

**Attention! This investment falls outside AFM supervision.
No prospectus required for this activity.**



Most important information about the investment

PWR05 Bonds
of
ABLX Finance B.V.

ENERGY BLOCKS

This document is dated 30 March 2026

This document assists the investor in understanding the risks, costs and return associated with this investment.

Attention! This document and offering have not been assessed by the AFM.

What is offered and by whom?

The PWR05 Bonds are offered by ABLX Finance B.V. (the "Issuer"), a wholly owned subsidiary of ABLX Holding B.V. (the "Company"). The Company and the Issuer, acting under the trade name Energyblocks, are private companies with limited liability under Dutch law. The Issuer acts as finance company for the Company and its operating subsidiaries. The Company is fully owned by Catena Group B.V. who will provide a guarantee to the issuer for the fulfilment of the Issuer's obligations vis-à-vis the Bonds (the "Guarantor").

The Bonds constitute dematerialized bonds registered in a blockchain. The Bonds carry a fixed interest rate in euro and are repaid in full at final maturity. The Issuer may issue the Bonds in different series, each of which has the exact same conditions and final maturity, except for the timing of the issuance and price of the subsequent issue of a series.

The Company is a renewable energy production company, with an expertise covering the entire lifecycle of energy systems and the decentral distribution of real assets. The Group is mainly active in The Netherlands, the UK and the DACH region, and has experience in developing, investing and managing renewable energy production facilities. The Company's investments in its asset base are concentrated on grid-connected (utility scale) facilities, and additional investments in other renewable energy segments, including off-grid solutions (such as mini-grids), storage and energy efficiency projects.

The objective of the Company is to own, invest in, operate and maintain, sustainable infrastructure and energy production assets in line with the general objective of the Company to realize and accelerate a transition to a sustainable economy and clean energy that benefits people and the environment, to encourage the development of socially responsible, ecologically sustainable and innovative businesses and communities, while simultaneously realize wealth distribution by offering the society as a whole (partial) access to these assets.

The Issuer's principal assets are intercompany loans that it holds directly in the Company's operating subsidiaries. As a result, the Issuer relies on these loans and associated payments from these subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet its financial obligations, including the payment of interest.

The Guarantor, the Company and the Issuer have their corporate seat and head office at Joan Muyskenweg 22 1096 CJ Amsterdam. The Issuer was incorporated in 2017 with corporate registration 69714304. The Company was incorporated in 2022 with registration 88586936. The Guarantor as incorporated in 2016 with registration 65920937.

The website of the Company is www.energyblocks.nl The investor relations website of the Company is my.energyblocks.nl.

What are the most important risks for an investor?

In general, the higher the expected return of an investment the higher the associated risk. The offered or expected return on the PWR02 Bonds (hereafter "the Bonds") is dependent on the fulfilment of the debt servicing obligations by the Issuer. There is a possibility that cash flows in the operating subsidiaries are lower than expected, affecting the debt service ability of the Issuer, who depends on interest payments and loan repayments from the operating entities to fulfil its debt servicing, causing a lower return on your investment or even may cause the loss of (part of) your investment. The most likely situations that could occur and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operating result, financial condition and prospects and therefore have a negative impact on the Issuer's ability to pay interest and redemption on the Bonds as it becomes due, are the following:

- The Issuer is a financing company with no material, direct business operations. The principal assets of the Issuer are intercompany loans to the Company's subsidiaries. As a result, the Issuer is dependent on loans and other payments from these subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet its financial obligations, including the payment of interest.
- The performance and earnings position of the Company are to a large extent dependent on the performance of the underlying energy producing facilities. The performance of these facilities depends on meteorological conditions (e.g. period of sunshine, the sun's radiance, season, wind speeds etc.) which

vary per location. In addition, performance may be influenced by stoppages such as curtailment or overall technical performance, or calamities at the facilities' sites. These circumstances may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, result of operations, financial conditions and prospects and as a result on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations vis-à-vis the Bonds.

- The Company is subject to various market specific risks related to the markets it operates in and expects to expand into, and should these risks materialize, they may have an adverse effect on the Company, among other, but not limited to, market pricing mechanisms, price volatility, government subsidies, European and local regulations and competition from alternative (and incumbent) technologies and competitors. Performance may be influenced by change in regulations, price volatility and increased competition which may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, result of operations, financial conditions and prospects and as a result on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations vis-à-vis the Bonds.
- The Bonds have limited tradability and certain transfer restrictions. The Bonds are not listed to trading on a regulated market, multilateral trading facility or organized trading facility which may affect liquidity and tradability for the Bonds. The Bonds may not be sold at a desirable moment, and such trading restrictions may affect the value of the Bonds.
- The Bonds are issued, offered and serviced through the Company's investor relations pages my.energyblocks.nl. Disruption in the offering system, which is integrated with the investor pages, or in the system's interaction with third-party software and service providers may lead to investors not being able to use the Company's services. Failures in the software could lead to incorrect pricing or incorrect payment of interest and may result in bad investor experience. Disruptions and failures in the software could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and reputation.

There are other important risk factors to consider as well as well. More information on those risks can be found in this document under the heading "Additional information about risks".

What is the target audience for this investment?

The Bonds will be offered to private investors with focus on sustainable financial assets, and looking for a fixed income return.

The Bonds are suitable for investors who are familiar with the key risks concerning bonds with a subordinate character. The Bonds are not suitable for investors who have not prepared properly and who have not taken account of the information offered and have not properly familiarized themselves with the Bonds and the

associated risks. Each prospective investor should consult its own advisers as to legal, tax and financial related aspects of an investment in the Bonds.

What is the investment type?

You will invest in Bonds.

The nominal value of the Bonds is EUR 100.

The intrinsic value of the Bonds is EUR 100.

The issue price of the Bonds is EUR 100 (or 100% of the nominal value).

Minimum investment amount is EUR 5,000.

