EQUITY RESEARCH · INITIATING COVERAGE

Cenergy Holdings S.A.

ATHEX / Euronext Brussels: CENER

Wiring Europe's Energy Transition - A Quality Compounder at a Fair Price

Rating	Current Price	12-Mo Target	Total Return
Buy	**€22.8**	**€28**	**~+22.8%**
Market Cap	Net Debt (FY25)	52-Wk Range	Segment
~€5.0bn	**€152m**	**€11–€26***	**Electrical Equip.**

Prepared August 24, 2026 · All figures in EUR unless noted ·

Investment Summary

We initiate coverage of Cenergy Holdings S.A. (ATHEX/EBR: CENER) with a NEUTRAL (Hold) rating and a 12-month price target of €28, implying roughly 8% price upside from the current €22.8 and a total return of about 18.4% including the dividend. Cenergy is, in our assessment, the highest-quality business we have examined across our recent coverage: a well-managed, structurally-advantaged manufacturer of the cables and pipes that physically enable Europe's energy transition, with a fortress balance sheet that moves to a net-cash position by 2029 on our estimates. Our reservation is not the business but the price: after a multi-year re-rating the shares now trade at roughly 12.6x forward EV/EBITDA and 22x forward earnings -a premium to the diversified cable leaders and close to the pure-play high-voltage specialist NKT -which already reflects much of the good news. We would accumulate on weakness.

Figure 1 — A Multi-Year Re-Rating on the Energy-Transition Theme (illustrative, €)

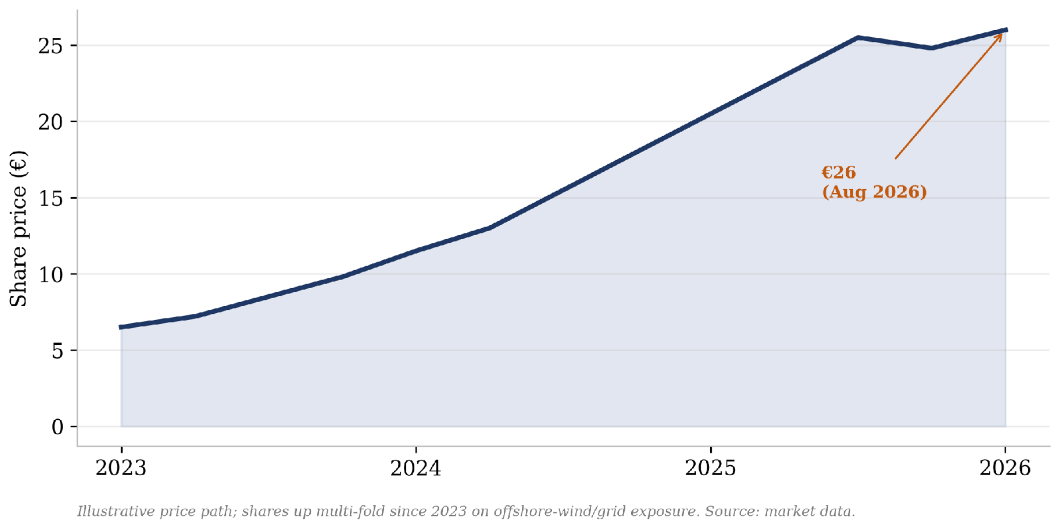


Figure 1. A multi-year re-rating on the energy-transition theme (illustrative).

Our conviction that Cenergy is fairly -rather than cheaply or expensively -valued rests on the convergence of our methods: a base-case discounted cash flow of about €26 per share, a probability-weighted scenario value of about €25, and a comparable-companies range that brackets the current price. Unlike a stretched growth stock or a cyclical trading at a peak, Cenergy's current price sits comfortably inside its fundamental range. The investment case therefore turns on time horizon and entry point: for a patient owner, ~13% annual earnings compounding from a fair starting price, funded internally with a de-levering balance sheet, is genuinely attractive; for a 12-month horizon at today's premium multiple, the risk/reward is balanced.

Key investment highlights:

- **Cables are a structurally-advantaged growth engine.** Hellenic Cables (~71% of 2025 revenue, ~69% of EBITDA) sells into a policy-driven, multi-decade demand cycle -offshore-wind export and inter-array cables, HVDC interconnectors and grid reinforcement -where high-voltage/subsea capacity is scarce and slow to add. We model the segment compounding revenue at ~13% a year with EBITDA margin expanding from 16.4% to ~18.8% as the high-value subsea mix scales. A €3.38bn backlog (>1.5x revenue) underpins the visibility.
- **A fortress balance sheet and genuine self-funding.** Net debt of just €152m (well under half a turn of EBITDA) declines to a net-cash position by FY2029 on our numbers, even while funding heavy capacity capex and a rising dividend (up 86% in 2025). Unlevered free cash flow compounds from

~€96m (FY2026E) to ~€329m (FY2030E). This is a rare combination of growth and financial discipline.

- **The pipes segment is higher-quality optionality but more cyclical.** Corinth Pipeworks (~29% of revenue) delivered an exceptional 2025 (~€108m operating profit) and is pivoting from oil-and-gas pipe toward carbon-capture and hydrogen infrastructure. We deliberately model its margin normalizing from 18.1% toward ~14.5%, since that project mix is unlikely to repeat -the principal cyclical caveat in our numbers.
- **Valuation is full, which caps near-term upside.** At ~22x forward earnings the market already prices Cenergy as a premium energy-transition cable name. Our €28 target (~20x FY2027E EPS) reflects fair value rolled forward one year of compounding; the gap between that and a de-rating in a downturn defines the balanced risk/reward and our Neutral rating.

Table 1. Financial summary (A = actual, E = estimate). Source: Cenergy filings; Task 2 model.

€ millions	FY23A	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Revenue	**1,630**	**1,800**	**2,060**	**2,350**	**2,700**	**3,000**
Adj. EBITDA	195	272	348	403	460	518
margin %	12.0%	15.1%	16.9%	17.1%	17.0%	17.3%
Net profit	84	140	194	225	258	293
Diluted EPS (€)	0.45	0.74	1.02	1.18	1.36	1.54
DPS (€)	0.10	0.14	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.45
Net debt/(cash)	230	195	152	152	149	82
Backlog	2,400	2,900	3,380	3,600	3,800	3,900

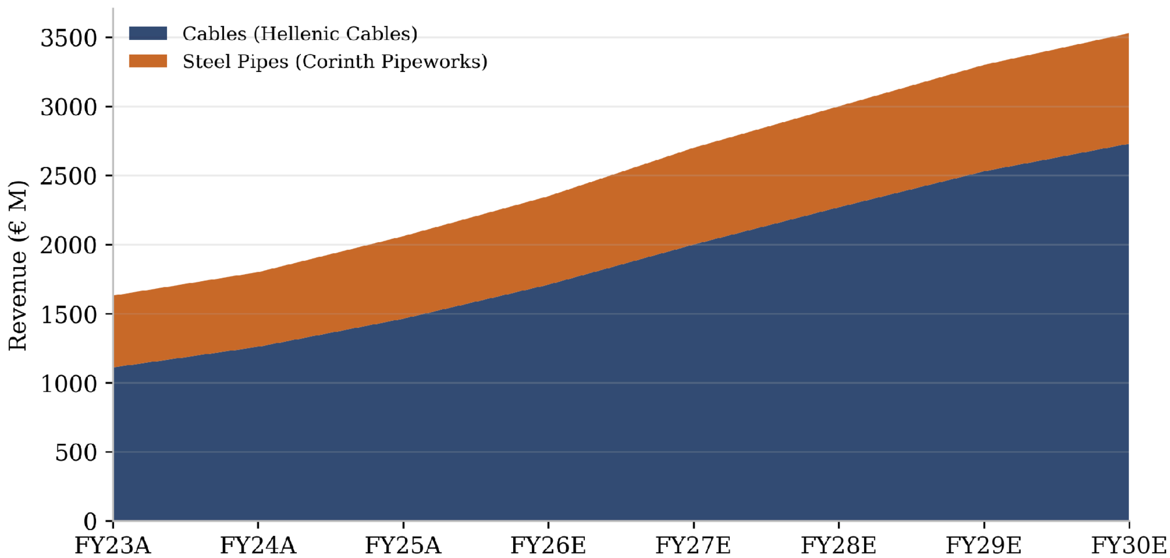
Investment Thesis

Our thesis rests on four pillars: a structural, policy-driven demand cycle in cables; the scarcity economics of high-voltage/subsea manufacturing; a self-funding, de-levering financial model; and a valuation that already prices most of this, leaving a fair-but-not-cheap entry point.

