

STABILUS

1Q26

QUARTERLY STATEMENT Q1 FY2026



STABILUS Q1 2026 AT A GLANCE


€291 MILLION
Revenue

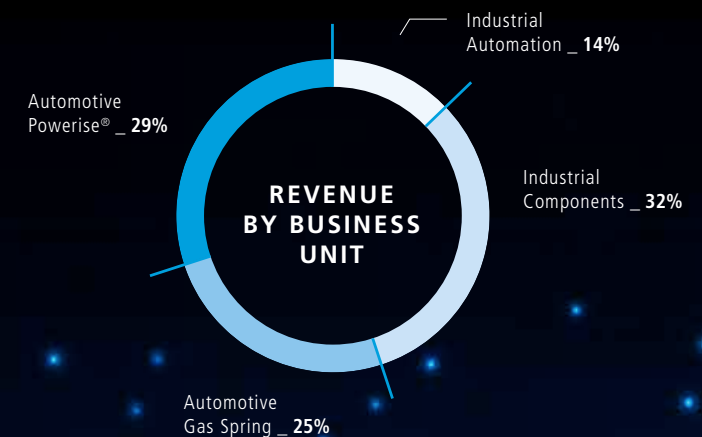
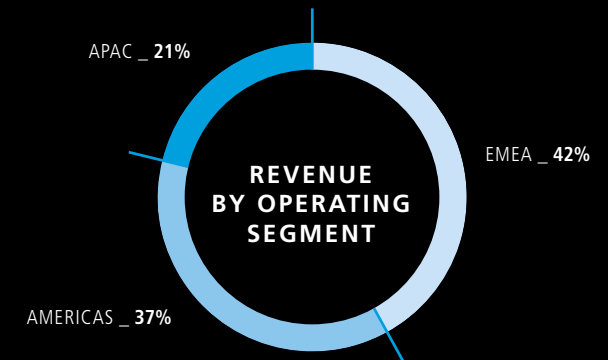

10.1%
Adjusted EBIT margin


€24 MILLION
Adjusted free cash flow

Key figures

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		Change	% change
	2025	2024		
Revenue	291.1	326.0	(34.9)	(10.7)%
EBIT	21.1	28.1	(7.0)	(24.9)%
Adjusted EBIT	29.3	37.8	(8.5)	(22.5)%
Profit / (loss) for the period	8.1	14.3	(6.2)	(43.4)%
Capital expenditure (CapEx)	(18.1)	(22.1)	4.0	(18.1)%
Free cash flow (FCF)	22.1	6.9	15.2	>100.0%
Adjusted free cash flow	23.9	8.9	15.0	>100.0%
EBIT margin as % of revenue	7.2%	8.6%		
Adjusted EBIT margin as % of revenue	10.1%	11.6%		
Profit / (loss) for the period as % of revenue	2.8%	4.4%		
Investment disbursements (CapEx) in % of revenue	6.2%	6.8%		
FCF as % of revenue	7.6%	2.1%		
Adjusted FCF as % of revenue	8.2%	2.7%		
Net leverage ratio	3.04x	2.75x		
Number of employees ¹⁾	7,507	7,861		
Total assets	1,866.0	1,964.1		
Equity	646.7	736.2		
Equity ratio	34.7%	37.5%		

¹⁾ Active employees, including apprentices, interns, and trainees, excluding inactive employees and contract workers.



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General information

Reporting entity

Stabilus SE, Frankfurt am Main, is a European Company (Societas Europaea – SE). The Company is entered in the commercial register of the Frankfurt am Main Local Court under HRB 128539. Its registered office is in Frankfurt am Main with the business address Wallersheimer Weg 100, 56070 Koblenz, Germany. The Company was originally founded as Servus HoldCo S.à r.l., Luxembourg, on February 26, 2010. The shares of Stabilus SE, Frankfurt am Main, (hereinafter referred to as “Stabilus SE”) are listed in the SDAX of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange at the end of the reporting period with the ISIN DE000STAB1L8. The ticker symbol is STM.

Corporate strategy

The Stabilus Group is one of the world’s leading providers of motion control solutions for customers in a wide range of industries, including mobility, health, leisure, furniture, energy, construction, industrial machinery and automation. The Group offers a wide range of motion control solutions, such as gas springs, electromechanical drives (Powerise®), dampers, pneumatic and electronic grippers, clamps and end-of-arm tools for robotics, as well as indexers and conveyors. Stabilus’ strategic aim is to become the global market leader in intelligent motion control technologies (more information available at [GROUP.STABILUS.COM/COMPANY/STRATEGY](https://group.stabilus.com/company/strategy)).

Corporate culture

The Stabilus Group has set itself the goal of being a company of choice – not only for its customers, but also and especially for its employees. Our employees around the world are an enormously important pillar of our corporate success, which is why we have built our corporate culture on our values of trust, reliability, honesty, fairness, and respect. Stabilus attaches importance to further professional development and equal opportunities for all, with an emphasis on performance, experience, and personal qualifications. We can only grow successfully in the long term and implement innovations systematically and efficiently if we harness the diverse ideas and creative solutions in our teams.

HR development

For the Stabilus Group, long-term business success is intrinsically linked to qualified and motivated employees. As a result, consistent and sustainable personnel development is an essential part of the corporate strategy. The management at Stabilus is committed to encouraging and maintaining the motivation of our employees to deliver high service quality and increase customer satisfaction.

As of the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2026, the Stabilus Group had a total of 7,507 employees worldwide (active employees including trainees, interns, and graduates, excluding inactive employees and temporary workers.). This corresponds to a decrease of 195 employees compared to September 30, 2025 (September 30, 2025: 7,702).

The Stabilus Group employed 7,968 active and inactive employees as of December 31, 2025, including contract workers, trainees, interns and graduates (September 30, 2025: 8,231).

Research and development

At the Stabilus Group, focused research and development are intrinsically linked with the successful implementation of the “STAR 2030” strategy. Stabilus is therefore investing in the development of new products and processes across all regions, as well as in the qualifications of the employees who drive the Group’s success.

Stabilus is committed to innovation and the development of new products and functionalities. Stabilus offers customers innovative solutions in the field of door actuators (Powered Check Strap). In addition, existing products are continuously developed and optimized to integrate further functionalities or to contribute to reducing costs through the use of new materials and designs by employing value analysis/value engineering (VA/VE) approaches. Furthermore, the second generation of the Stabilus SD90 trunk lid actuators offers improved performance and holding power and is designed to help achieve greater market penetration, thus also ensuring expansion of the use of automatic trunk lid opening systems.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Principles of preparing the quarterly statement

Economic report

Supplementary financial information

Additional information

Principles of preparing the quarterly statement

Accounting

Stabilus SE has prepared this quarterly statement on the basis of uniform consolidated accounting policies. The components of this quarterly statement were prepared in accordance with the accounting policies used for the consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025.

Rounding differences

Unless indicated otherwise, all amounts are shown in thousands of euro (€ thousand). For arithmetical reasons, the information presented in this quarterly statement may contain rounding differences of +/– one unit (€ thousand or %).

Use of alternative performance measures (APMs)

In addition to performance indicators defined or listed in the IFRS® accounting framework, the Stabilus Group also reports financial performance indicators that are derived from or based on the financial statements prepared (referred to as “alternative performance measures” or APMs). The Stabilus Group’s management considers these financial performance indicators as key additional information for investors and other readers of the financial reports. These financial performance indicators should therefore be considered supplementary to the information prepared in accordance with IFRS and are not a substitute for this. In accordance with the European Securities and Markets

Authority (ESMA) Guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures, the Stabilus Group provides a definition, the rationale for use and a reconciliation of the APMs used to the items in the Stabilus Group’s quarterly statement that can be reconciled directly. The Stabilus Group uses the following APMs in this quarterly statement:

- organic growth;
- adjusted EBIT margin;
- adjusted EBIT;
- free cash flow;
- adjusted free cash flow;
- adjusted EBITDA;
- net financial debt; and
- net leverage ratio.