The price of the Bonds in a secondary trade, if such trade occurs, may differ due to market circumstances or creditworthiness of the Issuer.

The Initial Issue Date of the Bonds is 1 April 2026. The Bonds do not amortize and are fully redeemed at the final maturity date. The final maturity date of the Bonds (initial *and* additional bonds) is on 1 April 2029.

The annual fixed interest rate on the Bonds paid by the Issuer is 6.50%, paid out quarterly in arrears on each interest payment date, 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December of each year until final maturity. The Bonds do not have profit related or bonus interest features.

The Bonds constitute direct general, unconditional and unsecured obligations of the Issuer, and will at all times rank pari passu with all direct, unconditional and unsecured obligations of the Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt, the Bonds will be structurally subordinated to any debt provided by banks at the level of the underlying asset holding companies. Each asset holding subsidiary is permitted to provide security interests at its discretion against the its assets in connection with contracting bank loans.

The Bonds will be unsecured. However, the Guarantor, shall provide financial backing to the Issuer for the fulfilment of obligations arising from the issuance of the Bonds by means of a Guarantee. The Guarantor undertakes to maintain a positive net worth and to maintain sufficient liquidity in the Issuer for the servicing of the obligation arising from the Bonds. The Guarantee constitutes an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee from the Guarantor vis-à-vis the Issuer. The Guarantee does not constitute a guarantee as meant under Dutch Civil Code 2:403 (403-verklaring).

Pursuant to article 3(1) of the Prospectus Regulation it is prohibited to offer securities, such as the Bonds, to the public without the prior publication of a prospectus in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, including in the Netherlands. Considering the Bonds are offered in the Netherlands, the obligation to publish a prospectus generally applies.

In line with article 3(2) of the Prospectus Regulation ((EU) 2017/1129), article 53 of the Exemption Regulation provides for an exemption of this prohibition to offer the Bonds to the public in the Netherlands without a prior publication of a prospectus, provided that (a) the total value of all Bonds offered, together with the value of all

other bonds offered by the Issuer and by group companies of the Issuer (i.e. the Group) within the European Economic Area (EEA) within a period of 12 months, amounts to less than EUR 5,000,000 and (b) the Issuer makes publicly available and submits to the AFM a document containing certain information on (the offer of) the Bonds and on the Issuer. The prospective investor should note that the Issuer makes use of this exemption.

No key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Bonds or otherwise making them available to retail investors has been prepared, nor is such a document required.

(Potential) investors should realize that the Bonds are not offered to invest in securities of which the offer falls within the scope of the Prospectus Regulation. The Investment Memorandum provided is not a prospectus within the meaning of the Prospectus Regulation and is not approved by the AFM or any other competent supervisory authority.

Additional information regarding the returns is detailed under "Additional information regarding returns".

What are the costs for an investor?

Participation in the Issuer's offering, by entering an account with the Company on its investor pages, is free of charge. The Issuer will pay all transaction fees for blockchain transactions for the primary issuance of the Bonds. There are no entry fees.

In addition to your investment in the Bonds, you may be required to pay fees that are common for transactions in the blockchain when transferring the Bonds. Such fees are not set by the Issuer. These costs are visible on third-party websites, such as <https://etherscan.io/gastracker>. Any fee that becomes payable will affect your total investment value. When selling all or part of your Bonds, you will pay the applicable transaction fees associated with those blockchain transactions.

When Bonds are offered for redemption to the Issuer, the Issuer may include the transaction costs in the price of the Bonds.

More information and explanations on how to subscribe to and use the Company's investor pages and how to purchase the Bonds can be found at my.energyblocks.nl.

Where will your investment be used for?

The Issuer shall use the net proceeds from the offering of the Bonds, less costs and expenses incurred in connection with the issues of the Bonds, for general and corporate purposes of the Group, including the financing of working capital, operating and capital expenditures, the (re)financing of intercompany loans and

external debts and the (re)financing of the Group's operating subsidiaries holding operating assets.

The Company has an estimated financing requirement of approximately € 25 million for the next 18 months, for which the net funds from the Bond issue – besides other financing sources – will also be used. This concerns an amount of approximately € 2 million for the additional payment in connection with the expansion of 25% in the interest of a sub-portfolio of the Company, and furthermore an amount of approximately € 20 million for a potential acquisition and an amount of approximately € 4 million for the expected realization of a solar PV project.

The total amount of the proceeds from the offering of the Bonds shall be EUR 2,500,000. The Bonds are offered with an issue price of 100.00%. The net proceeds of the additional Series of Bonds shall be allocated for 75% to the (re)financing of certain of the company's operating energy assets, financing of acquisitions or development of assets. The remainder will be allocated to finance working capital, operating expenses and the further development of the company's securities risk, issuance and distribution software as per the tap issue addendum.

Total expenses for this issue of series of Additional Bonds are estimated at EUR 25,000. For this series of EUR 2,500,000, of each euro invested in a Bond, a maximum of € 0,01 shall be applied to cover costs and expenses related to the offer and issue of the Bonds and € 0,99 shall be employed to the use of the net proceeds.

The investor's investment is in the debt capital of the Issuer, ABLX Finance B.V.

The proceeds of the Bond issue are insufficient for the use of the proceeds mentioned above. Additionally, the Company has scheduled an equity-related offering mid 2026. This concerns an issue of depositary receipts for shares by the issuer's parent ALX Holding BV.

More information about the use of the investment can be found under the heading "Further information about the use of proceeds".

Additional information about the investment

This part of the document provides further information about the offer and the offeror. This gives you more insight into the specific risks, the costs and the return on offer.