Pillar 1 -Cables ride a multi-decade, policy-underpinned demand cycle

Cenergy's cables business is levered to one of the largest and most durable capital cycles in the global economy: the electrification and decarbonization of Europe's energy system. Three forces drive it -the build-out of offshore wind (which needs vast quantities of submarine export and inter-array cable), the interconnection and reinforcement of national grids (HVDC interconnectors and high-voltage transmission), and the electrification of heat, transport and industry (which raises loads and requires distribution capacity). European grid-investment needs alone run into the several hundreds of billions of euros through 2030. This is not a cyclical uptick but a structural, regulation-backed expansion with a multi-decade runway, and Cenergy makes precisely the products it requires.

Figure 3 — Revenue by Segment — Cables Drive the Growth (€ M)



Source: Cenergy filings; Task 2 model & Task 3 valuation. Certain splits estimated.

Figure 2. Revenue by segment -cables drive the growth.

Pillar 2 -Scarcity economics protect the highest-value niche

The most attractive part of the portfolio -submarine and HVDC cable -enjoys genuine scarcity economics. These are bespoke, extensively-tested products that must survive decades on the seabed; only a handful of firms globally are qualified to make them, qualification takes years, and the plants and cable-laying vessels required cost billions and take years to build. The result through the current cycle has been long backlogs, rising prices and strong margins for those with capacity and qualifications. Cenergy's investment in its Fulgor submarine facility and its move up the voltage curve are precisely aimed at this defensible, high-return end of the market. Its €3.38bn backlog -over a year and a half of revenue -converts this scarcity into visible, contracted cash flow.

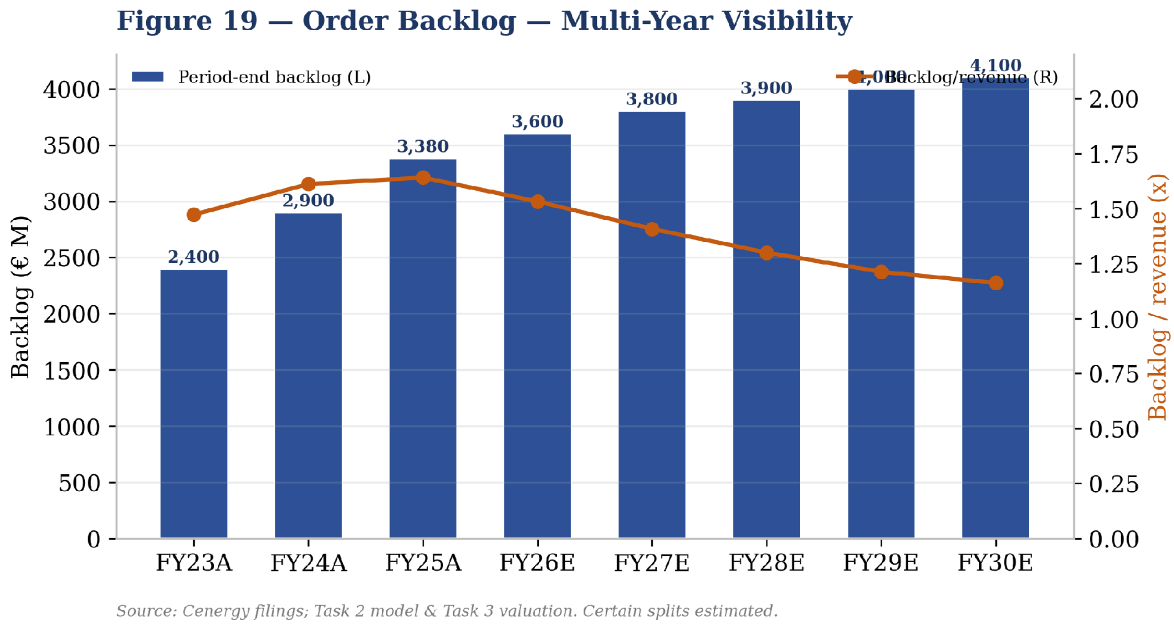


Figure 3. Order backlog provides multi-year revenue visibility.

Pillar 3 -A self-funding model that de-levers as it grows

What distinguishes Cenergy from most capital-intensive growth manufacturers is that it funds its expansion internally while keeping leverage minimal. Net debt of €152m sits at well under half a turn of EBITDA, and on our estimates the group reaches a net-cash position by FY2029 even after heavy capacity capex and a sharply rising dividend. Customer advances on large projects are a structural source of low-cost working-capital funding. Unlevered free cash flow compounds from ~€96m to ~€329m across our forecast. This financial discipline both reduces risk and gives management optionality -to invest, to acquire (as with the 2026 Hartlepool acquisition), and to return cash.

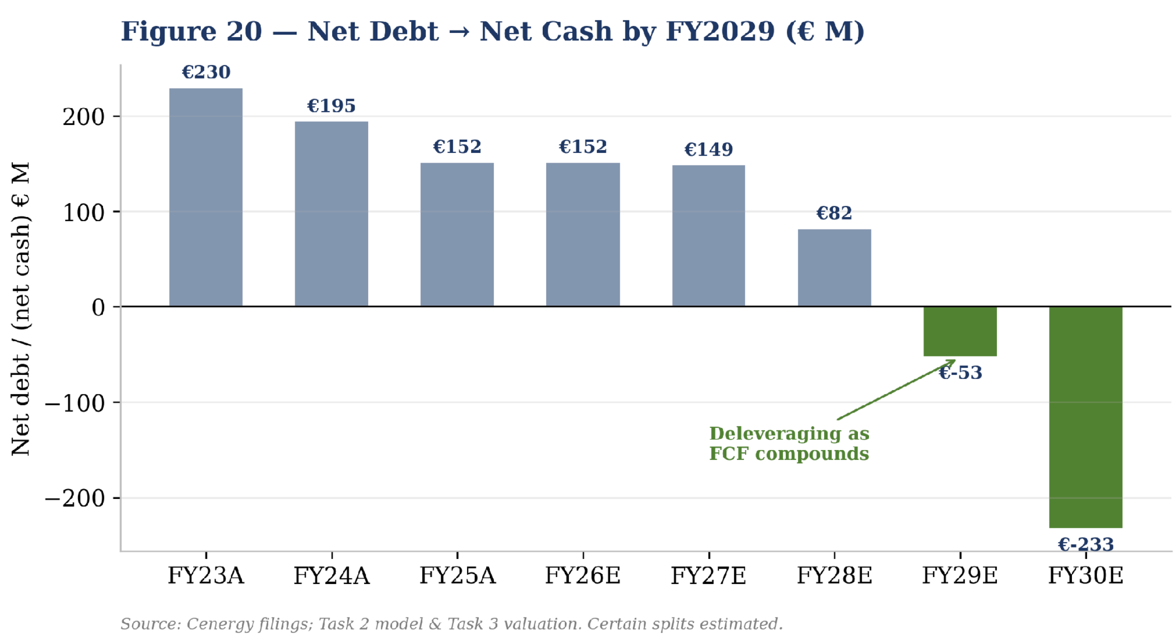


Figure 4. Net debt declines to a net-cash position by FY2029.

Pillar 4 -Quality is largely in the price

The counterweight to these strengths is valuation. Cenergy has re-rated substantially and now trades at a premium multiple that already discounts the offshore-wind supercycle, the margin-accretive subsea shift and the balance-sheet quality. That framing is defensible given the growth and quality on offer, but it leaves little margin of safety and caps near-term upside. It is the reason our rating is Neutral rather than Overweight, and the reason we would look to accumulate on any pullback toward the €20–€22 fair-value floor implied by our more conservative assumptions.

Risk Factors

We see the principal risks to our thesis and price target as falling into four categories -company-specific, industry, financial, and governance/macro -summarized below.

