards applied to remedy any threats to auditor independence.

From the matters that we discussed with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were most significant in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period under review and are therefore considered key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report, unless laws or other statutory provisions prohibit a public disclosure of such information.

Other statutory and regulatory requirements

Assurance report on the electronic reproductions of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report prepared for the purpose of disclosure in accordance with Section 317 (3a) German Commercial Code (HGB)

Audit opinion

We have performed an assurance engagement in accordance with Section 317 (3a) German Commercial Code (HGB) to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the electronic reproduction of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the file provided, i.e. Einhell_Germany_AG_KAuKLB_ESEF_2025-12-31.xbri

(SHA256-Hashwert:

74192cb16836e0ba33ea39288bec868a49ce0244f55bcea764d0ff031da70c5d), and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) German Commercial Code (HGB) for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance engagement only extends to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained in this reproduction nor any other information contained in the above-mentioned electronic file.

In our opinion, the reproduction of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report contained in the above-mentioned electronic file and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) German Commercial Code (HGB) for the electronic reporting format. We do not express any opinion on the information contained in this reproduction nor on any other information contained in the above-mentioned file beyond this reasonable assurance conclusion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying combined management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025 contained in the "Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report" above.

Basis for the audit opinion

We conducted our assessment of the reproduction of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report contained in the above-mentioned electronic file in accordance with Section 317 (3a) German Commercial Code (HGB) and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance in accordance with Section 317 (3a) German Commercial Code (HGB) on the Electronic Reproduction of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes (IDW PS 410 (06.2022)). Our responsibility in accordance with this standard is further described in the section "Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the ESEF documents". Our audit firm has applied the IDW Standard on Quality Management: Requirements for Quality Management in Audit Firms (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)).

Responsibility of the legal representatives and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF documents

The legal representatives of the company are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic reproduction of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 1 German Commercial Code (HGB) and for the markup of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 2 German Commercial Code (HGB).

In addition, the legal representatives of the company are responsible for the internal controls they consider necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) German Commercial Code (HGB) for the electronic reporting format, whether due to fraud or error.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the preparation process of the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility for the assessment of the ESEF documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) German Commercial Code (HGB), whether due to fraud or error. During our audit we exercise professional judgement and due scepticism. Moreover,

- we identify and assess the risks of material non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) German Commercial Code (HGB), whether due to fraud or error, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to form the basis for our assurance conclusion.
- we obtain an understanding of the internal control system relevant to the assessment of the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing a conclusion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- we evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. we check whether the electronic file provided containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the technical specification for this electronic file applicable on the reporting date.
- we evaluate whether the ESEF documents enable an XHTML reproduction with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report.
- we evaluate whether the markup of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with Articles 4 and 6 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 as amended on the reporting date provides an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML reproduction.

Other disclosures in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were appointed as statutory auditors of the consolidated financial statements by the Annual General Meeting on 4 July 2025. We received our mandate from the Supervisory Board on 29 October 2025. We have been continuously acting as statutory auditors of the consolidated financial statements of Einhell Germany AG, Landau an der Isar, since financial year 2020.

We state that the audit opinions contained in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Supervisory Board in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (audit report).

Other matters – use of the auditor's report

Our audit report should always be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report as well as the audited ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and combined management report converted into ESEF format, including the versions to be published in the company register, are merely electronic reproductions of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report, and do not replace them. The ESEF note and our audit opinion contained therein in particular may only be used in conjunction with the audited ESEF documentation provided in electronic form.

Responsible statutory auditor

The statutory auditor responsible for the audit is Jendrik Thies.

Nuremberg, 31 March 2026

Rödl Audit GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Luce
Wirtschaftsprüfer

Thies
Wirtschaftsprüfer



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