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Additional information about the Issuer, the Company and the Guarantor

ABLX Finance B.V. is the Issuer and offeror of the Bonds. The Issuer, a private limited liability company with corporate registry number 69714304, located in Amsterdam, Joan Muyskenweg 22 1096 CJ, is the central financing company for the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"). Bonds issued by the Company shall be issued from the Company's financing company, the Issuer. The Issuer has been set up in line with art. 3:2 DFSA. This allows the Company to obtain repayable funds for the debt financing of the Company's activities by issuing debt securities via the Issuer as a central corporate treasury for the Company. The Issuer has no business operations of its own, other than financing the Group, has no subsidiaries and no employees. Catena Group is de parent of the Group and acts as Guarantor. Catena Investments bv has been appointed board of the Issue. The Issuer's ultimate directors are of Messrs Jansberg, Van Ineveld and Behling.

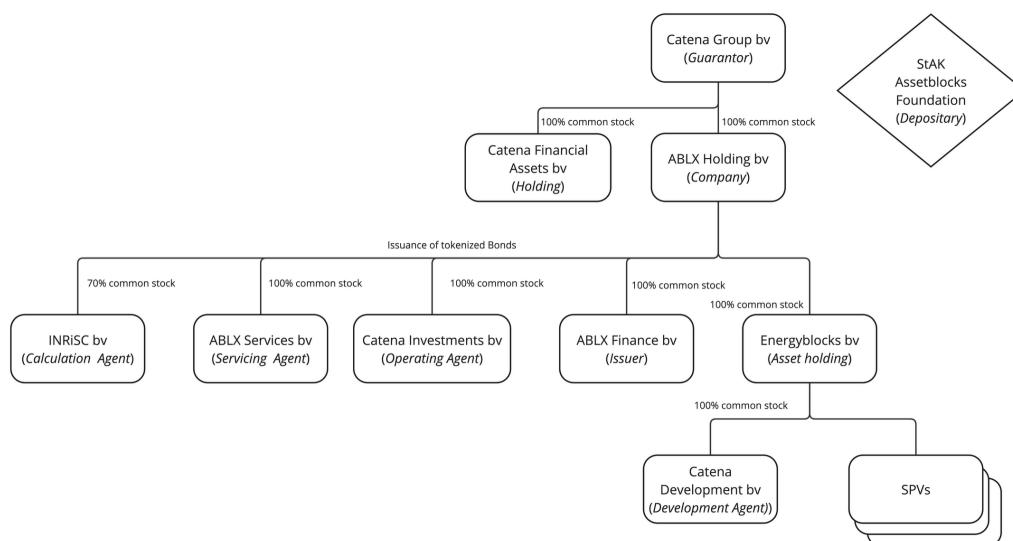
The Issuer's website is www.energyblocks.nl. The issuer's investor relations website is my.energyblocks.nl.

Contact person: Denise van Alphen, Sales Representative, e-mail: invest@energyblocks.nl, telephone: +31 (0)85 060 93 96.

Legal structure

The Issuer is directly and fully owned by the Company, ABLX Holding B.V., a private limited liability company under Dutch Law which in turn is directly and fully owned by Catena Group B.V., a private limited liability company incorporated under Dutch Law (the Guarantor).

The figure below is a simplified summary of the organizational structure showing the Guarantor, the Company, the Issuer and certain holding companies and affiliated companies within the Group. The group itself shall be considered as one single entity, the Group.



The Company has set up an operating framework under which the Group as a whole shall operate. The Issuer has entered into a licensing agreement with Catena Investments B.V. (the "Operating Company") for the provision of certain technology for the distribution and risk management of the tokenized securities associated with the financing of the Company's business activities, notably developing, investing and operating energy producing facilities and ancillary infrastructure. The Operating Company holds license agreements with the Servicing and Calculation Agents. The Operating company shall run the operations of the Group.

These service providers work on behalf of the Company. There are no potential conflicts of interest between the service providers vis-à-vis the Guarantor, the Company, the Issuer, or the holding companies for the operating companies. The Issuer is the Company's finance company. It attracts repayable funds and deploys them within the group. The Issuer is therefore a creditor to various related parties within the group. There is a potential conflict of interest in the financing relationship of the Issuer vis-à-vis those related parties and the holding company Energyblocks bv of those related parties as shareholder. There is a potential conflict of interest because the Issuer finances the group companies and thus acts as a creditor, while a sister company is a shareholder of the same companies. This creates tension between the issuer's duty to bondholders to secure repayment and the shareholder's interest in maximising (return on) equity, which can lead to decisions that are detrimental to bondholders. There is no potential conflict of interest between the obligations of the members of the Issuer's board of directors and the Company's board or shareholders and their private interests or other obligations.

The Company, ABLX Holding bv ("Company"), is the holding company for the operating companies under the group, with the exception of the Gedelegeerd Ontwikkelmaatschappij, a private limited liability company, established in Amsterdam, the Netherlands and organized under Dutch law.

The Garant is the highest holding company for the entire group, Catena Group B.V. ("Garant"), a private limited liability company, established in Amsterdam, the Netherlands and organized under Dutch law.

Other entities within the group, as shown in the diagram above, are asset holdings and companies that provide intercompany services.

Energy markets in Europe

In November 2023, the newly revised and amending Renewables Energy Directive (2023/2413) entered into force, establishing a new binding renewable energy target for the EU for 2030 of at least 42%. This revised directive puts a further impetus on EU member states to ensure they deliver on their individual renewable energy targets. Each country has their own National Energy and Climate Plan ("NECP") in place for the promotion and growth of renewable energy. These mechanisms vary from country to country.

Since 1996 the European energy markets have been liberalized with the aim to create an integrated internal European energy market with level-playing field, lower grid cost and enhanced security of supply. As a result, transmission, distribution and generation have been split. Transition grid (high voltage) and distribution grids (low voltage) are operated by transmission grid operators and distribution grid operators.

Transmission and distribution grid operators balance the grid (managing supply and demand in absence of storage). Power generators, such as the Group, connect their plants to the grid. The electricity is then distributed via the grid by the grid operators towards the end consumers. Power generators sell their production to the whole sale market or sometimes directly to large consumers. Suppliers buy electricity in the whole sale market which is then sold to consumers at retail prices. The latest step in the unbundling of the energy markets is the favoring of active participation of consumers in sustainable energy generation. The Group is taking active steps in effectuating this further step in the liberalization of the energy markets.