Company-Specific Risks

- **Project concentration and lumpiness.** A large share of revenue comes from a limited number of big, multi-year projects; the timing, delay, cancellation, or loss of individual awards (or execution problems on them) can materially swing results in any given period, and revenue recognition across long contracts creates quarter-to-quarter volatility.
- **Execution risk on large turnkey projects.** Submarine-cable and HVDC projects (increasingly sold turnkey, including installation) carry significant execution, technical and warranty risk; cost overruns, installation delays or defects on a major contract could impair margins and reputation.
- **Tier-two scale disadvantage in cables.** Against Prysmian, Nexans and NKT, Hellenic Cables lacks the scale, installation fleet and balance sheet of the leaders; for the largest, most complex projects and in any downturn, this is a competitive and pricing disadvantage.
- **Capacity-ramp and capital-project execution.** Converting the backlog into revenue depends on bringing new cable and pipe capacity online on time and on budget; delays or cost overruns on expansion projects (including the Hartlepool integration) would impair growth and returns.
- **Key-person and integration dependence.** Strategy is closely identified with CEO Alexios Alexiou (who also runs the cables segment); leadership continuity and the successful integration of the two segments' offshore-energy proposition are important to the thesis.

Industry / Market Risks

- **Cable-industry capacity catching up with demand.** The current favourable supply-demand imbalance in subsea/HVDC cable rests on scarcity; the whole industry is expanding capacity, and if additions outpace demand the pricing and margin tailwind would fade.
- **Offshore-wind sector headwinds.** The offshore-wind pipeline has proven sensitive to cost inflation, permitting delays, higher financing costs and, in some markets, policy shifts -factors that have already delayed or cancelled projects industry-wide and could soften cable demand.
- **Steel-pipe cyclicality and oil-and-gas capex.** The pipes segment is tied to the episodic oil-and-gas pipeline capital cycle; a downturn in energy-sector capex, or slower-than-hoped development of CCS/hydrogen demand, would pressure the segment (which enjoyed an exceptional, hard-to-repeat 2025).

- **Raw-material price volatility.** Copper, aluminium and steel are major cost inputs; while large contracts often include pass-through or hedging mechanisms, sharp moves or timing mismatches can affect margins and working capital.

Financial Risks

- **Valuation and cyclicality.** The shares have re-rated substantially on the energy-transition theme; if current margins prove to reflect a cyclical peak in cables and/or pipes rather than a durable structural level, the multiple could compress.
- **Working-capital and advance-payment dependence.** Low net debt is supported partly by customer advances on large projects; a slowdown in new orders or a shift in payment terms could increase working-capital needs and leverage.
- **Currency and international exposure.** While reporting in euros, the group executes projects globally; movements in non-euro currencies and international project risk (political, contractual, payment) add financial variability.

Governance & Macro Risks

- **Viohalco majority control / minority-shareholder risk.** Majority ownership by Viohalco limits minority influence, concentrates governance, and creates related-party dynamics across the broader group (shared services, intra-group transactions); the effective free float is smaller than the market capitalization implies.
- **European macro, rates and policy.** Demand is ultimately policy-driven; changes to EU energy/climate targets, subsidy regimes, permitting or interconnection plans, as well as higher-for-longer interest rates (which raise developers' financing costs and can delay projects), are exogenous risks to the whole demand picture.
- **Greek and EU country risk.** Although diversified across 70+ countries, the group's manufacturing and a portion of demand are concentrated in Greece and the EU, exposing it to regional economic, political and regulatory conditions.

Company Overview & Business Description

1. Company Overview

Cenergy Holdings S.A. (ATHEX and Euronext Brussels: CENER) is a Belgian-incorporated industrial holding company, with operations centred in Greece, that owns two of Europe's more strategically positioned energy-infrastructure manufacturers: Hellenic Cables, one of the continent's largest producers of power, submarine and telecom cables, and Corinth Pipeworks, a leading manufacturer of steel pipes for energy transport. A subsidiary of the Greek metals group Viohalco S.A., Cenergy is one of the purest listed ways to invest in the physical build-out of Europe's energy transition -the cables that connect offshore wind farms and interconnect national grids, and the pipes that move gas and, increasingly, captured carbon dioxide and hydrogen. As of late August 2026 the shares traded around €26, giving the group a market capitalization of roughly €5 billion.

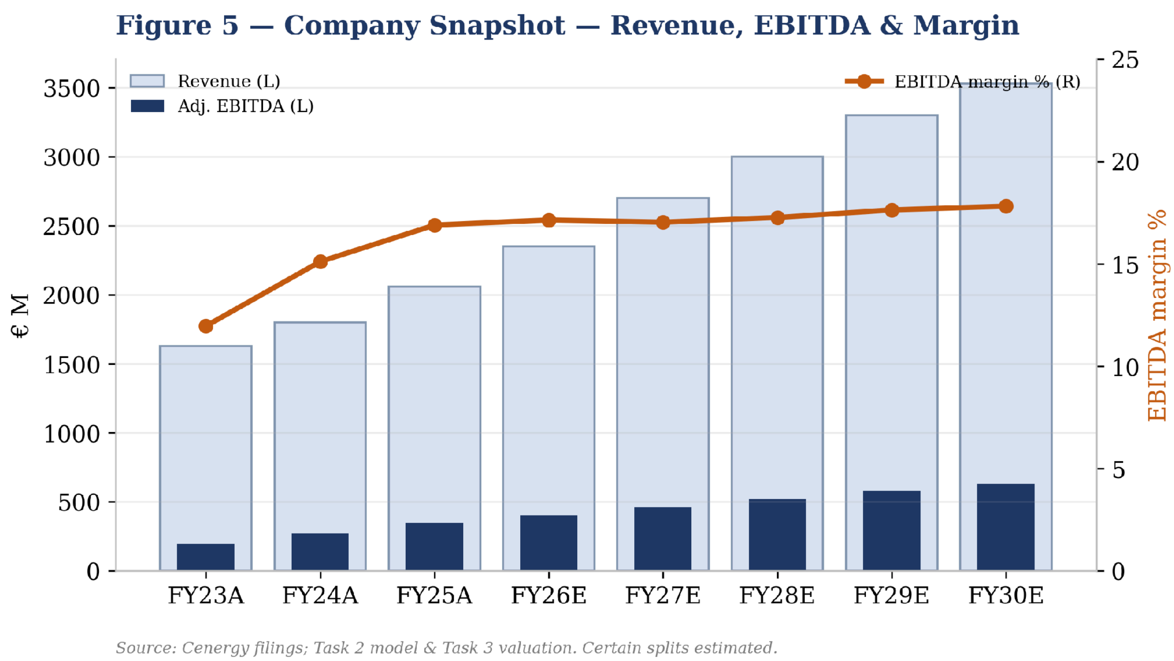


Figure 5. Company snapshot -revenue, EBITDA and margin.

The company reports through two segments. The cables segment (Hellenic Cables) is the larger and faster-growing, contributing roughly 71% of 2025 revenue and about 69% of EBITDA. It manufactures the full range of onshore and offshore power cables -from medium- and high-voltage land cables to the high-value submarine export and inter-array cables used in offshore wind, and the high-voltage direct-current (HVDC) systems used to interconnect grids across seas. The steel-pipes segment (Corinth Pipeworks) contributes the remaining ~29% of revenue and ~31% of EBITDA, producing large-diameter welded steel pipe for onshore and offshore oil-and-gas pipelines and, increasingly, for carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen applications, alongside steel hollow sections for the construction market. The two businesses share a common heritage, customer base and, increasingly, an integrated go-to-market in offshore energy.

Cenergy's recent financial trajectory has been strong and improving. Group revenue rose from €1.63 billion in 2023 to €1.80 billion in 2024 and €2.06 billion in 2025 (up roughly 15% year over year), while adjusted EBITDA climbed to €348 million in 2025, a 28% increase, and profit after tax reached €194 million (up roughly 39%). Momentum has continued into 2026: after a record first quarter and a strong first half, management upgraded full-year 2026 adjusted-EBITDA guidance to a range of €390–420 million, from an initial €370–400 million. Underpinning this is a substantial and durable order backlog, which stood at €3.38 billion at the end of 2025 and has consistently exceeded €3 billion -more than a year and a half of revenue contracted in advance, concentrated in the high-value cables business.