The calculation of the net leverage ratio is based on net financial debt and adjusted EBITDA, which are also considered to be APMs. Organic growth is reported because it helps to provide a clearer understanding of the Stabilus Group’s operating performance. Organic growth is defined as reported revenue growth after removing the effects of acquisitions, as well as divestitures and projected exchange rate fluctuations. The effects resulting from constant foreign exchange rates are calculated as current-year revenue converted at applicable current-year average exchange rates, less current-year revenue converted at average prior-year exchange rates. The definitions and required disclosures for all other APMs are provided in the relevant sections of this quarterly statement.

Forward-looking statements

This quarterly statement contains forward-looking statements. These statements reflect estimates and assumptions – including those of third parties (such as statistical data concerning the automotive industry or global economic developments) – either at the time that they were made or as of the date of this report. Forward-looking statements always entail uncertainty. If these estimates and assumptions later prove to be either inaccurate or only partially accurate, the actual results may differ – even significantly – from expectations.

Economic report

Stabilus is represented around the world and focuses on automotive and industry applications. Besides innovations and new products, the major factors that affect Stabilus’ business performance are the rate of growth in gross domestic product (GDP) and, specifically for the automotive sector, the global production volume of light vehicles (including cars and light commercial vehicles with a weight of less than six metric tons) as well as the number of vehicles sold (e.g., new vehicle registrations as an indicator of automobile sales).

General economic developments

For the 2025 calendar year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecast global economic growth of +3.3% (World Economic Outlook – January 2026). Performance in Stabilus’ core markets of Europe, the US, and China varied in 2025, according to the IMF. Within the European Union, German economic performance stagnated at the previous year’s level with growth of +0.2% in the 2025 calendar year, while growth of

+1.4% was projected for the euro area. The IMF anticipated growth of +5.0% for China in 2025. Within the Americas region, growth of +2.1% was forecast for the United States, with the Central and South America region expected to grow by +2.4% in the 2025 calendar year (Brazil: +2.5%; Mexico: +0.6%).

Factors affecting the economy in the 2025 calendar year again included the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, the Middle East conflict, and the repercussions of these, as well as shortages of energy, commodities, and supplier products. The introduction of special tariffs has also increased uncertainty in the market environment. In addition, economic development was challenging as a result of factors such as the semiconductor shortage and dependence on critical commodities.

According to estimates by the ifo Institute as of the time of reporting, the average global rate of inflation forecast for the 2025 calendar year will be around 4.0%. In the EMEA region, inflation in the European Union (EU) amounted to around 2.3% in December 2025 and is therefore once again moderately decreasing compared to previous months. In Stabilus' core market of Europe, Germany recorded an inflation rate of 2.0% in December 2025, which represents a decline compared to previous months. Inflation in the Americas also followed a similar trajectory. Inflation in Stabilus' core US market was around 2.7% in December 2025 and has therefore fallen by 0.3 percentage points compared to September 2025. In comparison, inflation rates in the APAC region were lower and amounted to around 0.8% in Stabilus' core market of China in December 2025, which is slightly below market expectations of around 0.9%.

Financing environment

Future interest rate developments at the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Federal Reserve (Fed) will be a key factor for economic development. To stabilize inflation, the ECB cut the key interest rate incrementally six times between October 2024 and September 2025 by 0.25 percentage points each time. In June 2025, the ECB made its most recent cut, bringing the key interest rate to 2.0% at present. Since then, the ECB has made no further changes. The Fed kept its key interest rate unchanged from January 2025 to August 2025. This was followed by three successive cuts of 0.25 percentage points each between September 2025 and December 2025, resulting in a current rate of 3.5%. Further measures affecting monetary policy by the ECB and the Fed are not excluded.

Sector developments

Development in the automotive industry

In light of the continuing tense macroeconomic situation, high interest rates in certain cases, and, in particular, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, the Middle East conflict, and the increasing number of trade conflicts and protection measures, (0.1) million fewer light vehicles were produced worldwide in the months from October 2025 to December 2025 (Q1 FY 2026) than in the same period of the previous year, bringing the total number of vehicles produced to 24.3 million, according to S&P Global Mobility (as of December 2025).

The highest increase in the number of cars produced was in the APAC region, where the number was up by +0.5% at 15.1 million units in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The Americas region produced (2.1)% fewer units during the same period, bringing the total to 4.3 million units compared to the corresponding prior-year period. Furthermore, the EMEA region saw a decline of (2.2)% compared with the same period of the previous year, with a total of 4.8 million units produced and vehicle production stagnating in Germany.

Development of the industrial sector

Sustained geopolitical tension and the resulting uncertainty affecting the global markets continued to shape the development of the industrial sector. In addition to the structural challenges in conjunction with a pronounced global economic downturn, the increasingly perceptible effects of restrictive monetary policy, in particular the high interest levels and more stringent financing conditions, are weighing on companies' willingness to invest. In this environment, many industrial enterprises are confronted with a tangible drop in demand.

Industrial production was further impacted by global challenges, including the slowdown in global growth, the ongoing impacts of the Russia-Ukraine war and the Middle East conflict, the scarcity of commodities, and the growing number of trade uncertainties. In particular, new and stricter tariffs, as well as corresponding countermeasures, have increased the cost of exports and noticeably impaired the competitiveness of certain sectors. Forecasts expect these factors to place a significant burden on export-oriented industries in particular. At the same time, uncertainty remains high, as some announced measures have not yet been implemented and further trade policy escalations cannot be ruled out.

Development of the procurement markets

In the first quarter of fiscal 2026, macroeconomic uncertainties and geopolitical tensions continued to dominate the procurement environment for the Stabilus Group. Despite the slight easing of prices for certain commodities and intermediate products, high transport costs and logistical challenges continued to exert pressure. Stabilus is strengthening its security of supply and ensuring compliance with regulatory and ESG requirements by expanding regional procurement sources, pursuing long-term supplier partnerships and introducing digital tools to identify risks at an early stage. Material prices are expected to fall slightly in fiscal 2026.

Overall assessment of business performance

Overall statement on business performance and the economic situation of the Stabilus Group

Despite the challenging market environment, the Stabilus Group generated sales revenues of €291,140 thousand in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: €325,958 thousand), which corresponds to a year-on-year decline in revenue of (10.7)%, while organic revenue growth was (7.0)%.

Stabilus held its own despite the challenging market environment characterized by declining volumes in China and in the European and American markets – driven by escalating trade conflicts and their geopolitical repercussions, inflation-related uncertainty, and protectionist measures, especially rising tariffs.

Revenue in the EMEA region fell from €125.4 million to €123.6 million. Stabilus outperformed the market in this region. According to data from S&P Global Mobility (as of December 2025), passenger car production in the EMEA automotive market fell by (2.2)%, while Stabilus recorded an organic revenue decline of (0.3)%. As a result, Stabilus was able to maintain its market position. The challenging economic market conditions, partly as a result of geopolitical uncertainties, rising tariffs, and the negative impact of inflation, made for a difficult environment in the region.

Revenue in the Americas region fell from €113.7 million to €107.2 million. With organic revenue growth of (0.5)%, the region recorded stronger growth than forecast in the market expectations from S&P Global Mobility, which reported a decline in passenger car production in the Americas region of (2.1)% (as of December 2025). The US automotive industry is caught between higher demand due to structural changes (e-mobility and supply chains) and higher cost pressures due to the announced – and in some cases implemented – tariff increases on US imports from China, Mexico, and the European Union. This is adding to uncertainties in the region.

Revenue in the APAC region fell from €86.9 million to €60.3 million. The organic revenue growth rate was (24.9)%. In the APAC region, especially in China, global trade conflicts are causing uncertainty and slower growth compared with the same period of the previous year. In addition, the decline in revenue results from a volume effect and from lower demand in parts of the Stabilus Group.

In terms of divisions, Automotive Powerise® business generated organic revenue growth of (12.0)%. Revenue in the Automotive Gas Spring division decreased organically by (9.1)% compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025. In addition, organic revenue growth in the Stabilus Industrial Components and Industrial Automation division was down (2.1)% compared with fiscal 2025.

The Stabilus Group closed the first quarter of fiscal 2026 with an adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT) of €29.3 million (Q1 FY2025: €37.8 million). This represents an adjusted EBIT margin of 10.1% (Q1 FY2025: 11.6%).