According to European power market analysis, Germany and France remain the top producers of electricity in the EU accounting for respectively ca. 20% and 19% of total EU production. Italy is third with ca. 10%. Overall change in electricity generation marks a shift from established economies in the North and North-western regions of Europe to the Balkans where recent large increases in generation were recorded (where consumption also increased most significant). Still more than half of the electricity generated in Europe stems from traditional technologies, i.e. combustible fuels. Nuclear accounts for 25%, where wind, hydro and solar account for 14%, 13% and 6% respectively. The relative significance of alternative technologies compared to traditional technologies have however increased from 19% to ca 33% over the last decade. Within the alternative technologies the share of solar and wind increased most significantly over that period respectively from 2% to 6% and from 6% to 14%.

Total final energy consumption is the energy consumed by end users. Such end users are individuals and businesses that use energy to heat or cool buildings or for running lights and appliances, the powering of primary business processes (e.g. machinery and entire factories) et cetera. European Environment Agency reports shows that the largest energy consumers in Europe are the residential (25%) and transportation (27%) sectors. Overall consumption decreased from 2010 to 2021 from ca. 11,233 TWh to 10,837 TWh mainly due to energy efficiency savings. The share of electricity in the final energy consumption is around 21%, or approximately 2,167 TWh. The Energy Efficiency Directive ((EU) 2023/1791), adopted in September 2023, sets a binding target of 8,872 TWh for total final energy consumption by 2030, simultaneously placing strong emphasis on replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy production.

Green transition goes together with digital transition, two major spearheads of the European Union. Currently, digital technologies account for ca. 10% of the energy consumption. With the increasing digitization of the economy, which generally increases with GDP growth energy efficiency savings may increase. However, paradoxically with increasing GDP growth energy consumption tends to increase. This balancing act may complicate the energy transition, putting further emphasis on the transition to renewables

Both Energyblocks's main countries of operating, Germany and the UK, remain committed to decarbonization and energy transition, however anno 2026 the debate is more nuanced emphasising energy security, urging pragmatism and maintaining European industry competitiveness.

Recent developments Germany

Germany is in the middle of a major energy transformation, driven by some of the most ambitious climate goals in Europe. Recent legislative reforms—like the “Easter Package” and updates to the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG)—have raised the target for renewables to 80% of electricity generation by 2030. To help reach that goal, the government has sped up the permitting process, cutting approval times for wind projects in some regions down to about 16 months.

By 2024, nearly 60% of Germany’s electricity came from renewable sources, mainly solar and wind. The country added close to 20 GW of new capacity, bringing the total to just under 190 GW. Solar alone is nearing the 100 GW mark, while onshore wind sits at around 63.5 GW. Offshore wind is also picking up pace, with 73 new turbines installed in the North and Baltic Seas. Germany remains an attractive destination for investment in clean energy, especially in solar, wind, and grid technologies. The government is targeting 115 GW of onshore wind by 2030, scaling up to 160 GW by 2040. But infrastructure is under pressure—grid congestion and redispatch measures cost about €550 million in Q2 2024 alone. To catch up, Germany plans to build 10,000 km of new power lines by 2030 and is rolling out smart meters and dynamic pricing models to boost grid flexibility.

Still, political challenges linger. The rise of the AfD party, which questions the current pace of the energy transition, reflects growing concerns over the economic impact of decarbonization. These pressures may influence how quickly Germany can keep pushing forward. Still, Germany continues to pursue its Energiewende with legally binding climate and renewables targets, although implementation and sentiment have shifted under Chancellor Friedrich Merz. Solar PV remains a key part of the German decarbonization strategy, with robust annual GW additions, but overall renewable growth has moderated recently and PV expansion in small-scale segments has declined relative to prior years. Chancellor Merz has signaled that his government may slow the pace of renewables rollout in favor of a stronger emphasis on grid stability, cost control and energy security, in a shift towards “climate protection without ideology” to protect competitiveness. Chancellor Merz has also sharply criticized Germany’s nuclear exit as a “serious strategic mistake”, arguing this has constrained generation capacity and increased transition costs, and has supported a role for gas-fired backup capacity. Industry groups continue to call for regulatory clarity and long-term certainty for renewables, including PV.

Recent developments United Kingdom

The UK is also overhauling its energy market as it aims for a cleaner, more secure energy future. Through the Review of Electricity Market Arrangements (REMA) and the Energy Act 2023, the country is laying the groundwork for long-term reform. A key step is the launch of the National Energy System Operator (NESO) by late 2024. Meanwhile, the newly established Great British Energy—an entirely state-owned company—is set to invest directly in renewable projects.

For the first time in 2024, renewables made up more than half (50.8%) of the UK’s electricity mix, overtaking fossil fuels. The government is planning to double onshore wind, triple solar, and quadruple offshore wind capacity by 2030. However, progress isn’t guaranteed: SSE recently announced a £3 billion cut to its renewable investments due to planning delays and broader economic headwinds. There are still promising

opportunities, especially in energy storage, distributed generation, and grid modernization. Great British Energy is expected to play a crucial role in scaling up clean infrastructure. But uncertainties remain. Possible changes like zonal pricing, inflationary pressure, and slow-moving permitting systems could dampen enthusiasm in the near term. The grid itself is under strain—wind curtailment alone cost around £0.9 billion last year. To address this, the UK is expanding the grid and developing local flexibility markets to better balance supply and demand.

Politically, the UK's green ambitions are still high on the agenda. The Labour government continues to back a 95% fossil-free electricity system by 2030. But internal debates around spending priorities and energy reform suggest the roadmap may shift. At the same time, cross-party support for regional initiatives like the Great North partnership signals that the clean energy push has a broad foundation. A strong commitment remains to realizing net-zero (2050) and energy transition, which is underpinned by the recent legislation Great British Energy Act 2025, which establishes a sovereign public energy company to drive clean energy deployment and strengthen supply chains. The government has also launched household energy efficiency programs to reduce energy poverty and lower bills. However, sentiment in the UK energy sector is mixed: there is broad support for clean power growth, but political debate has become highly charged, with industry players calling for clearer signals to support investments and think-tanks urging pragmatism on fossil energy and costs.