Two features distinguish Cenergy within the European industrials landscape. The first is its leverage to a genuine, policy-driven demand supercycle: the electrification of Europe, the integration of renewables, the interconnection of national grids and the replacement of ageing transmission infrastructure require enormous quantities of exactly the products Cenergy makes, and cable manufacturing capacity in particular is supply-constrained, giving well-positioned producers multi-year visibility and pricing power. The second is financial discipline unusual for a capital-intensive manufacturer in a growth phase: despite an ambitious capacity-expansion programme, the group carries modest leverage -net debt of roughly €152 million against €348 million of EBITDA, well under half a turn -and it has been raising its dividend sharply (the 2025 payout of €0.26 per share was 86% higher than the prior year). The group employs more than 4,000 people across production facilities in Greece, Romania and, following a 2026 acquisition, the United Kingdom, and executes projects in more than 70 countries.

The central investment question, which this initiation exists to frame, is one of valuation against a high-quality but cyclical and project-driven business: Cenergy has re-rated substantially as investors have recognized its energy-transition exposure, and the debate is whether its structural tailwinds, backlog visibility and improving returns justify the current multiple, or whether the market is extrapolating a particularly favourable point in the cable and pipe cycles.

The segment economics underline where the value sits. Although cables and pipes contribute roughly 71% and 29% of revenue respectively, the quality of those revenues differs. The cables segment's profitability is increasingly driven by the scarce, high-margin subsea and HVDC niche, giving it both higher through-cycle margins and far greater forward visibility (most of the multi-year backlog sits here). The steel-pipes segment is more variable: its exceptional 2025 -roughly €108 million of operational profit, which management has openly described as unlikely to repeat at quite that level -flattered the group result and reflected an unusually favourable project mix. Investors should therefore weight the durable cables franchise more heavily than the blended numbers suggest, while treating a portion of recent pipe profitability as cyclical. The strength has continued into 2026: first-half adjusted EBITDA rose sharply and the backlog kept growing, prompting management to lift full-year guidance to €390–420 million and to point to a still-stronger outlook into 2027 as more of the transmission and offshore-wind backlog converts to revenue.

2. Company History

Cenergy Holdings is a young holding company built on old industrial foundations. It was created in December 2016 through a cross-border merger that brought together, under a single Belgian-listed parent, two long-established businesses of the Viohalco group: Hellenic Cables and Corinth Pipeworks. Viohalco itself is one of Greece's largest industrial groups, a metals-processing conglomerate controlled by the Stassinopoulos family with a history stretching back to the late 1930s; in 2013 Viohalco redomiciled to Belgium and listed on Euronext Brussels, and the 2016 creation of Cenergy followed the same template, giving the cables-and-pipes businesses their own listed vehicle with dual quotation on Euronext Brussels and the Athens Exchange.

Figure 6 — Key Milestones

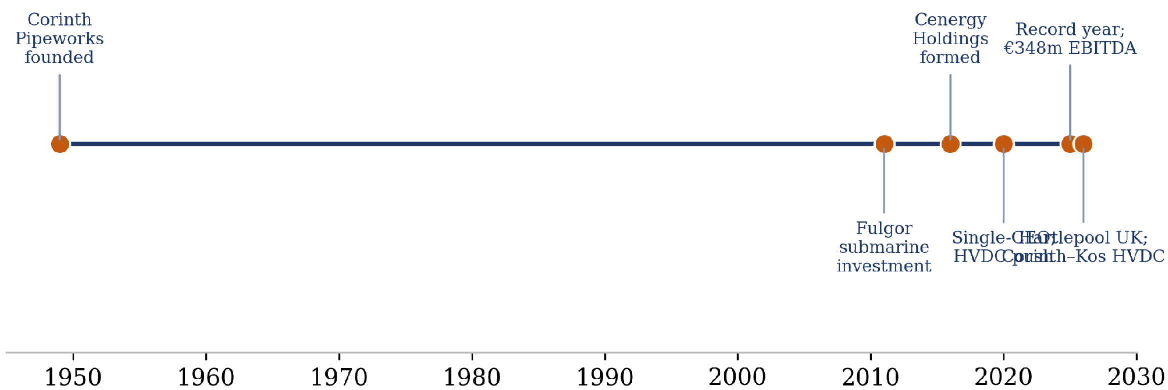


Figure 6. Key milestones.

The underlying operating companies are far older than the 2016 holding. Corinth Pipeworks traces its origins to 1949 and developed over decades into a specialist in large-diameter welded steel pipe for the international oil-and-gas industry, building a reputation as a reliable tier-one supplier for demanding onshore and offshore pipeline projects. Hellenic Cables has roughly seventy years of cable-manufacturing history and grew into one of Europe's larger producers of power and telecom cable. A pivotal moment for the cables business came with the group's investment, from 2011 onward, in the Fulgor submarine-cable facility at Corinth (Soussaki), which gave Hellenic Cables the capability to manufacture and install the high-voltage submarine and export cables that would later become the most valuable part of its portfolio as offshore wind and subsea interconnection took off.

The strategic logic of Cenergy has increasingly converged on the energy transition. What began as two somewhat separate businesses -cables serving utilities and telecoms, pipes serving oil and gas -has been reframed around a single theme: providing the physical infrastructure for how energy is generated, moved and connected in a decarbonizing world. For the cables segment this meant leaning hard into offshore-wind export and inter-array cables, HVDC interconnectors and grid-reinforcement projects. For the steel-pipes segment it meant extending beyond conventional oil-and-gas pipelines into the transport of captured carbon dioxide (CCS) and, prospectively, hydrogen -using the same welded-pipe expertise for new molecules. In September 2020 the company simplified its leadership, moving from a two co-CEO structure to a single chief executive to promote synergies between the segments and an integrated customer perspective across all energy sources.

The years since have been ones of record results and expansion. Revenue and profitability climbed steadily as the offshore-wind and grid-investment cycle accelerated across Europe; 2025 was described by management as an exceptional year for both segments, with Corinth Pipeworks in particular enjoying an "annus mirabilis" of roughly €108 million in operational profit. The group has invested more than €850 million since inception in new capacity and technology, and in March 2026 Corinth Pipeworks acquired an LSAW (longitudinally submerged-arc welded) pipe-production facility in Hartlepool, United Kingdom, extending its manufacturing footprint into a key North Sea energy market. Cenergy has also signalled ambitions in emerging niches, including participation in group plans for one of the world's first industrialized manufacturing units for floating offshore wind. The result is a company that, a decade after its creation, has transformed from a pair of traditional metal-bending industrials into a focused, well-capitalized play on European energy infrastructure.

3. Management Team

Alexios (Alexis) Alexiou -Chief Executive Officer

Alexios Alexiou has been Chief Executive Officer of Cenergy Holdings since September 2020, when the company consolidated its previous two co-CEO structure into a single chief executive, and he concurrently serves as General Manager of the Hellenic Cables Group -meaning he leads both the holding company and its most important segment. Alexiou is a long-serving Viohalco executive, having joined the group in 1996 as an internal auditor and built more than two decades of experience across the finance and cable-technology sides of the business before taking the top job. He holds a BSc in Economics from the University of Piraeus and an MSc in Finance from the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, a background that combines financial discipline with deep operational knowledge of the cables industry. As CEO he has overseen the period of the group's sharpest growth and re-rating, steering Cenergy's strategic reorientation around the energy transition: prioritizing the high-value submarine, HVDC and offshore-wind cable segments, funding the capacity expansions needed to convert a swelling backlog into revenue, and positioning the steel-pipes business for carbon-capture and hydrogen opportunities. He is a frequent public voice on the role of grid and interconnection infrastructure in Europe's decarbonization -commenting, for example, on landmark HVDC interconnection awards such as the Corinth–Kos project for Greece's transmission operator -and has framed the company's mission explicitly around "forging a dynamic path in energy infrastructure." His dual role atop both the holding and the cables business gives him unusually direct control over the group's primary growth engine, and continuity of his leadership is an important element of the equity story.