Geopolitical developments and their associated effects, including high inflation rates worldwide, led to cost increases in individual cases. High inflation also had a negative effect on staff costs. In addition, the tariffs implemented on US imports from China, Mexico, and the European Union are causing further uncertainty and weighing on global trade, particularly the automotive industry. The Stabilus Group is strengthening its operating resilience by optimizing processes and implementing efficiency programs that largely compensate for the anticipated increase in costs. Declines in both volumes and prices had a negative impact, but were offset in part by price increases for customers, the effects of which will only be evident after a delay.

The financial covenants of the facility agreement were complied with at all times. The net leverage ratio is 3.04x (September 30, 2025: 2.96x), which can primarily be attributed to the funding of the business combination with the Destaco Group in fiscal 2024 and to the lower operating result due to the challenging economic market conditions.

Results of operations of the Stabilus Group

Analysis of revenue development

The table to the right shows the development in the Stabilus Group's revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025.

The Stabilus Group's revenue of €291.1 million (Q1 FY2025: €326.0 million) fell by €(34.9) million or (10.7)% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025. Adjusting for the exchange rate effect of €(12.2) million, the Stabilus Group recorded organic revenue growth of €(22.7) million or (7.0)% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The decline in organic revenue results here, on the one hand, from a volume effect due to lower demand in parts of the Stabilus Group and, on the other hand, from increased price pressure on the market.

Revenue by region and business unit

T_001

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		% change	% currency effect	% organic growth
	2025	2024			
EMEA					
Automotive Gas Spring	27.1	29.0	(6.6)%	(0.1)%	(6.5)%
Automotive Powerise®	26.6	26.1	1.9%	(2.3)%	4.2%
Industrial Components	58.9	57.3	2.8%	(1.2)%	4.0%
Industrial Automation	11.0	12.9	(14.7)%	(0.4)%	(14.3)%
Total EMEA¹⁾	123.6	125.4	(1.4)%	(1.1)%	(0.3)%
Americas					
Automotive Gas Spring	24.4	25.5	(4.3)%	(4.7)%	0.4%
Automotive Powerise®	30.6	29.8	2.7%	0.5%	2.2%
Industrial Components	27.4	32.2	(14.9)%	(8.0)%	(6.9)%
Industrial Automation	24.8	26.2	(5.3)%	(8.5)%	3.2%
Total Americas¹⁾	107.2	113.7	(5.7)%	(5.2)%	(0.5)%
APAC					
Automotive Gas Spring	22.1	29.8	(25.8)%	(6.1)%	(19.7)%
Automotive Powerise®	28.4	44.6	(36.3)%	(5.2)%	(31.1)%
Industrial Components	6.0	6.7	(10.4)%	(7.4)%	(3.0)%
Industrial Automation	3.8	5.9	(35.6)%	(5.1)%	(30.5)%
Total APAC¹⁾	60.3	86.9	(30.6)%	(5.7)%	(24.9)%
Stabilus Group					
Total Automotive Gas Spring	73.6	84.3	(12.7)%	(3.6)%	(9.1)%
Total Automotive Powerise®	85.6	100.5	(14.8)%	(2.8)%	(12.0)%
Total Industrial Components	92.3	96.2	(4.1)%	(3.9)%	(0.2)%
Total Industrial Automation	39.6	45.0	(12.0)%	(5.7)%	(6.3)%
Revenue¹⁾	291.1	326.0	(10.7)%	(3.7)%	(7.0)%

¹⁾ Revenue breakdown by location of Stabilus company (i.e., "billed-from view").

Earnings analysis

The table to the right shows the condensed consolidated income statement of the Stabilus Group for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025.

Cost of sales

The cost of sales fell by (9.8)% from €(238.7) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to €(215.4) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. This decline is primarily due to the decrease in revenue. At (9.8)%, the cost of sales developed moderately compared with the decline in revenue of (10.7)%. As a percentage of revenue, the cost of sales only increased slightly by 0.8 percentage points, from 73.2% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 74.0% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The early introduction of efficiency measures in production, savings from the transformation program, and a more flexible personnel structure had a positive effect on the cost base and made it possible to partially offset the increases stemming from inflation. As a result, Stabilus has demonstrated strong operating resilience and solid cost control when compared with the market, even in a challenging environment. Despite the measures taken, however, the gross profit margin declined from 26.7% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 26.0% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

Income statement

T_002

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
Revenue	291.1	326.0	(10.7)%
Cost of sales	(215.4)	(238.7)	(9.8)%
Gross profit	75.7	87.2	(13.2)%
Research and development expenses	(7.7)	(9.4)	(18.1)%
Selling expenses	(32.4)	(33.4)	(3.0)%
General administrative expenses	(16.9)	(20.9)	(19.1)%
Other income	3.5	5.1	(31.4)%
Other expenses	(1.2)	(0.4)	>100.0%
Profit from operating activities (EBIT)	21.1	28.1	(24.9)%
Finance income	0.4	2.9	(86.2)%
Finance costs	(9.8)	(10.2)	(3.9)%
Profit / (loss) before income tax	11.6	20.9	(44.5)%
Income tax income / (expense)	(3.5)	(6.6)	(47.0)%
Profit / (loss) for the period	8.1	14.3	(43.4)%

Research and development expenses

R&D costs (less capitalized development costs) declined by (18.1)% from €(9.4) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to €(7.7) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The Stabilus Group is continuing to invest in research and development so that it can keep on offering new products and product applications in the future. This is particularly true for the automation of the process landscape, the ongoing development of the Powerise® product range, and the cultivation of new innovation potential and forward-facing business areas such as radar technology, smart door opening technology, LOMx (an innovative method for temperature compensation), and the electronic expansion of grippers from the Destaco product portfolio. The capitalization of development costs (less customer payments) fell from +€8.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to +€7.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. As a percentage of revenue, R&D expenses decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 2.9% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 2.7% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses declined by (3.0)% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025, up from €(33.4) million to €(32.4) million. The decline compared with the same period of the previous year can primarily be attributed to savings from the transformation program announced in September 2025. In addition, tariffs introduced on US imports led to cost increases of €(2.8) million. As a percentage of revenue, selling expenses rose by 0.8 percentage points from 10.3% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 11.1% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

General administrative expenses

General administrative expenses fell by (19.1)% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2026, down from €(20.9) million to €(16.9) million. The decline compared to the previous year is primarily due to the lower employee headcount as a result of the transformation program, while inflation-related salary increases had a negative impact. As a percentage of revenue, general administrative expenses decreased by 0.6 percentage points from 6.4% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 5.8% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

Other income and expenses

Other income fell by (1.6) million from +€5.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to +€3.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

The first quarter of fiscal 2026 primarily included a +€1.9 million government subsidy program in China and Italy (PY: China: €2.1 million). The results do not include any income from foreign currency translation gains from operating activities (PY: +€1.3 million in net currency gains). The gains in the previous year mainly occurred in the Americas region and primarily resulted from the USD/MXN correlation.

Other expenses changed by €(0.8) million from €(0.4) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to €(1.2) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The increase is primarily due to the €0.6 million in consulting costs incurred as part of the transformation program as well as currency translation losses from operating business of €(0.2) million (previous year: +€1.3 million in net currency gains), which were mainly incurred in the Americas region and resulted from the USD/MXN correlation.

Finance income and costs

Finance income fell by €(2.5) million from +€2.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to +€0.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. This decline is primarily due to net foreign exchange gains of €2.5 million incurred from the translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents as well as from other financial liabilities (lease liabilities) in the first quarter of fiscal 2025.

Finance costs fell by €(0.4) million from €(10.2) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to €(9.8) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. This decrease is mainly due to the €(0.8) million decline in interest expenses resulting from the lower interest rate (Euribor) as well as the use of interest derivatives. By contrast, net foreign exchange losses of €(0.4) million were incurred from the translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents, as well as from other financial liabilities (lease liabilities) (previous year: net currency gain of €2.5 million).

Interest expense for financial liabilities of €(9.4) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: €(10.2) million) relates in particular to the term loan facility, €(6.6) million of which (Q1 FY2025: €(1.1) million) relates to interest paid. Interest on provisions for pensions and early retirement contracts amounted to €(0.6) million (Q1 FY2025: €(0.5) million).

Income taxes

Following an income tax expense of €(6.6) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025, the Stabilus Group reported an expense of €(3.5) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The effective tax rate of the Stabilus Group was 30.2% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: 31.6%).