Operating performance energy projects

The performance and therefore also the earnings positions of the companies, and in particular the SPVs, in the Group are to a large extent dependent upon meteorological conditions. Certain revenues for a generated kilowatt-hour of energy are admittedly guaranteed on the basis of the state subsidy programs; however, the volume of the generated energy depends on the period of sunshine, the sun's radiance, season or wind speed. The subsidiaries of the Company have used certain historically based assumptions (based on local measurements) in the cash flow planning. It cannot, however, be ruled out that climatic conditions will change in the future and that the predicted weather patterns will not occur or that the prognoses concerning the hours of sunshine or wind speeds will prove to be incorrect. In this case, the electricity generation at the plants will remain below the expected level and this would have an adverse effect on the liquidity and the asset, financial and earnings position of the respective project companies and therefore on the Group.

The earnings from photovoltaic and wind power plants are subject to seasonal fluctuations in the weather. The SPVs in the Group try to adapt their payment obligations, especially their interest and loan repayment obligations, to the incoming payments. It cannot, however, be ruled out that this is not possible in every case.

Asset base

By the end of 2025, the Group owns a portfolio of solar power plants and wind turbines in Germany. The Group holds 75% of this portfolio, following the 25% increase in its stake in March 2026. The assets have a cumulative installed capacity of more than 18.0 MWp. The portfolio is held for the primary purpose of generating electricity for the grid. A large part of this portfolio is financed by a green bond issued in December 2020 with a B+ rating of rfu.

In the United Kingdom, the Group has a 71% stake in a small-scale 0.25 kW wind project.

Through various partnerships and its own activities in this regard, the Group aims to further develop its asset base. The total current development portfolio to which the Group has access through these partnerships and own development activities amounts to approximately 600 MW. This portfolio of development projects is constantly changing. New projects may be added, some projects may be delayed, and some projects may be discontinued.

Competitors

Following the energy market liberalization, the European energy markets have become more fragmented. There are however large incumbents that still play a dominant role and entertain significant shares in their respective markets of origin. Since the liberalization, market shares of large incumbents however steadily decreased. Power generation and carbon removal are capital-intensive businesses with numerous industry participants. The Group competes to acquire energy producing projects and ancillary facilities with other developers, operators and financial investors. However, these markets are active and is in growth globally with many participants arriving constantly. There is also an increasing demand for energy and carbon offset. In this environment, and although there are many players and participants, there is room for many participants and there does not appear to be significant industry consolidation and it remains a fairly fragmented market.

Partnerships

The Company has established a strong foothold in the energy industry. Partnerships between certain of the Company's portfolio companies exist with Kintlein & Ose GmbH & co. KG (www.kintlein-ose.berlin) for all maintenance and monitoring activities to its solar power stations. Partnership also exists with W.E.B. Windenergie AG (www.web.energy) for the joint development of and investments in solar and wind projects in Germany. W.E.B. provides, or shall provide management services for those projects in that regard.

Business strategy

The objective of the Company's strategy is to continue expanding its asset portfolio, geographic reach and technological solutions. The Company's aim is to ultimately increase European and global transition to clean energy production and a clean and more bio-based economy. To that end, the Company will create a network of trusted partnerships to increase its reach and expand its asset base. The Company aims to reach across Europe launching from several countries in which it has considerable experience, notably, The Netherlands, Germany and the UK. Likely expansion is expected in countries such as Spain, Greece, Italy, Spain, Denmark and Poland.

Funding strategy

With the objective of expanding its asset base the Company has adopted a funding strategy that limits the risk of cross-default across its asset base. This strategy involves the separation of liabilities at the asset level and is continued in the Company's overall funding strategy. The Company issues debt and equity securities

from different entities, each a separate issuance. The Issuer may contract additional debt through bond issuance, which is lent-on to the specific operating entities. Each asset, or group of assets, is funded separately, thus segregating the risk of default from each other.

Issuer's business activities

The Issuer has no business operations of its own, other than raising funding for the Company and its subsidiaries through the issuance of external debt and lending the proceeds thereof on to the subsidiaries of the Company. The Issuer will continue to issue new Bonds related to the financing of its business and individual, or an aggregate group of asset companies.

Issuer's Assets

On the balance sheet date 31-12-2025, the Issuer's fixed assets consist of intangible assets and financial fixed assets. Intangible assets of 52,100 euros are capitalized expenses related to software development. Current assets consist mainly of trade receivables amounting to EUR 10,000, and a short-term loan to group entities. The Issuer has a cash balance of EUR 50,783. The fixed assets on the Issuer's balance sheet are loans to affiliated companies within the group amounting to EUR 3,018,895. The balance sheet total amounts to EUR 3,751,823.

Issuer's Liabilities

On the balance sheet date 31-12-2025, the Issuer's liabilities consist mainly of issued and outstanding bonds with a volume of EUR 3,642,300. During the financial year 2026 until the date of this information document, ongoing bonds were issued under the current offerings AMP01 (minimum investment € 100,000) and PWR04. The PWR04 offer of €2,500,000 was reduced on 15 October 2025 to €1,250,000 and shall be closed on 31 March 2026 with a maximum volume of €1,250,000. The total amount of outstanding bonds on the date of this information memorandum is € 4,252,400.

Additional information about risks

This section specifies the risk related to ongoing activities and Bond listing of the Issuer. The following summary contains additional information about risk factors associated with an investment in the Bonds. It is not intended to be complete and it is subject to important limitations and exceptions.