Figure 7 — Group & Segment Structure

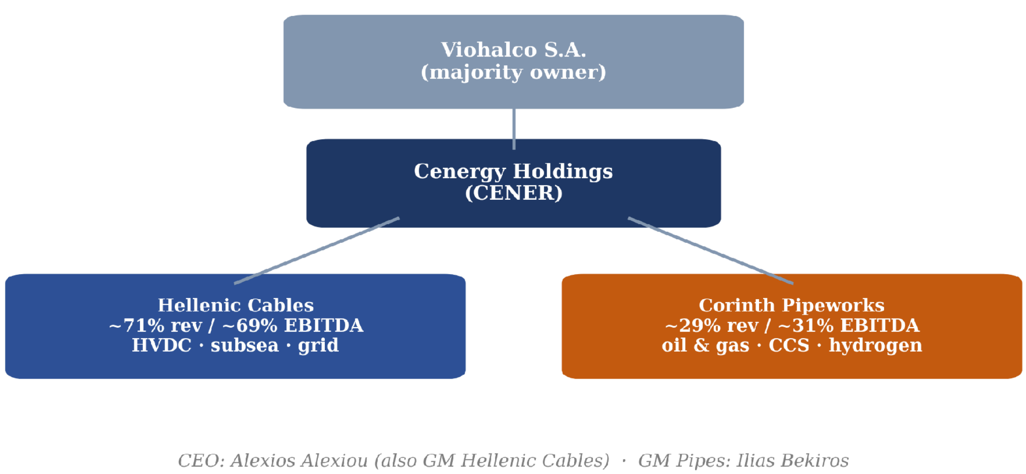


Figure 7. Group and segment structure.

Ilias Bekiros -General Manager, Corinth Pipeworks (Steel Pipes)

Ilias Bekiros leads the steel-pipes segment as General Manager of Corinth Pipeworks, the role he retained when the group moved to a single-CEO structure in 2020 (having previously served as a co-CEO of Cenergy Holdings alongside the cables leadership). He is responsible for the business that manufactures large-diameter welded steel pipe for energy-transport applications -onshore and offshore oil-and-gas pipelines, and, increasingly, CCS and hydrogen infrastructure -as well as the steel hollow sections sold into construction. Under his leadership Corinth Pipeworks has cemented a reputation as a tier-one supplier capable of winning demanding international offshore projects, delivered an exceptional 2025 (roughly €108 million of operational profit), executed the strategic pivot toward carbon-transport and hydrogen-ready pipe (with awards such as the HyNet and Porthos CCS pipeline contracts), and pursued capacity expansion including the 2026 acquisition of the Hartlepool LSAW facility in the UK. The steel-pipes business is more cyclical and project-lumpy than cables and is more exposed to the traditional oil-and-gas capital cycle, so Bekiros's task is twofold: to maximize returns during favourable project windows while steering the segment's product mix toward the durable, transition-linked applications (CO2 and hydrogen transport) that can smooth that cyclicality over time.

The Viohalco Relationship & Governance

Cenergy's controlling shareholder is Viohalco S.A., the Belgium-domiciled, Stassinopoulos-family-controlled Greek metals group, which holds a majority stake and shapes the company's strategic direction and board composition. This relationship is a defining governance feature. On the positive side, it provides Cenergy with a stable, long-term, industrially sophisticated anchor shareholder that understands capital-intensive metals manufacturing, supports through-cycle investment (Viohalco has backed the group's capacity build-out and cross-segment initiatives such as floating offshore wind), and aligns with a patient, reinvestment-oriented strategy rather than short-term financial engineering. On the other side, majority family control means minority public shareholders have limited ability to influence strategy or governance, related-party dynamics within the broader Viohalco ecosystem (shared services, intra-group transactions and other listed Viohalco entities such as ElvalHalcor) warrant scrutiny, and the free float and index weighting are correspondingly smaller than the headline market capitalization might suggest. The board provides strategic oversight while an executive management team runs operations; the shareholder base beyond Viohalco is a mix of institutional holders (including Greek and international asset managers) and retail investors.

Capital Allocation & Financial Discipline

A distinguishing management characteristic is capital discipline uncommon in a fast-growing, capital-intensive manufacturer. Even as it funds a significant expansion of cable and pipe capacity to serve its backlog, Cenergy has kept leverage modest -net debt of roughly €152 million represents well under half a turn of 2025 EBITDA -supported by strong operating cash flow, disciplined working-capital management (aided by customer advances on large projects) and, historically, a chief financial officer function focused on protecting the balance sheet through the project cycle. The group has simultaneously begun returning more cash to shareholders, sharply increasing the dividend (the €0.26 per-share payout proposed for 2025 was 86% above the prior year), signalling management confidence in the durability of earnings while retaining ample capacity to invest. The central capital-allocation tension going forward is between three competing calls on cash -organic capacity expansion to capture the transition demand, potential bolt-on acquisitions (as with Hartlepool), and rising shareholder returns -and management's ability to balance them without over-extending into a cyclical downturn will be a key determinant of long-run value creation.

4. Products & Services

Cenergy's products span two segments that together cover much of the physical hardware of energy transport and transmission. Both are engineered, project-oriented products sold largely under contract rather than commoditized components, though the degree of differentiation and pricing power varies sharply across the range.

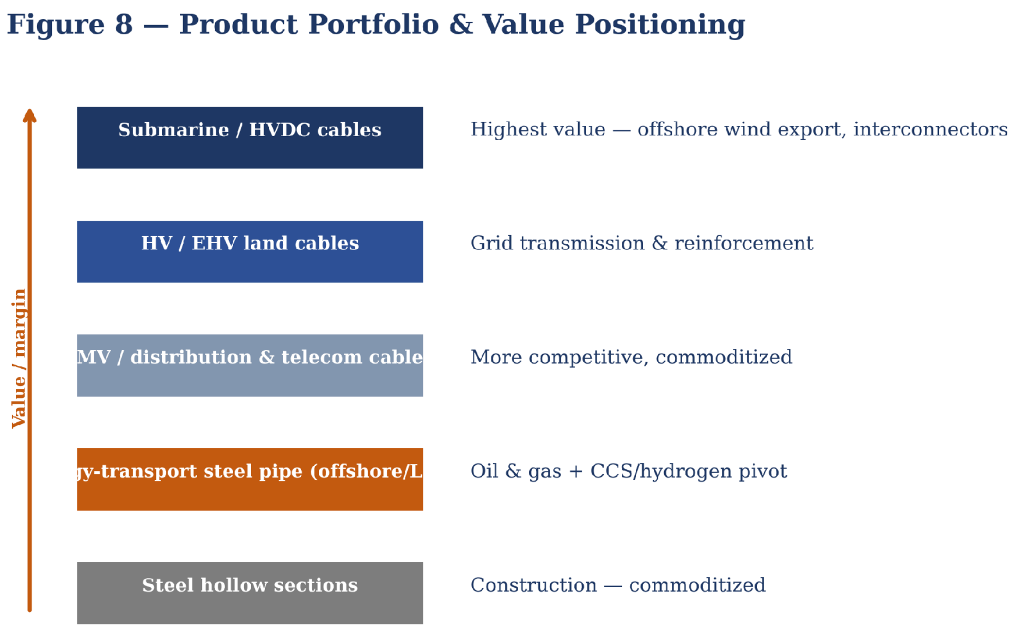


Figure 8. Product portfolio and value positioning.

Cables (Hellenic Cables)

The cables segment manufactures the full spectrum of power and telecom cable, but its economic value is increasingly concentrated at the high-voltage, offshore and subsea end. At the top of the value pyramid sit submarine cables and HVDC systems: the export cables that carry power from offshore wind farms to shore, the inter-array cables that link turbines within a wind farm, and the high-voltage direct-current interconnectors that join national grids across seas (such as Greece's island interconnections and cross-border links). These products are technically demanding, capacity-constrained industry-wide, and sold on long lead times at attractive margins -management has identified HVDC and subsea transmission as "the most attractive profit pool" in cables. Below them are high-voltage and extra-high-voltage land cables for grid transmission and distribution, medium-voltage distribution cable, and telecom and data cables. Hellenic Cables manufactures at four principal plants -Thiva, Eleonas and Corinth in Greece and Bucharest in Romania -with the Fulgor facility at Corinth providing dedicated submarine-cable production and installation capability, and auxiliary plants supporting the network. The segment is distinguished by strong export orientation, with long-standing relationships with grid operators and developers across Northern Europe (Denmark, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and the UK) as well as Canada.