Revenue and earnings development by segment

The Stabilus Group is organized and managed primarily on a regional level. The three reportable operating segments of the Group are EMEA (Europe, Middle East, and Africa), the Americas (North and South America), and APAC (Asia-Pacific). The table to the right shows the development of revenue and the adjusted EBIT margin of the operating segments of the Stabilus Group for the first quarters of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025.

EMEA

External revenue for the EMEA region was €(1.8) million or (1.4)% lower in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 than in the first quarter of fiscal 2025, falling marginally from €125.4 million to €123.6 million. After eliminating exchange rate effects of €(1.4) million, organic growth amounted to (0.3)%.

The Stabilus Automotive Powerise® business grew by +€0.5 million or 1.9% from €26.1 million to €26.6 million. Organic revenue growth in the Automotive Powerise® business amounted to a full +4.2%. By contrast, revenue in the Automotive Gas Spring business fell by €(1.9) million or (6.6)%, from €29.0 million to €27.1 million. Organic growth in revenue for the Automotive Gas Spring business was (6.5)%. According to data from S&P Global Mobility (as of December 2025), passenger car production in the EMEA automotive market fell by (2.2)% compared with the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 4.8 million units produced in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

The macroeconomic environment resulted in widespread consumer restraint in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025). In addition, geopolitical uncertainties continue to impact the market environment, reinforced by the announced and

partly rolled-out tariffs on US imports. The automotive industry is currently in the midst of profound change, characterized by a weak economic outlook and intense competition. E-mobility continues to be a central

growth driver for the future for Stabilus. The Stabilus automotive business successfully held its own despite these challenges and the restrained macroeconomic environment.

Operating segments

T_003

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
EMEA			
External revenue ¹⁾	123.6	125.4	(1.4)%
Intersegment revenue ¹⁾	8.7	12.0	(27.5)%
Total revenue ¹⁾	132.3	137.4	(3.7)%
Adjusted EBIT	13.4	11.2	19.6%
as % of total revenue	10.1%	8.2%	
as % of external revenue	10.8%	8.9%	
Americas			
External revenue ¹⁾	107.2	113.7	(5.7)%
Intersegment revenue ¹⁾	4.7	6.4	(26.6)%
Total revenue ¹⁾	111.9	120.1	(6.8)%
Adjusted EBIT	5.0	9.7	(48.5)%
as % of total revenue	4.5%	8.1%	
as % of external revenue	4.7%	8.5%	
APAC			
External revenue ¹⁾	60.3	86.9	(30.6)%
Intersegment revenue ¹⁾	3.4	3.7	(8.1)%
Total revenue ¹⁾	63.8	90.6	(29.6)%
Adjusted EBIT	10.9	16.9	(35.5)%
as % of total revenue	17.1%	18.7%	
as % of external revenue	18.1%	19.4%	

¹⁾ Revenue breakdown by location of Stabilus company (i.e., "billed-from view").

Revenue for the industrial business (Industrial Components and Industrial Automation) was on a slight downward trajectory in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025, with its revenue falling by €(0.3) million or (0.4)% from €70.2 million to €69.9 million, while organic revenue growth in the industrial business amounted to +0.6%. The German industrial market was subdued between October 2025 and December 2025 due to sluggish domestic demand and uncertainties in international trade and geopolitics. Government subsidies and investments in sustainable technologies only resulted in limited stabilization. Developments were mixed across the rest of the EMEA region: While growth markets in Eastern Europe and the Gulf region benefited from infrastructure projects and robust demand, activity in mature markets such as France, Italy, and the United Kingdom remained restrained. On the whole, the region contributed to the stabilization of global industrial demand but remained burdened by political tensions and geopolitical risks. The development of the market segments underscores the varying situations across the markets: Of particular note are the commercial vehicles and aerospace, marine & rail segments, as well as distributors, the independent aftermarket, and e-commerce, all of which posted positive growth in the reporting period. By contrast, the energy & construction, healthcare, recreation & furniture, and the industrial machinery & automation market segments contracted. The division's performance shows that the Stabilus Group is benefiting from its broad product range and can more easily offset any declines in the individual areas through other market segments.

Inflation-related increases in personnel costs and geopolitical factors had a dampening effect; however, these factors were partly offset by price adjustments passed on to customers. At the same time, the efficiency measures introduced in production and consistent cost management made a noticeable contribution to stabilizing the cost base. In addition, savings in the personnel structure, particularly as a result of the

transformation program launched in September 2025, led to further positive effects, underscoring Stabilus' operational resilience and competitiveness in a challenging environment. Adjusted EBIT in the EMEA region climbed by +€2.2 million or +19.6% from €11.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to €13.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The adjusted EBIT margin rose by 1.9 percentage points from 8.9% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 10.8% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

Americas

External revenue in the Americas region declined by €(6.5) million or (5.7)% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025, decreasing from €113.7 million to €107.2 million. Adjusted to account for currency effects of €(5.9) million, organic revenue growth was stable at (0.5)% compared with the previous year.

The Automotive Gas Spring business contracted year-on-year by €(1.1) million, or (4.3)%, from €25.5 million to €24.4 million. The organic growth rate in revenue for the Automotive Gas Spring business was even +0.4%. The Automotive Powerise® business, on the other hand, performed well, with an increase of +€0.8 million or +2.7%, from €29.8 million to €30.6 million, corresponding to an organic revenue growth rate of +2.2%. According to data from S&P Global Mobility (as of December 2025), the US automotive market stagnated by (0.8)% year-on-year to 2.3 million units produced. As a result, the US automotive market only performed sluggishly between October 2025 and December 2025. After a stable year, demand weakened in the fourth quarter compared with the previous year. While both October and November saw declining sales volumes, there was a slight seasonal uptick in December; however, this was not enough to fully offset the negative quarterly trend. Persistently high vehicle prices, the prevailing restrictive interest rate environment, and subdued consumer sentiment were key restraining

factors. The discontinuation or reduction of government subsidies, especially in relation to electromobility, also led to subdued demand. Moreover, the ongoing trade war between the US and China over tariffs and trade uncertainties intensified cost and margin pressures across the supply chains. On the supply side, vehicle availability improved, leading to growing dealer inventories and increased competitive pressure. The fourth quarter of 2025 was characterized by economic uncertainty and subdued demand on the whole.

Revenue in the industrial business (Industrial Components and Industrial Automation) fell by €(6.2) million or (10.6)%, from €58.4 million to €52.2 million. Organic revenue growth in the industrial business amounted to (2.3)%. Incoming orders in US industrial business developed moderately on the whole in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (October 1 to December 31, 2025). Declining investment momentum, high financing costs, and weakened demand from individual end markets placed a burden on industrial activity. At the same time, geopolitical uncertainties and trade tensions had a dampening effect on both orders and investment decisions. While government infrastructure programs and an overall robust labor market had a stabilizing effect, these factors were nevertheless unable to fully offset the restrained overall momentum in the fourth quarter. The US industrial sector in which the Stabilus Group operates recorded a decline in order intake. This downward trend is also reflected in the revenue growth rates of the market segments in the Americas region. Almost all market segments experienced declining revenue growth rates. By contrast, the healthcare, recreation & furniture market segment reported double-digit revenue growth. The division's performance shows that the Stabilus Group is benefiting from its broad product range and can more easily offset any declines in the individual areas through other market segments.

The Americas region was similarly rocked by increases in staff costs due to inflation. It was not entirely possible to compensate for these with price increases. In addition, the transfer pricing and IP policy introduced in the previous fiscal year had a negative impact on the Americas region amounting to €(1.4) million. Adjusted EBIT in the Americas region declined by €(4.7) million, or (48.5)%, from €9.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to €5.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The adjusted EBIT margin fell by 3.8 percentage points from 8.5% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 4.7% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

APAC

External revenue in the Americas region declined significantly by €(26.6) million or (30.6)% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025, decreasing from €86.9 million to €60.3 million. After eliminating exchange rate effects of €(4.9) million, organic revenue growth amounted to (24.9)%. The Automotive Powerise® business recorded a decline in revenue of €(16.2) million or (36.3)% from €44.6 million to €28.4 million. Organic revenue growth amounted to (31.1)%. The Automotive Gas Spring business also recorded a drop in revenue, falling by €(7.7) million or (25.8)% from €29.8 million to €22.1 million. The organic growth rate in revenue for the Automotive Gas Spring business was (19.7)%.