Main risk related to the Issuer

Investors are exposed to certain risk related to the Issuer's business. Such risk occurring may affect the Issuer's financial results and ability to fulfil its financial obligations:

- The Company's growth may not be sustainable. The Company's future growth is to a large extent depending on a number of trends and imposing of regulations and policies. A stagnation of these trends or implementation of regulations and policies may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

- The Company's growth depends on the development of the renewable energy markets in Europe and the ability to develop and acquire renewable energy and ancillary facilities. If the availability of viable facilities is lower than anticipated, this will have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.
- The Company operates in markets that are highly competitive. This could result in lower margins or in a loss of or slower growth and may thus have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.
- The Company is subject to various market specific risks related to the markets it operates in and expects to expand into, and should these risks materialize, they may have an adverse effect on the Company, among other, but not limited to, market pricing mechanisms, price volatility, government subsidies, European and local regulations and competition from alternative (and incumbent) technologies.
- The performance and earnings position of the Company are to a large extent dependent on the performance of the underlying energy producing facilities. The performance of these facilities depends on meteorological conditions (e.g. period of sunshine, the sun's radiance, season, wind speeds etc) which vary per location. In addition, performance may be influenced by stoppages such as curtailment or overall technical performance, or calamities at the facilities' sites. These circumstances may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, result of operations, financial conditions and prospects.
- A substantial part of the Company's revenues depends on the development of strategic partnerships. If these partnerships are less successful or change their strategy, this could lead to a lower growth or even the loss of business for the Company and may thus have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.
- The Company may be unable to successfully execute its growth strategy of investing in a pan-European network of clean energy infrastructure, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial conditions and prospects.
- The Company depends on the expansion of its portfolio and project pipeline, which is facing uncertainties due to regulatory delays, the availability of feasible projects, rising costs, competition and errors in due diligence. Because the proceeds from the bonds are intended to finance part of the development and acquisitions, there is a risk that delays, changed market conditions or negative outcomes of due diligence may result in the proceeds not being able to be used or not fully used as originally anticipated. In such a case, the company may decide to (temporarily) hold the funds, reallocate them to other purposes, or postpone or cancel projects, which may negatively affect the expected returns and the execution of the growth strategy, which may also have an impact on the performance of the bonds.
- Disruption in the Company's offering software may lead to investors not being able to use the Company's services, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.
- The Company may not be able to secure additional financing in order to secure the continuation of its normal business activities and to implement its growth

strategy. Not being able to implement its growth strategy could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

- The Company has a limited history of operating data and no assurance of future profitability can be given.
- The Company may be required to impair the tangible assets on its balance sheet in the future.

Risks Relating to the Investment in the Bonds

Investors are exposed to certain risk related to the Bonds and the financial markets. Such risk occurring may affect the value of the investment and the income thereof:

- The Issuer is a financing company with no material, direct business operations. The principal assets of the Issuer are intercompany loans it directly holds in the Company's operating subsidiaries. As a result, the Issuer is dependent on these loans and associated payments from these subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet its financial obligations, including the payment of interest. This affects the Issuer's repayment capacity if the repayments from intercompany loans cannot be made by the subsidiaries and refinancing of the bonds is not possible.
- The Bonds are financial instruments and may not be a suitable investment for all investors. The Bonds are structurally subordinated to bank loans at the level of the group's subsidiaries, which means that in the event of the insolvency of a project or the group, bank loans secured by the assets are repaid first. Intercompany financing from the Issuer to those subsidiaries is only repaid after the banks. With these funds, the Bonds are redeemed by the Issuer, equally regardless of the issue date. Investors may not be able to recover their investment in full if the group or its projects become insolvent, as the Bonds are structurally subordinated to the secured bank loans.
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- There is a potential conflict of interest between the Issuer acting as a creditor vis-à-vis group companies and the holding companies acting as shareholders of the same companies. This creates tension between the issuer's duty to bondholders to secure repayment and the shareholder's interest in maximizing equity, which can lead to decisions that are detrimental to the bondholders.
- No assurance can be given that the price of the Bonds may not fall as a result of changes in the current credit spread and/or interest rates in the capital markets (market interest rate), as the market interest rate fluctuates.
- The Bonds are long-dated securities, and the Issuer is under no obligation to redeem or repurchase before the Maturity Date. Bondholders have no right to call for the redemption of the Bonds (unless in the case of a Change of Ownership) and the Bonds will only become due and payable in the interim in

certain circumstances relating to payment default and a liquidation of the Issuer, or early repayment options as permissible by applicable law and regulation.

- There is a potential conflict of interest between the Issuer acting as a creditor vis-à-vis group companies and the holding companies acting as shareholders of the same companies. This creates tension between the issuer's duty to bondholders to secure repayment and the shareholder's interest in maximizing equity, which can lead to decisions that are detrimental to the bondholders.
- The Bonds have limited tradability and certain transfer restrictions. The Bonds are not listed for trading on a regulated market, multilateral trading facility or organized trading facility which may affect liquidity and tradability for the Bonds. The Bonds may not be sold at a desirable moment, and such trading restrictions may affect the value of the Bonds.
- The Bonds are registered on the blockchain and managed through the Company's platform, but investors are responsible for keeping their private keys secure. Loss, theft or misuse of these keys may result in loss of access to the bonds. While the issuer can freeze bonds or forcibly re-endorse hacks, theft, or regulatory violations, this does not eliminate the underlying security risk. Investors can lose control of their digital bonds due to private key mismanagement or security incidents.
- The Bonds are denominated in euro but may be purchased in USDC equivalent. Investors purchasing the Bonds in USDC are exposed to currency risks due to appreciation and depreciation of the USDC relative to the euro, including the risk of de-pegging of USDC to U.S. dollar. Similarly, the Issuer is subject to currency risk for the same. Severe currency fluctuations may result in potential losses for the investor or affect the Issuer's financial position or its ability to meet financial obligations vis-à-vis the Bonds.
- The Bonds are issued, offered and serviced through the Company's investor relations pages my.energyblocks.nl. Disruption in the offering system, which is integrated with the investor pages, or in the system's interaction with third-party software and service providers may lead to investors not being able to use the Company's services. Failures in the software could lead to incorrect pricing or incorrect payment of interest and may result in bad investor experience. Disruptions and failures in the software could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and reputation.