Why the subsea and HVDC niche commands such favourable economics is worth spelling out, because it is central to the investment case. These cables are not commodities: an HVDC export cable for an offshore wind farm is a bespoke, extensively tested product that must survive decades on the seabed, and the ability to manufacture it -and, increasingly, to install it via specialized cable-laying vessels under a single turnkey contract -is possessed by only a handful of qualified firms worldwide. Qualification with grid operators and developers takes years and a demonstrated track record, which raises barriers to entry and protects incumbents. The products carry long lead times, high engineering content, and pricing that reflects scarcity rather than marginal cost. For Hellenic Cables, the strategic investment in Fulgor's submarine capability and in moving up the voltage and complexity curve is precisely an effort to shift its mix toward this defensible, high-return end of the market and away from more competitive medium-voltage and telecom cable. The turnkey trend -bundling manufacture with installation -both enlarges the addressable value per project and raises the execution stakes, since the producer takes on offshore installation risk it did not previously bear.

Steel pipes (Corinth Pipeworks)

The steel-pipes segment produces large-diameter welded steel pipe using both HFW (high-frequency welded) and LSAW (longitudinally submerged-arc welded) processes, serving the transport of energy over long distances. Historically its core market has been onshore and offshore oil-and-gas transmission pipelines, a demanding, project-driven business in which Corinth Pipeworks has established itself as a tier-one international supplier for deepwater and large-diameter work. The strategically important development is the segment's extension into the molecules of the energy transition: it is winning contracts to supply pipe for carbon-capture-and-storage networks (for example the HyNet project in Liverpool Bay and involvement in the Porthos offshore CCS scheme) and is positioning for hydrogen-transport infrastructure, applications that leverage the same welded-pipe expertise while attaching it to a growth theme rather than a declining one. The segment also produces steel hollow sections for the construction industry, a more commoditized, locally-driven product line. The 2026 acquisition of the Hartlepool LSAW facility in the UK adds capacity and a foothold in the North Sea energy hub. Corinth Pipeworks has also pursued operational decarbonization, sourcing roughly 80% of its electricity from renewables (via rooftop solar and power-purchase agreements) with a target of 100% by 2030.

The integrated offshore-energy proposition

An emerging differentiator is the group's ability to combine cable and pipe expertise for offshore energy. Offshore wind, subsea interconnection and offshore CCS all require both the high-voltage cabling Hellenic Cables makes and, in various configurations, the steel structures and pipe Corinth Pipeworks makes, and Cenergy has begun to market an integrated capability -including group-level plans for one of the world's first industrialized manufacturing units for floating offshore wind. While still nascent, this cross-segment integration is a potential source of competitive differentiation and higher-value project wins that neither pure-play cable makers nor pure-play pipe makers can easily replicate.

Sustainability is, for Cenergy, both a product story and an operational one -and increasingly a commercial asset. On the product side, essentially all of the group's growth is levered to decarbonization: cables that connect renewable generation and interconnect grids, and pipe that will carry captured carbon and, prospectively, hydrogen. On the operational side, the group has moved to decarbonize its own manufacturing -Corinth Pipeworks sources roughly 80% of its electricity from renewables via rooftop solar and long-term power-purchase agreements, targeting 100% by 2030. This matters commercially because the buyers of Cenergy's products -grid operators, offshore-wind developers and, increasingly, CCS/hydrogen sponsors -are themselves subject to stringent sustainability and supply-chain-emissions requirements, and a supplier's environmental credentials are becoming a factor in qualification and tendering. A credible low-carbon manufacturing footprint is thus not merely a reputational nicety but a growing input to winning work, and it aligns the group with the regulatory and policy forces that underpin its entire demand picture.

5. Customers & Go-to-Market

Cenergy sells to a concentrated set of large, sophisticated, creditworthy customers through a project-based, tender-driven commercial model. In cables, the principal buyers are electricity transmission system operators (TSOs) and grid companies -such as Greece's IPTO/ADMIE and its counterparts across Europe -that commission interconnectors and grid-reinforcement projects, and offshore-wind developers (utilities and independent developers, including the likes of Ocean Winds, Ørsted-type developers, and EPC contractors) that need export and inter-array cabling for their wind farms. In steel pipes, the customers are oil-and-gas majors, midstream pipeline operators, and -increasingly -the sponsors of CCS and hydrogen infrastructure projects, again typically via competitive tenders and EPC contractors. Across both segments, orders tend to be large, individually negotiated, multi-year contracts, which is what produces the group's substantial, visible backlog.