The Chinese automotive market performed relatively modestly between October and December 2025, although there were regional variations. While sales in October and November exceeded those of the previous year, December saw a decline. Compared with the same month last year, sales figures in December fell by around 273,000 units. Despite government purchase incentives at the end of the year, which should have provided seasonal stimulus, December sales failed to match the previous year's level. This can be attributed to cooling domestic demand and the gradual decline in subsidies in certain segments. Overall, the

Chinese car market recorded a decline of around 0.3% year-on-year (CAAM – China Association of Automobile Manufacturers). According to data from S&P Global Mobility (as of December 2025), China's passenger car production increased by +1.2% compared with the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 9.6 million units produced in the first quarter of fiscal 2026, while the APAC region saw growth of +0.5% to a total of 15.1 million units produced and thereby stagnated. On the whole, however, the market environment in the fourth quarter was characterized by intense competition and ongoing price pressure. The economic environment remained challenging. Weakened macroeconomic momentum, subdued consumer sentiment, and structural strains in the real estate sector had a dampening effect on demand. At the same time, aggressive price reductions, especially in the New Energy Vehicles (NEV) segment, led to higher margin pressures. Trade policy tensions with the United States and other Western markets also affected export expectations and investment decisions. In the other regions of the Asia-Pacific area (APAC), the automotive market developed along a stable to slightly positive trajectory overall. Growth markets such as India and parts of Southeast Asia benefited from robust domestic demand, rising incomes, and increasing motorization. By contrast, developments in more mature markets such as Japan and South Korea remained subdued due to demographic factors and restrained consumer sentiment. On the whole, the APAC region contributed positively to the stabilization of the global automotive market in the fourth quarter of 2025, but continued to deliver mixed results across the region.

Industrial business (Industrial Components and Industrial Automation) was also on a downward trajectory in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2026, with its revenue falling by €(2.8) million or (22.2)% from €12.6 million to €9.8 million. Organic revenue growth in industrial business amounted to (15.9)%. The Chinese industrial market was subdued between October 2025 and December

2025 due to weak domestic demand, structural pressures in the real estate sector, and uncertainties in international trade and geopolitics. Government support measures resulted in only limited stabilization by the end of the year. The picture was varied in other APAC regions: While robust demand and investing activities benefited India and parts of Southeast Asia, developments in mature markets such as Japan and South Korea remained subdued. On the whole, the region made a contribution to stabilizing global industrial demand. This downward trend is also reflected in the revenue growth rates of the market segments in the APAC region. Almost all market segments experienced declining revenue growth rates. The aerospace, marine & rail, distributors, independent aftermarket, e-commerce, and healthcare, recreation & furniture, as well as the industrial machinery & automation segments posted double-digit declines in revenue. By contrast, the industrial machinery & automation market segment performed well with single-digit growth. The energy & construction market segment was almost on a par with the same period of the previous year.

The APAC region was also squeezed by a higher cost base caused by factors such as higher personnel costs. At the same time, margins were burdened by increased price pressure. Adjusted EBIT in the APAC region fell by €(6.0) million or (35.5)% from €16.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to €10.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The adjusted EBIT margin fell by 1.3 percentage points from 19.4% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 18.1% in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

Reconciliation of adjusted EBIT

The table to the right shows the reconciliation to adjusted EBIT for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 and the first quarter of fiscal 2025. Adjusted EBIT is EBIT adjusted for non-recurring items (for example, restructuring expenses or non-recurring M&A consulting expenses) and depreciation/amortization of fair value adjustments from purchase price allocations (PPA). The Stabilus Group reports adjusted EBIT as its management is of the opinion that adjusted EBIT is more meaningful and therefore contributes to a better understanding of the operating performance of the Stabilus Group on the part of users of the financial statements. Further details of segment reporting can be found in the supplementary financial information on page 25.

The effects of PPAs from previous company acquisitions came to €7.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: €8.9 million). This is the straight-line depreciation of the revaluation of assets allocated to the corresponding fiscal years and is shown in the table to the right.

In addition, expenses of €0.6 million incurred in connection with the restructuring of the Stabilus Group were adjusted for in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. The consulting expenses of €0.8 million incurred in the previous year related to the acquisition of the Destaco Group.

Reconciliation of EBIT to adjusted EBIT

T_004

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
Profit from operating activities (EBIT)	21.1	28.1	(24.9)%
PPA adjustments – depreciation and amortization	7.6	8.9	(14.3)%
Reorganization	0.6	–	n/a
Consulting	–	0.8	(100.0)%
Adjusted EBIT	29.3	37.8	(22.5)%

Reconciliation of PPA adjustments

T_005

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
PPA in fiscal 2010	1.2	1.2	–
PPA in fiscal 2016	1.9	2.0	(3.7)%
PPA in fiscal 2019	0.2	0.2	–
PPA in fiscal 2023	0.5	0.5	–
PPA in fiscal 2024	3.8	5.0	(23.6)%
PPA adjustments	7.6	8.9	(14.3)%

Financial position of the Stabilus Group

Analysis of net assets

Total assets

The Stabilus Group's total assets decreased by €(14.5) million or (0.8)%, from €1,880.5 million as of September 30, 2025 to €1,866.0 million as of December 31, 2025.

Non-current assets

The decline in the non-current assets of the Stabilus Group is primarily due to the depreciation of property, plant and equipment in the amount of €(12.9) million and depreciation of other intangible assets in the amount of €(10.9) million. Capital expenditure of +€11.1 million, of which +€0.9 million related to new leases and +€10.3 million to property, plant and equipment, had an offsetting effect. Furthermore, investments in intangible assets of +€7.8 million were capitalized in connection with research and development expenses. Non-current assets also increased due to carrying amount adjustments attributable to exchange rate effects (e.g., an increase in goodwill of +€0.6 million).

Current assets

Current assets of the Stabilus Group decreased as a result of the €(25.6) million reduction in trade receivables and other receivables. This was offset by a +€7.0 million increase in inventories. Other assets increased by +€4.2 million, primarily due to advance payments for insurance premiums and higher VAT receivables. Cash and cash equivalents increased by +€3.7 million to €166.4 million.

Equity

The increase in the equity of the Stabilus Group compared with September 30, 2025 is primarily attributable to the change in other reserves (accumulated other comprehensive income), which fell by +€5.4 million from €(91.9) million to €(86.6) million as a result of unrealized losses from foreign currency translation of +€4.4 million, unrealized actuarial losses from pensions (after tax) of +€0.7 million, and the remeasurement in equity of derivatives acquired for hedging purposes, which changed by +€0.3 million. At +€8.1 million, profit for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 offset this.

Statement of financial position

T_006

IN € MILLIONS	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	% change
Assets			
Non-current assets	1,293.0	1,297.7	(0.4)%
Current assets	572.9	582.8	(1.7)%
Total assets	1,866.0	1,880.5	(0.8)%
Equity and liabilities			
Equity	646.7	635.8	1.7%
Non-current liabilities	876.2	888.4	(1.4)%
Current liabilities	343.1	356.4	(3.7)%
Total liabilities	1,219.3	1,244.8	(2.0)%
Total equity and liabilities	1,866.0	1,880.5	(0.8)%

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities of the Stabilus Group fell primarily as a result of the repayment of financial liabilities, which decreased by €(9.6) million. Other financial liabilities also decreased by €(1.8) million, mainly as a result of the repayment of lease liabilities. Pension obligations fell by €(0.7) million due to changes in actuarial assumptions.

Current liabilities

The decline in the current liabilities of the Stabilus Group was influenced by multiple transactions. Other liabilities declined by €(6.0) million, chiefly due to the payment of the collectively agreed Christmas bonus in Germany and Mexico alongside the reduction in provisions for vacations. In addition, trade accounts payable decreased by €(5.8) million. Income tax liabilities decreased by €(1.9) million.