Additional information about the use of the proceeds

The total proceeds of the PWR05 Bond will amount to a maximum of EUR 2,500,000. The Issuer may issue PWR05 Bonds on a continuing basis up to the maximum aggregate amount of EUR 2,500,000, subject to the Exemption Regulation.

The Issuer shall use the net proceeds from the offering of the Bonds, less costs and expenses incurred in connection with the issues of the Bonds, for general and corporate purposes of the Group, including the financing of working capital, operating and capital expenditures, the (re)financing of intercompany loans and external debts and the (re)financing of the Group's operating subsidiaries holding operating assets.

The Issuer will have flexibility in applying the net proceeds from the offering and may change the allocation of these proceeds as a result of certain contingencies, provided that at least 75% of the net proceeds in relation to the aggregate maximum issue amount of EUR 1,250,000, will be allocated to the (re)financing of the Group's existing assets, assets under development or asset acquisitions. Each additional issue of a series of Bonds (each a tap) will indicate the allocation of the use of the net proceeds as per a tap issue addendum with details of the additional bonds offering.

Bondholders will have no direct influence on decisions regarding the application of the net proceeds from the offerings.

The net proceeds will be borrowed from the Issuer, intercompany within the Group, by several of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries and affiliated companies. Each such intercompany loan is unsecured and subordinate to any senior secured or asset-based debt at that subsidiary and carries an interest mark-up over the coupon of the Bonds which is the minimum reference rate for the loans. Loan tenors may vary with the specific financing purpose of the intercompany loans.

Additional information about the return

The return will be paid out in the form of interest. The interest amounts to 6.50% gross per annum over the outstanding nominal amount of each series of bonds. The investor receives the quarterly equivalent of the annual coupon every quarter in arrears, on each interest payment date, 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December each year until final maturity. Interest is calculated on the basis of 30/360.

The Bonds will not amortize and are repaid in full at the final maturity date, being for all PWR05 Bonds 1 April 2029 (the "Final Maturity Date").

In case of a change of control Bondholders are entitled but not obliged to demand redemption or – upon the Issuer's election – repurchase of their Bonds in whole or in part at the higher of the market value of the bonds or 100% of the nominal outstanding amount including any accrued and unpaid interest by the Issuer or by a third party at the Issuer's request.

The Issuer will have the right to redeem all or part of the Bonds at the higher of the market value of the Bonds, or the their outstanding nominal amount together with any accrued and unpaid interest up to 1 April 2025 for 102.0% of the outstanding nominal amount, on or after the date 1 April 2025 up to the date 1 April 2026 for 101.0% of the outstanding nominal amount and on or after 1 April 2026 up to the date 1 April 2027, but not including the final maturity date, for 100.5% of the outstanding nominal amount.

Furthermore, the issuer will have the right, if an opinion has been delivered to the Issuer stating, by reason of change in law or regulation or interpretation thereof, that the regime the Bonds are subject to modifies the treatment of payments, or the

treatment of the Bonds in the consolidated balance sheet of the Issuer (due to a tax or accounting event), the Issuer may at any time, redeem, at its option, the remaining Bonds in whole but not in part at the higher of the market value of the bonds or 100% of the principal amount thereof plus unpaid interest.

The application of the proceeds of the Bonds as such does not produce any income, other than interests earned from funds that are lent-on in the Group. According to the Issuer's projections, the Issuer will have sufficient cashflow to pay interest on the Bonds on the first interest payment date.

Next to the investors, there are no other persons who receive income from the investment in the Bonds (other than those which are included under 'costs').

Further information on the financial situation of the issuer

The Issuer has been active since **28-09-2017**. The following financial information is the most recent information available, being the financial statements ended 31-12-2025, the balance sheet date.

Balance Sheet

On the balance sheet date 31-12-2025, the equity amounts to €106,950 and consists of a capital of €100, a paid-up capital of €301,144 and retained earnings of €194,294 negative. The total long-term debt amounts to € 3,642,300 and consists of interest-only bonds with a fixed interest rate of 6.5% with redemption at 3 years after the initial issue date (the series under PWR02, PWR03 and PWR04 Bonds). The total short-term debt amounts to € 2,573. On the balance sheet date, the ratio of equity to long-term debt is 2.94/97.06.

The most recent financial statements of the Issuer relate to the year ended 31-12-2025. Since that date, there have been no material adverse changes in the financial position of the Issuer. Attention is drawn to the following material changes:

1. During the financial year 2026 until the date of this memorandum, ongoing bonds were issued under the ongoing offerings AMP01 (minimum investment EUR 100,000) and PWR04 which were only offered in the Netherlands. The PWR04 offering of EUR 2,500,000 was reduced on 15 October 2025 to EUR 1,250,000 and shall be closed on 31 March 2026 with a maximum volume of EUR 1,250,000. The total amount of outstanding bonds at the date of this information memorandum is EUR 4,252,400.
2. In March 2026, the Company increased its stake in the Catena Ventures sub-portfolio, which comprises a significant part of the German portfolio, from 50% to 75%. At the same time, the stake in the delegated developer Catena Development bv was transferred to the asset holder Energyblocks bv and the interest in non-energy-related assets, Catena Financial Assets bv, was transferred to the ultimate parent Catena Group.

The working capital at the balance sheet date is **positive** € 678,255 and consists of:

Current Assets

- Cash: €560,783
- Effects: € 88,647
- Debtors: € 10,000
- Tax Assets: €124
- Short-term part of the loan to be received: € 0
- Other current assets: €21,274

Current liabilities

- Creditors: € 151
- Debt to affiliates: €0
- Tax Obligations: €0
- Other current liabilities: € 2,422.