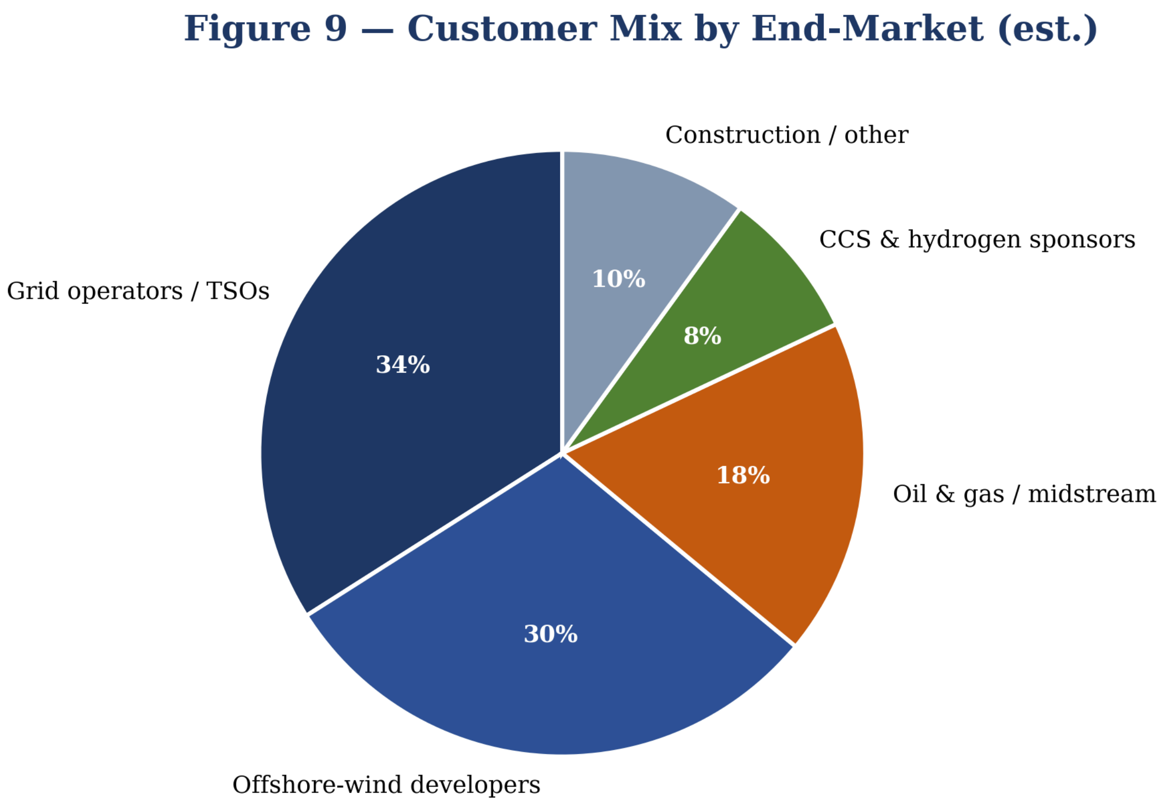


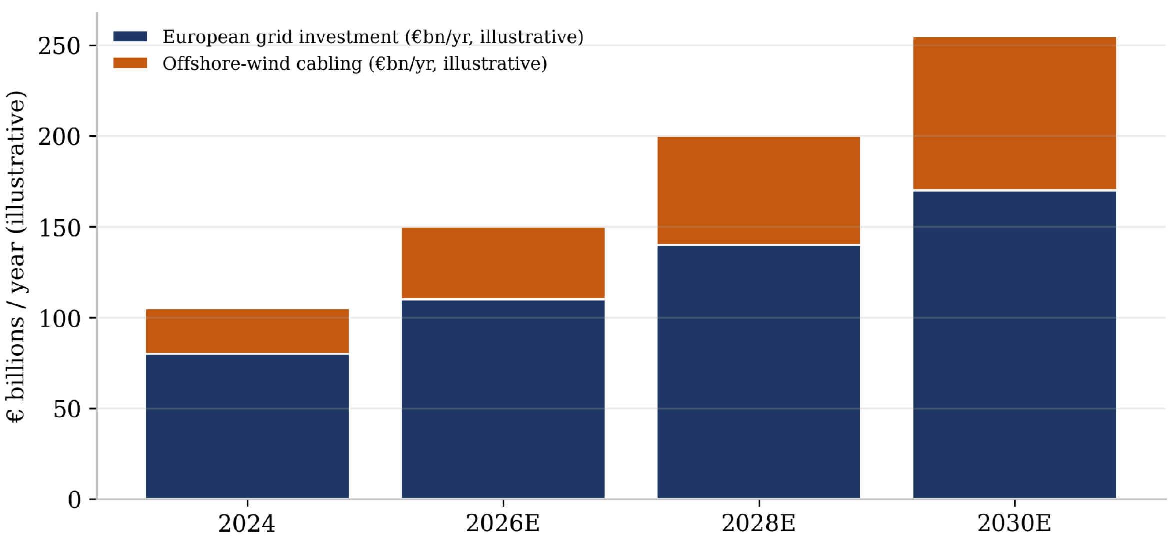
Figure 9. Customer mix by end-market (estimated).

That backlog is the single most important feature of Cenergy's go-to-market model and its chief source of earnings visibility. At €3.38 billion at the end of 2025 -well over a year and a half of revenue -and consistently above €3 billion, it provides a contracted forward order book that de-risks near-term revenue and allows the group to plan capacity and manage working capital with confidence. Recent awards illustrate both the scale and the transition-linked nature of demand: the submarine export-cable system for Ocean Winds' BC-Wind project in Poland; a turnkey HVDC interconnection (Corinth–Kos) for Greece's transmission operator; 66kV inter-array cables for the East Anglia TWO offshore wind farm in the UK; the supply contract for the 123-kilometre Greece–North Macedonia natural-gas interconnector; and LSAW pipe for the HyNet CCS pipeline in Liverpool Bay. Large projects also typically come with customer advance payments, which fund working capital and are a meaningful reason the group can grow while maintaining low net debt. The flip side of this model is concentration and lumpiness: a small number of large project wins (or losses, or delays) can materially move any given period's results, and the timing of revenue recognition across multi-year contracts introduces quarter-to-quarter variability. The quality and creditworthiness of the customer base -heavily weighted toward regulated grid operators and large energy companies -partly offsets this by reducing counterparty and payment risk.

6. Industry Overview

Cenergy operates at the heart of one of the largest and most durable capital-investment cycles in the global economy: the rewiring and decarbonization of the energy system, with a particular concentration in Europe. Three structural forces drive demand for its products. The first is the build-out of offshore wind, which requires vast quantities of submarine export and inter-array cable and, in floating configurations, novel structures -Europe (the North Sea, Baltic and increasingly the Mediterranean) has set ambitious multi-decade offshore-wind targets that imply a sustained, rising need for exactly the high-voltage subsea cabling Hellenic Cables makes. The second is grid interconnection and reinforcement: integrating intermittent renewables, connecting islands, and linking national markets requires a massive expansion of HVDC interconnectors and high-voltage transmission, and Europe's ageing grids need replacement and upgrade regardless of the renewables build-out. Estimates of required European grid investment run into the hundreds of billions of euros through 2030 and beyond. The third is the electrification of demand -heat, transport and industry -which raises loads and reinforces the need for distribution and transmission capacity.

Figure 15 — Addressable Market — Grid + Offshore-Wind Supercycle



Illustrative scale of European grid + offshore-wind investment. Source: EU/industry estimates.

Figure 10. Addressable market -grid and offshore-wind investment (illustrative).

The scale of these drivers is what makes the opportunity structural rather than merely cyclical. Europe's offshore-wind ambitions imply an installed-capacity expansion of a magnitude that requires continuous cable manufacturing for years; each gigawatt of offshore wind needs hundreds of kilometres of inter-array cable plus long, high-value export cables to shore, and floating wind -a nascent sub-segment in which Cenergy is positioning -is more cable-intensive still. Grid interconnection adds a second, partly independent leg of demand: European analyses point to grid-investment needs of several hundred billion euros this decade to accommodate renewables and electrification, with HVDC interconnectors, the highest-value cable product, a growing share. For a producer whose backlog already exceeds €3 billion and whose order intake keeps rising, the binding constraint is not demand but the pace at which qualified capacity can be added across the industry. That dynamic favours incumbents with existing qualifications and expansion underway -but it is also drawing heavy new investment from every major player, the mechanism by which today's tightness could eventually ease.

The cable industry has a crucial supply-side characteristic that shapes its economics: high-voltage submarine and HVDC cable manufacturing is highly specialized, capital-intensive and capacity-constrained. There are only a handful of qualified producers globally, the plants and cable-laying vessels required are extremely expensive and take years to build, and customer qualification is rigorous. The result, through the current cycle, has been a supply-demand imbalance in favour of producers: long backlogs, rising prices and strong margins for those with capacity and qualifications. This is why the cables segment, and the subsea/HVDC niche in particular, is the more attractive of Cenergy's two businesses and the primary driver of its re-rating. Even so, the whole industry is expanding capacity in response, which over time could moderate the imbalance.

The steel-pipe industry serving energy transport has a different and more cyclical character. Demand has historically tracked the oil-and-gas capital-investment cycle -large transmission-pipeline projects are episodic and sensitive to commodity prices and final-investment decisions -making the business inherently lumpier and more exposed to swings in energy-sector capex. The transition, however, is opening genuinely new demand: pipelines to transport captured CO_2 from industrial clusters to storage sites, and, over a longer horizon, dedicated hydrogen-transport infrastructure. These applications reuse existing welded-pipe technology and manufacturing, offering the pipe industry a growth avenue that partially offsets the structural maturation of conventional oil-and-gas pipeline demand. Cross-cutting the whole sector are raw-material dynamics -copper and aluminium for cables, steel for pipes -which are significant cost inputs, though large project contracts frequently include price-adjustment or pass-through mechanisms that limit the direct commodity exposure. Regulation and policy (EU energy and climate targets, permitting regimes, national interconnection plans and industrial-strategy support) are, ultimately, the exogenous engine of the entire demand picture.

7. Competitive Landscape

Cenergy competes in two distinct industries, with a different competitive position in each.

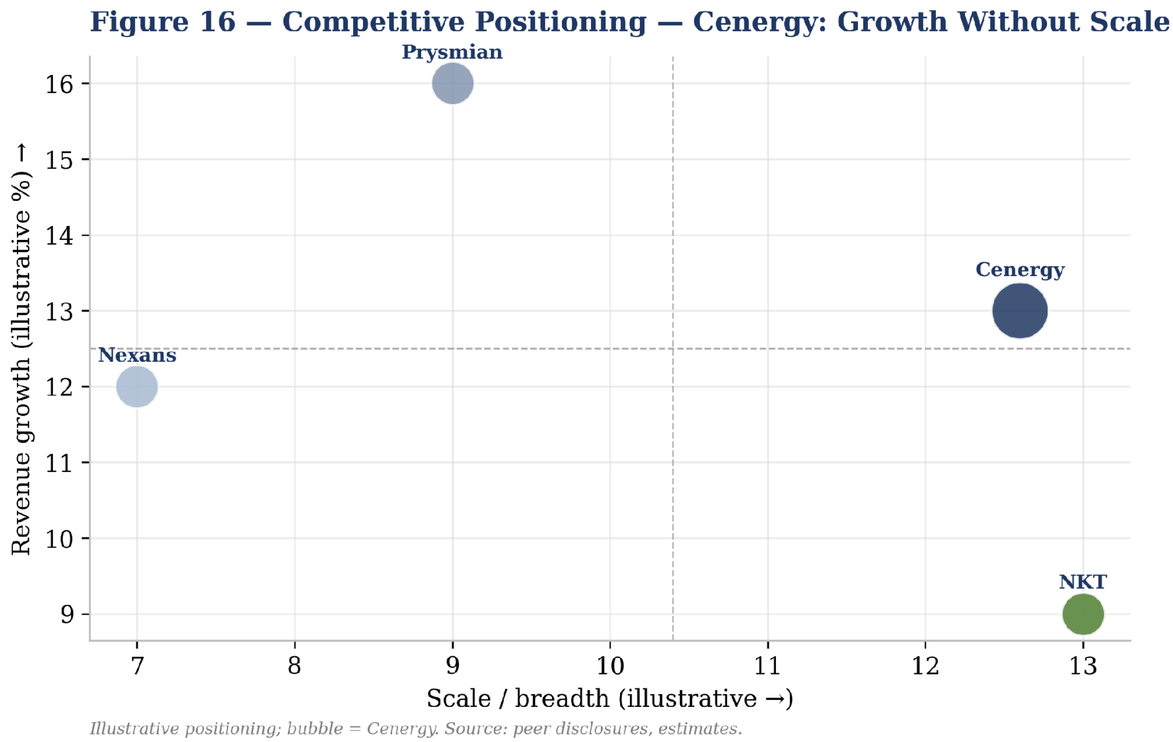


Figure 11. Competitive positioning -growth without scale.