Analysis of the financial position

Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities increased to €37.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: €29.7 million). There were several reasons behind this rise: It can partially be attributed to the positive effects from net working capital totaling €33.8 million. This was due in particular to the cash inflow from the reduction in trade receivables of +€25.2 million as well as lower inventory levels, which had a positive effect of +€8.6 million. However, this was offset by cash outflows from the reduction in trade payables of €8.9 million, changes in other assets and liabilities of €4.3 million, and an increase in provisions of €4.7 million. The €(6.2) million decrease in profit for the period likewise had an offsetting effect, whereas income tax payments remained similar to the previous year's level at €(6.4) million and therefore did not have a significant impact on the change in operating cash flow.

Cash flow from investing activities

Cash flow from investing activities changed to €(15.5) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: €(22.8) million), due in particular to investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Purchases of intangible assets declined by €(0.8) million and capital expenditure for property, plant and equipment increased by €(3.3) million as against the previous year.

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow from financing activities changed to €(19.4) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: €(21.4) million). This is primarily due to the lower repayments of financial liabilities totaling €(7.6) million, which were assumed in connection with the Destaco acquisition. Interest payments for financial liabilities increased year-on-year by +€5.4 million.

Cash flows

T_007

	Q1 as of December 31,		
	2025	2024	% change
Cash flow from operating activities	37.6	29.7	26.6%
Cash flow from investing activities	(15.5)	(22.8)	(32.0)%
Cash flow from financing activities	(19.4)	(21.4)	(9.3)%
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2.8	(14.5)	>(100.0)%
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents held	1.0	2.5	(60.0)%
Cash and cash equivalents as of beginning of the reporting period	162.6	109.4	48.6%
Cash and cash equivalents as of end of the reporting period	166.4	97.5	70.7%

IN € MILLIONS

Reconciliation of free cash flow, adjusted free cash flow, and net leverage ratio

Free cash flow

Free cash flow is defined as the total of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investing activities. Management reports free cash flow because this alternative performance measure aids in assessing the ability of the Stabilus Group to generate cash flows that can be used for debt repayment, investments, or distributions. Free cash flow increased to +€22.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: +€6.9 million). This rise is mainly due to the improvement in net working capital and the reduction in payments not related to acquisitions of €(4.1) million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared with the same period the previous year. The calculation of free cash flow for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025 is shown in the table to the right.

Adjusted free cash flow

Adjusted free cash flow is defined as the total of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investing activities before acquisitions, divestments, and factors considered in EBIT adjustment (e.g., restructuring costs or non-recurring M&A consulting costs). Management reports adjusted free cash flow because this key performance indicator aids in assessing the ability of the Stabilus Group to generate cash flows from organic growth (i.e., disregarding acquisitions and divestments). Adjusted free cash flow changed to +€23.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (Q1 FY2025: +€8.9 million), primarily due to the increase in working capital and the decrease in payments from investing activities not related to acquisitions. The adjustment of €1.8 million in the first

quarter of fiscal 2026 relates to severance payments made as part of the transformation program and the consulting costs incurred in connection with the restructuring of the Stabilus Group, as well as to bioremediation (EPA Colmar). The adjustments in fiscal 2025 relate to

the consulting costs paid in connection with the Destaco acquisition and to bioremediation (EPA Colmar). The calculation of adjusted free cash flow for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025 is shown in the table below.

Free cash flow

T_008

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 as of December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
Cash flow from operating activities	37.6	29.7	26.6%
Cash flow from investing activities	(15.5)	(22.8)	(32.0)%
Free cash flow	22.1	6.9	>100.0%

Adjusted free cash flow

T_009

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 as of December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
Cash flow from operating activities	37.6	29.7	26.6%
Cash flow from investing activities	(15.5)	(22.8)	(32.0)%
Free cash flow	22.1	6.9	>100.0%
Acquisition of assets and liabilities within the business combination, net of cash acquired	–	1.1	(100.0)%
Consulting	–	0.8	(100.0)%
Bioremediation	0.1	0.1	(29.3)%
Reorganization	0.8	–	n/a
Transformation program	0.9	–	n/a
Adjusted FCF	23.9	8.9	>100.0%

Net leverage ratio

The net leverage ratio is defined as net financial debt divided by adjusted EBITDA. Net financial debt is the nominal amount of financial liabilities, i.e., current and non-current financial liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as adjusted EBIT before depreciation/amortization and before extraordinary non-recurring items (e.g., restructuring or non-recurring M&A consulting expenses). Management reports the net leverage ratio because this alternative performance measure is a useful indicator for assessing the debt and financing structure of the Stabilus Group. The net leverage ratio increased from 2.75x in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 to 3.04x in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 (September 30, 2025: 2.96x), which can primarily be attributed to the funding of the business combination with the Destaco Group in fiscal 2024 and to the lower operating result due to the challenging economic market conditions. The calculation of the net leverage ratio for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025 is shown in the table to the right.

Net leverage ratio

T_010

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 as of December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
Financial liabilities	784.9	761.2	3.1%
Cash and cash equivalents	(166.4)	(97.5)	70.7%
Net financial debt	618.5	663.7	(6.8)%
Adjusted EBITDA (LTM, Dec 31)	203.4	241.1	(15.6)%
Net leverage ratio¹⁾	3.04x	2.75x	

¹⁾ The net leverage ratio is defined as net financial debt divided by adjusted EBITDA for the last 12 months (LTM).

Financial liabilities

T_011

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 as of December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
Financial liabilities (non-current)	701.1	759.4	(7.7)%
Financial liabilities (current)	83.8	1.8	>100.0%
Financial liabilities	784.9	761.2	3.1%

Adjusted EBITDA (LTM, Dec 31)

T_012

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 as of December 31,		% change
	2025	2024	
Profit from operating activities (EBIT)^{1), 2)}	77.8	133.6	(41.7)%
Depreciation	50.6	48.4	4.5%
Amortization	18.1	18.6	(2.7)%
PPA adjustments – depreciation and amortization	31.0	31.9	(2.9)%
EBITDA	177.5	232.5	(23.6)%
Consulting	0.3	5.5	(94.5)%
Reorganization	5.6	–	n/a
Bioremediation	1.4	–	n/a
Purchase price allocation (PPA) adjustment – increase in inventories	1.0	3.1	(67.7)%
Restructuring	17.6	–	n/a
Adjusted EBITDA	203.4	241.1	(15.6)%

¹⁾ The operating result (EBIT) was calculated pro forma to include the result of the Destaco Group from January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024.

²⁾ Adjusted to account for integration costs of €0.6 million for the Destaco Group (previous year: €4.7 million).

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Report on risks and opportunities

Report on expected developments

Supplementary financial information

Additional information

Report on risks and opportunities

In the reporting period (October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025), there were no significant changes to the disclosures made in the 2025 annual report or the overall assessment of the opportunities and risks of the Stabilus Group. Please refer to page 51 onward in the annual report of September 30, 2025.

The aggregated total risk level had no material impact on the risk-bearing capacity in the first quarter of fiscal 2026, as the Group's overall risk profile did not change significantly compared with September 30, 2025.

Report on expected developments

General economic outlook

The development of the global economy in fiscal 2026 (Stabilus fiscal year from October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026) was once again up against considerable challenges and depended on the stability of the key markets such as the US, EU, and China. Ongoing geopolitical crises, particularly the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel conflict, as well as shortages of energy, commodities, and intermediate products, also weighed on economic development. The economic outlook remains volatile despite slowing inflation dynamics and foreseeable key interest rate cuts. Ongoing geopolitical tensions and the tight or delayed monetary policy easing with high interest rates continue to pose significant downside risks to growth and inflation.

The macroeconomic challenges are reflected in the forecast published by the International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook – January 2026). In light of the forecast, an increase in global gross domestic product of +3.3% is expected for the 2026 calendar year. Within the European Union, very low growth of +1.3% is forecast for the euro area, while even lower growth of just +1.1% is expected for Germany. Within the Americas region, growth of +2.4% is assumed for the United States, with Central and South America expected to grow by +2.2% (Brazil: +1.6%; Mexico: +1.5%). Significantly higher growth rates are projected in the APAC region. For instance, gross domestic product of +4.5% is expected for Stabilus' core market of China.

After the ECB incrementally cut the key interest rate to 2.0% in 2025, no further adjustments were made in the final meetings of the calendar year. The Fed kept its key interest rate unchanged from January to August 2025; however, this was followed by three successive cuts of

0.25 percentage points each between September and December 2025, resulting in a current rate of 3.5%. Further changes to rates by the ECB and the Fed cannot be ruled out.