Collateral and rank

The Issuer has not provided any collateral or guarantees in connection with the Bonds. The Bonds are unsecured and are on an equal footing with other senior ratings of the Issuer and take precedence over any subordinated loans issued by the Issuer. To be clear, the Bonds are de facto structurally subordinated to senior secured debt at the asset level.

The Company's financing structure is as follows. The projects and assets in the subsidiaries are partly financed by bank debt. These loans are loans secured by first mortgages. In the event of insolvency on a project, the bank in question will be first in rank in its enforcement. Part of the financing of the assets consists of intercompany financing, part of which comes from the Issuer. This internal financing is subordinated to the bank financing on the assets. These internal financings are in turn financed by the raising of bonds through the Issuer. The Bonds constitute direct general, unconditional and unsecured liabilities of the Issuer, and will at all times be on an equal footing with all direct, unconditional and unsecured liabilities of the Issuer, without any preference between them. In other words; all bonds issued by the Issuer are equal in rank to each other and are obligations for the Issuer that take precedence over any subordinated liabilities of the Issuer, but which are subordinated to obligations that are mandatorily preferred by law. The terms of the Bonds will contain a negative pledge provision, excluding permitted security interests. To be clear, the Bonds will therefore be structurally subordinated to any debts of banks at the level of the group's subsidiaries. Each subsidiary is free to make security interests in the assets of the individual holding company in connection with taking bank loans at the individual asset level at its discretion. In the event of the group's insolvency, the assets will be sold, which will be used to repay the covered bank financing. This is followed by the redemption of intercompany financing to the Issuer, which is then used to redeem bonds, equally, regardless of the date of issue. The remaining funds from the sale of the assets are repaid equally on the bonds until these funds are consumed.

Profit and loss account

The following information for the year 2025 with end date 31-12-2025 is:

The turnover for this period amounts to € 10,000

The operating expenses for this period amount to € (2,065)

EBITDA for this period amounts to € 7,935

The depreciation for this period amounts to € (9,220)
The financial income and expenses for this period amount to € (78,229)
The net profit for this financial year amounted to € (79,514).

The following information relates to the situation after the issuance of the Bonds. After the issuance of the PWR05 Bonds, which will be issued in a single Series (maximum EUR 2,500,000), the ratio, if the maximum volume of PWR05 is placed, will be 1.60/98.40 based on the outstanding bonds on the date of this Information Memorandum. The only activities of the Issuer are the withdrawal and lending of these proceeds intercompany.

The working capital at the balance sheet date after issuance of the Bonds amounts to € 678,255 positive, assuming that all proceeds from the newly issued Bonds are invested in intercompany loans, and consists of:

Current assets

- Cash: €560,783
- Effects: € 88,647
- Debtors: € 10,000
- Tax Assets: €124
- Short-term part of the loan to be received: € 0
- Other current assets: €21,274

Current liabilities

- Creditors: € 151
- Debt to affiliates: €0
- Tax Obligations: €0
- Other current liabilities: € 2,422.

Please note. At the date of this information memorandum, the cash position is largely invested in the repurchase of 25% of the shares in aforementioned company's sub-portfolio, which has reduced working capital by approximately EUR 560,000.

Capitalisation of the guarantor

Based on the consolidated financial data as of 31-12-2025, the equity of the Garant, Catena Group bv, amounts to € 22,509,792 and the long-term debt amounts to € 4,088,031. At the reporting date, the ratio of equity to long-term debt was 550/100 (5.5:1).

Further information about the offer and subscription

Potential investors should open an account with the Issuer on my.energyblocks.nl. In order to purchase Bonds, the investor must complete the online KYC procedures, which require a valid ID, and register their blockchain accounts and bank accounts.

The Bond offering will start on 1 April 2026. Bond purchases are settled immediately upon receipt and acceptance of the investment amount. The number of bonds equal to the investment amount is then credited to the investor's designated blockchain

account. Interest payments are credited directly to the investor's bank account when due.

The Issuer may issue and offer new bonds from time to time up to the total maximum offer amount of EUR 4,999,900 on a rolling 12-month basis, subject to the Exempt Regulation.

The Bonds are represented by a digital twin; a so-called fungible token. Tokens are a representation of digital assets issued using a blockchain infrastructure. The global reach of the internet and blockchain enables the potential for global compliance, during the issuance and throughout the lifecycle of these financial instruments.

PLEASE NOTE: As the Bonds qualify as 'transferable securities' under Article 4 (44) of Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID II"), the typical securities laws of the Issuer and the prospective investor's jurisdictions generally apply.

A fungible token is a non-unique token, similar to a euro that is interchangeable with another euro. The Bonds exist exclusively as digital tokens registered in the Sonic blockchain. Once issued, they are stored in the Issuer's blockchain accounts and then transferred to the investor's blockchain address. The private key is held in the investor's wallet, which enables transactions with the Issuer and peer-to-peer with other investors. Typically, these are self-custodial wallets that the investor controls, but hosted wallets through a custodian can also be used. The Issuer accepts any wallet provided the holder has completed a KYC process approved by the Issuer. Investors without a wallet will receive a blockchain address linked to their account with the Issuer if they wish.

The Bonds are issued and managed through my.energyblocks.nl, where investors can also find the necessary information, as well as on www.energyblocks.nl. Ownership and transfers are recorded on the blockchain and are only possible after a KYC process. The company can block, reverse or enforce transfers in the event of violation of laws or regulations. Blockchain technology provides cryptographic security, but it is not free of risks. Investors must securely manage their private keys themselves; loss or misuse may result in loss of access. In the event of hacks or unlawful transfers, the company can freeze or retransfer Bonds to the rightful owner, providing additional protection. Hardware wallets can further increase security. Investors are primarily responsible for the management of their Bonds and private keys. However, the issuer may intervene in the event of illegal transfers, criminal acts, mandatory redemptions or termination of the Bonds.