The Stabilus Group counters all these burdens with ongoing process optimizations to compensate for the expected cost increases across the entire business model as much as possible through efficiency programs. The Group expects to see additional reductions in personnel and operating costs as a result of the comprehensive transformation program.

The global economy has lost momentum recently. Overall, the latest economic indicators show no sign of a recovery in the coming months. The subdued macroeconomic environment as well as the economic trend are unlikely to lead to any significant improvement after the end of the year.

Forecast industry development

Forecast development in the automotive industry

The global automotive industry is expected to remain stable overall or decline slightly in fiscal 2026. The sector continues to undergo a structural transformation toward e-mobility, digital vehicle platforms, and connected services, which requires investment in new technologies and production capacities. The individual regions offered a mixed picture: Europe is experiencing slight growth, the USA is showing stagnant to slightly declining sales, China's markets are largely stable with slight growth, and the other APAC markets are benefiting from infrastructure investments, while mature markets remain subdued. In 2026, the automotive industry will likely remain burdened by geopolitical tensions, trade uncertainties and pressure on margins and costs in particular. Delays in the transition to electrified and digitalized vehicles could place an additional burden on operational development. On the whole, however, global sales growth is expected to be moderate, albeit subject to ongoing transformation and margin pressures.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Report on expected developments

Subsequent events

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Additional information

Based on the S&P Global Mobility forecasts for the automotive sector (December 2025), the Stabilus Group is anticipating a slight decline in global automotive production of around (1.0)%, to approximately 91.7 million units in fiscal 2026. S&P Global Mobility anticipates lower production figures in all three of the EMEA, Americas, and APAC regions. The APAC region is expected to produce around (0.4) million fewer units, followed by the Americas ((0.2) million) and EMEA ((0.4) million) regions.

Forecast development in the industrial sector

In addition to structural challenges and a continued dampening of economic sentiment, companies are increasingly facing economic pressures. Demand is also flattening out. As a result, a noticeable rebound in investment and demand activity is not expected until the second half of 2026 at the earliest. Industrial output is likely to be below average, especially in Europe, due to weakness in Germany, France, and Italy. Nevertheless, there is structural impetus: The increasing shift toward climate-neutral production, investments in digitalization and automation, and government support programs under the Green Deal or national industrial policies could open up opportunities for growth in the medium term, even though these are expected to affect only certain sub-segments in fiscal 2026. In global terms, North America is expected to benefit from comparatively low energy costs and extensive infrastructure programs, despite an increasingly uncertain political environment. Targeted industrial policy support is also expected in China to stabilize growth, even though structural problems could hamper a full recovery.

Across all sectors, industrial companies are confronted with flattening demand, higher financing costs, and high cost pressures. As a result, the outlook for fiscal 2026 is subdued; only a sustained rebound in global demand, an easing of the geopolitical situation, and monetary policy easing could allow for stability or moderate growth toward the end of the reporting period.

Forecast development on the procurement markets

Macroeconomic uncertainties and geopolitical tensions continue to dominate the procurement markets for the Stabilus Group. Despite the slight easing of prices for commodities and intermediate products compared to the previous year, high transport costs and logistic challenges continue to weigh on the situation.

Stabilus is strengthening its security of supply and ensuring compliance with regulatory and ESG requirements by expanding regional procurement sources (nearshoring), pursuing long-term supplier partnerships, and introducing digital tools to identify risks at an early stage. Material prices are expected to fall slightly in fiscal 2026.

Forecast development of the Stabilus Group

According to leading economic institutes, the global economy is expected to recover only moderately in fiscal 2026 (October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026) and will be challenged by economic developments such as the semiconductor shortage and dependence on critical raw materials. As a result, the Stabilus Group expects a slight decline in business volume. The range of the guidance communicated by the Management Board for revenue, adjusted EBIT, and free cash flow reflects the current macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty.

The Stabilus Group's management still anticipates revenue in the range of around €1,100.0 million to €1,300.0 million and adjusted EBIT of 10% to 12% of revenue for fiscal 2026. In addition, the Stabilus Group expects adjusted operating free cash flow in a range of €80 million to €110 million.

Subsequent events

As of January 22, 2026, there were no events or developments that could have materially affected the measurement and presentation of the Group's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025.

Koblenz, January 22, 2026



DR. MICHAEL BÜCHSNER



ANDREAS JAEGER



DAVID SABET

Stabilus SE

The Management Board

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

as of and for the three months ended December 31, 2025

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the period from October 1 to December 31 (unaudited)

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

T_013

	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,	
IN € THOUSANDS	2025	2024
Revenue	291,140	325,958
Cost of sales	(215,419)	(238,739)
Gross profit	75,721	87,219
Research and development expenses	(7,717)	(9,411)
Selling expenses	(32,395)	(33,441)
General administrative expenses	(16,877)	(20,893)
Other income	3,537	5,057
Other expenses	(1,170)	(401)
Profit from operating activities (EBIT)	21,099	28,130
Finance income	364	2,908
Finance costs	(9,823)	(10,169)
Profit / (loss) before income tax	11,640	20,869
Income tax income / (expense)	(3,544)	(6,577)
Profit / (loss) for the period	8,096	14,292
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	375	439
thereof attributable to shareholders of Stabilus	7,721	13,853
Other comprehensive income / (expense)		
Foreign currency translation differences	1,902	43,645
Hedge of cash flows from financial instruments	298	1,554
Items that can be reclassified to consolidated profit or loss in future periods	2,200	45,199
Unrealized actuarial gains and losses	675	(989)
Items not to be reclassified to consolidated profit or loss in future periods	675	(989)
Other comprehensive income / (expense), net of taxes	2,875	44,210
Total comprehensive income for the period	10,971	58,502
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,111)	3,625
thereof attributable to shareholders of Stabilus	13,080	54,877
Earnings per share (in €):		
Basic (EPS)	0.31	0.56
Diluted (DEPS)	0.31	0.56

Consolidated statement of financial position

as of December 31, 2025 (unaudited)

Consolidated statement of financial position

T_014

IN € THOUSANDS	Dec 31, 2025	Sept 30, 2025
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	301,521	303,949
Goodwill	527,138	526,585
Other intangible assets	447,121	450,439
Investments in entities accounted for using the equity method and other investments	6,000	6,000
Other financial assets	1,160	711
Other assets	761	773
Deferred tax assets	9,330	9,262
Total non-current assets	1,293,031	1,297,719
Inventories	211,421	204,389
Trade and other receivables	150,519	176,071
Income tax receivables	5,761	4,934
Other financial assets	1,761	1,897
Other assets	37,130	32,883
Cash and cash equivalents	166,353	162,619
Total current assets	572,945	582,793
Total assets	1,865,976	1,880,512

Consolidated statement of financial position

T_014

IN € THOUSANDS	Dec 31, 2025	Sept 30, 2025
Equity and liabilities		
Issued capital	24,700	24,700
Capital reserves	201,395	201,395
Retained earnings	479,989	471,632
Other reserves	(86,586)	(91,947)
Equity attributable to shareholders of Stabilus	619,498	605,780
Non-controlling interests	27,219	29,981
Total equity	646,717	635,761
Financial liabilities	701,057	710,635
Other financial liabilities	54,161	56,002
Provisions	16,696	16,832
Pension plans and similar obligations	44,170	44,917
Deferred tax liabilities	60,066	60,004
Total non-current liabilities	876,150	888,390
Trade accounts payable	143,268	149,032
Financial liabilities	83,805	83,728
Other financial liabilities	13,103	13,245
Income tax liabilities	6,631	8,513
Provisions	56,122	55,620
Other liabilities	40,180	46,223
Total current liabilities	343,109	356,361
Total liabilities	1,219,259	1,244,751
Total equity and liabilities	1,865,976	1,880,512

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

as of December 31, 2025 (unaudited)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

T_015

IN € THOUSANDS	Issued capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Equity attributable to shareholders of Stabilus	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of September 30, 2024	24,700	201,395	476,948	(53,174)	649,869	27,859	677,728
Profit / (loss) for the period	–	–	13,853	–	13,853	439	14,292
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	–	–	–	41,024	41,024	3,163	44,187
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	13,853	41,024	54,877	3,602	58,479
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Change in shares in subsidiaries without a change of control	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as of December 31, 2024	24,700	201,395	490,801	(12,150)	704,746	31,461	736,207
Balance as of September 30, 2025	24,700	201,395	471,632	(91,947)	605,780	29,981	635,761
Profit / (loss) for the period	–	–	7,721	–	7,721	375	8,096
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	–	–	–	5,361	5,361	(2,486)	2,875
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	7,721	5,361	13,082	(2,111)	10,971
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(15)	(15)
Change in shares in subsidiaries without a change of control	–	–	636	–	636	(636)	–
Balance as of December 31, 2025	24,700	201,395	479,989	(86,586)	619,498	27,219	646,717

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the period from October 1 to December 31 (unaudited)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

T_016

IN € THOUSANDS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,	
	2025	2024
Profit / (loss) for the period	8,095	14,292
Income tax income / (expense)	3,544	6,577
Net financial result	9,459	7,261
Interest received	364	375
Depreciation and amortization (incl. impairment losses)	23,813	24,573
Gains / losses from the disposal of assets	(118)	98
Changes in inventories	(7,032)	(15,585)
Changes in trade and other receivables	25,552	324
Changes in trade payables	(5,764)	3,151
Changes in other assets and liabilities	(10,997)	(6,724)
Changes in provisions	(2,865)	1,849
Income tax payments	(6,435)	(6,463)
Cash flow from operating activities	37,616	29,728
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,540	407
Purchase of intangible assets	(7,751)	(8,543)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(10,253)	(13,592)
Acquisition of assets and liabilities within the business combination	–	(1,072)
Cash flow from investing activities	(15,463)	(22,801)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

T_016

IN € THOUSANDS	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,	
	2025	2024
Receipts under promissory note loans	–	40,000
Payments for redemption of financial liabilities	(10,000)	(57,607)
Payments for lease liabilities	(2,836)	(2,683)
Receipts from loans	(15)	–
Payments for interest	(6,550)	(1,125)
Cash flow from financing activities	(19,401)	(21,415)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,752	(14,488)
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents held	982	2,537
Cash and cash equivalents as of beginning of the period	162,619	109,426
Cash and cash equivalents as of end of the period	166,353	97,475

Segment reporting

Segment information for the first quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025 is as follows:

Segment reporting

T_017

IN € THOUSANDS	EMEA		Americas		APAC	
	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
External revenue ¹⁾	123,543	125,369	107,234	113,702	60,363	86,887
Intersegment revenue ¹⁾	8,741	12,009	4,662	6,370	3,421	3,683
Total revenue ¹⁾	132,284	137,378	111,896	120,072	63,784	90,570
Cost of sales	(100,610)	(106,817)	(84,830)	(89,324)	(46,512)	(64,368)
Depreciation and amortization (incl. impairment losses)	(11,206)	(11,603)	(7,465)	(7,687)	(3,978)	(4,119)
EBIT	9,626	7,677	2,142	5,235	10,495	16,382
Adjusted EBIT	13,378	11,220	5,005	9,696	10,941	16,900
Adjusted EBIT margin as % of external revenue	10.8%	8.9%	4.7%	8.5%	18.1%	19.5%

IN € THOUSANDS	Segment total		Other / Consolidation		Stabilus Group	
	Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,		Q1 for the period from October 1 to December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
External revenue ¹⁾	291,140	325,958	–	–	291,140	325,958
Intersegment revenue ¹⁾	16,824	22,062	(16,824)	(22,062)	–	–
Total revenue ¹⁾	307,964	348,020	(16,824)	(22,062)	291,140	325,958
Cost of sales	(231,952)	(260,509)	(16,533)	(21,770)	(215,419)	(238,739)
Depreciation and amortization (incl. impairment losses)	(22,648)	(23,409)	(1,164)	(1,164)	(23,813)	(24,573)
EBIT	22,265	29,294	(1,164)	(1,164)	21,099	28,130
Adjusted EBIT	29,324	37,816	–	–	29,324	37,816
Adjusted EBIT margin as % of external revenue	10.1%	11.6%	–	–	10.1%	11.6%

¹⁾ Revenue breakdown by location of Stabilus company (i. e., “billed-from view”).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Financial calendar

Financial calendar

T_018

DATE ^{1), 2)}	PUBLICATION / EVENT
February 4, 2026	2026 General Meeting
May 4, 2026	Publication of interim report H1 FY2026
August 3, 2026	Publication of quarterly statement Q3 FY2026
December 7, 2026	Publication of 2026 Annual Report

¹⁾ We cannot rule out changes of dates. We recommend looking at the information in the Investors / Financial Calendar section of the Stabilus website (ir.stabilus.com/investor-relations/financial-calendar).

²⁾ Please note that the Stabilus fiscal year (FY) ends in September (e. g., FY2026 comprises a twelve-month period from October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026).

Disclaimer

This quarterly statement is published in German and English. The German version takes precedence in case of doubt.

Forward-looking statements

This quarterly statement contains forward-looking statements relating to Stabilus SE management’s current plans, targets, forecasts and estimates. These statements account only for information available up to and including the date on which this quarterly statement was prepared. Stabilus SE management does not guarantee that these forward-looking statements will prove correct. The future performance of Stabilus SE and its subsidiaries and the results actually achieved are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to deviate significantly from the forward-looking statements.

Many of these factors are beyond the control of Stabilus SE and its subsidiaries and so cannot be predicted precisely. These factors include changes in economic circumstances and the competitive situation, changes in the law, fluctuations in interest or exchange rates, legal disputes and investigations, and the availability of funding. These and other risks and uncertainties are discussed in this quarterly statement. Other factors can also have a negative impact on the performance and results achieved by Stabilus.

Stabilus SE does not intend, nor is it separately obliged, to update or amend forward-looking statements to reflect events or developments that occur after this quarterly statement is published.

Rounding

Certain figures in this quarterly statement have been rounded up or down. This can result in discrepancies between the actual amounts of individual amounts in tables and the total amounts reported, as well as between figures in tables and figures in in-text analysis sections of this quarterly statement. All percentage changes and performance indicators in this quarterly statement were calculated based on the data available in millions of euro to one decimal place (€ million).

Quarterly overview

Quarterly overview¹⁾

T_019

IN € MILLIONS	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Revenue	291.1	316.1	316.0	338.0	326.0
EBIT	21.1	5.5	24.8	25.9	28.1
Adjusted EBIT	29.3	34.0	33.1	37.7	37.8
Profit / (loss) for the period	8.1	(11.4)	10.1	11.2	14.3
Capital expenditure (CapEx)	(18.1)	(22.3)	(20.1)	(24.0)	(22.1)
Free cash flow (FCF)	22.1	56.4	30.9	16.1	6.9
Adjusted free cash flow	23.9	58.7	33.3	18.1	8.9
EBIT margin as % of revenue	7.2%	1.7%	7.8%	7.7%	8.6%
Adjusted EBIT margin as % of revenue	10.1%	10.8%	10.5%	11.2%	11.6%
Profit / (loss) for the period as % of revenue	2.8%	(3.6)%	3.2%	3.3%	4.4%
Capital expenditure (capex) as % of revenue	6.2%	7.1%	6.4%	7.1%	6.8%
FCF as % of revenue	7.6%	17.8%	9.8%	4.8%	2.1%
Adjusted FCF as % of revenue	8.2%	18.6%	10.5%	5.4%	2.7%
Net leverage ratio	3.04x	2.96x	3.03x	2.97x	2.75x
Employees ²⁾ *	7,507	7,702	7,693	7,823	7,861
Total assets ³⁾	1,866.0	1,880.5	1,868.5	1,910.2	1,964.1
Equity ³⁾	646.7	635.8	646.1	689.2	736.2
Equity ratio ³⁾	34.7%	33.8%	34.6%	36.1%	37.5%

* The number of employees is based on the definition applicable as of FY2025 (only active employees; not including contract workers).

¹⁾ The sum totals of quarterly figures may deviate slightly from the figures for the year as a whole due to rounding.

²⁾ Active employees including apprentices, interns, and trainees; not including inactive employees or contract workers.

³⁾ Figures at the end of the quarter.

Other information

Further information including news, reports, and publications can be found in the Investors section of the Stabilus website at

[IR.STABILUS.COM](https://ir.stabilus.com).

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