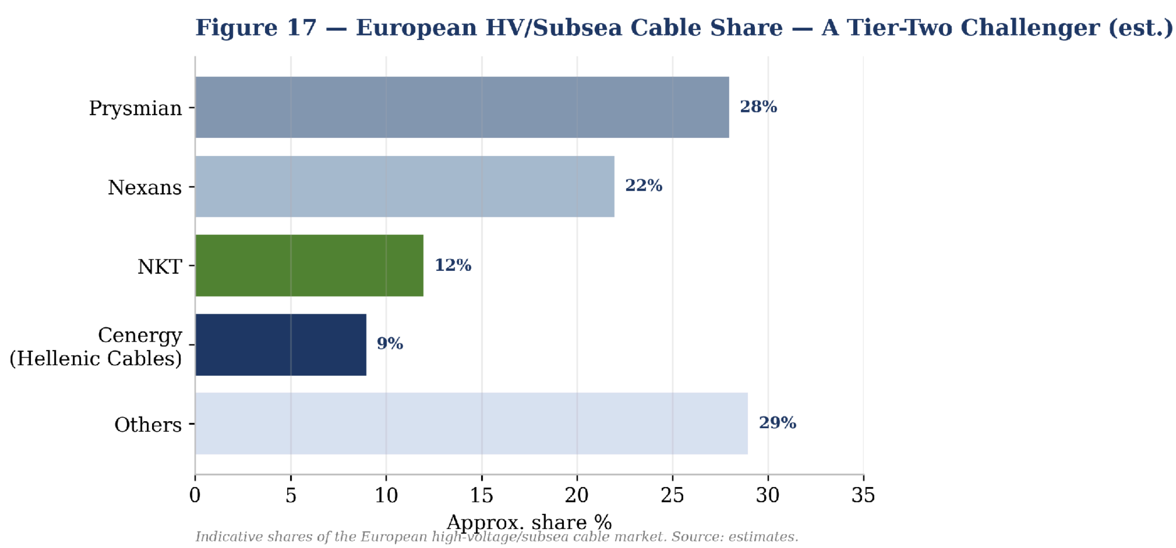


Figure 12. European HV/subsea cable share (estimated).

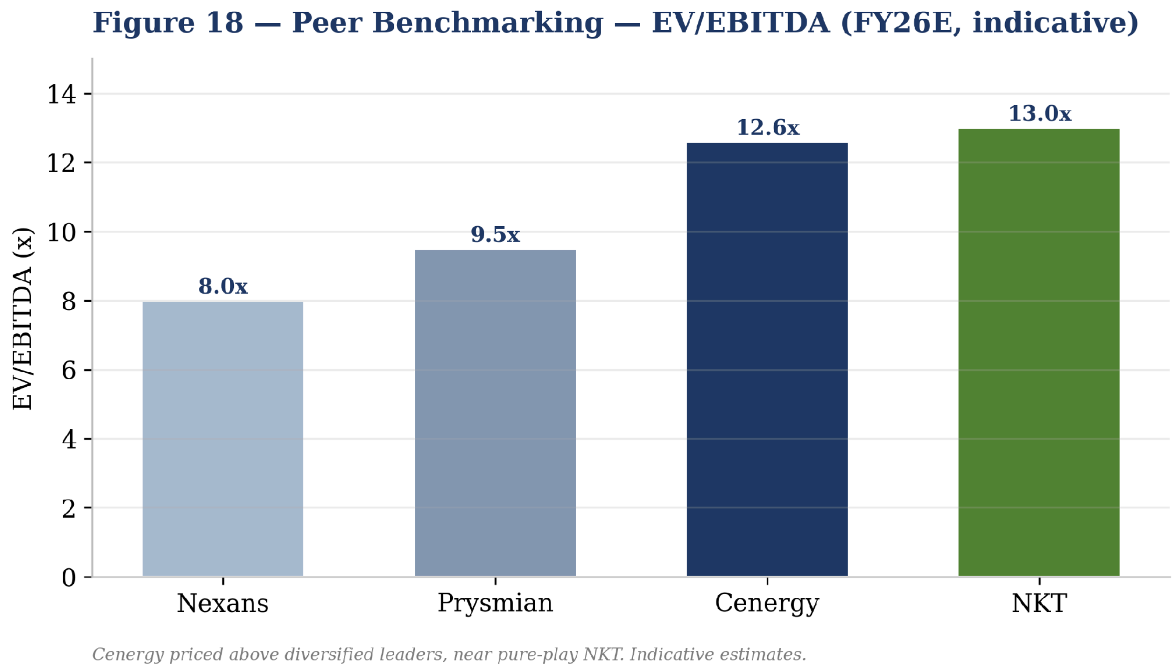


Figure 13. Peer benchmarking -EV/EBITDA.

Cables -a strong tier-two challenger

The high-voltage and submarine cable market is an oligopoly dominated by three larger players: Prysmian of Italy (the global leader, following its acquisitions of General Cable and others), Nexans of France (a close number two, with 2024 revenue of roughly €8.5 billion), and NKT of Denmark (a focused high-voltage and subsea specialist). Against these, Hellenic Cables is best characterized as a strong tier-two supplier: smaller in scale, but with genuine submarine and HVDC capability (via Fulgor), a competitive cost base, and a demonstrated ability to win European grid and offshore-wind work consistently. Its relative position is both an opportunity and a constraint. The opportunity is that demand currently exceeds the capacity of even the tier-one players, so a credible, qualified tier-two producer can win a rising volume of attractive work and grow faster than the market; Hellenic Cables has been doing exactly this. The constraint is scale: for the very largest, most complex turnkey HVDC projects, the tier-one producers' balance sheets, installation fleets and track records give them an edge, and in a downturn the smaller player is more exposed to pricing pressure and to being squeezed out of marginal projects. Asian producers (LS Cable, Sumitomo, Furukawa) add further competition in certain segments. Hellenic Cables' strategy -investing in submarine/HVDC capacity and qualifications to move up the value chain -is the right one, but it is executing it against very well-resourced incumbents.

Steel pipes -a specialized tier-one player

In steel pipes, Corinth Pipeworks competes as a tier-one specialist in the large-diameter and offshore segments against a global field that includes Europe's EEW, the seamless-pipe majors Tenaris and Vallourec (more focused on OCTG and seamless products), India's Welspun and Jindal SAW, and various regional welded-pipe makers. Corinth's competitive advantages are its technological capability in demanding deepwater and large-diameter projects, its established reputation and qualifications with major energy customers, and its early mover position in CCS and hydrogen-ready pipe. The segment is more commoditized and cyclical than cables, and success depends heavily on winning individual large projects and on the health of the energy-sector capex cycle, but Corinth's pivot toward transition-linked applications and its capacity additions (Hartlepool) position it to defend and extend a strong niche.

Overall, Cenergy's competitive position is that of a nimble, well-run, financially disciplined challenger with genuine differentiation in attractive niches (subsea/HVDC cable; offshore and transition-linked pipe) but without the scale of the industry leaders. In a demand-rich environment that plays to its strengths; the test will come if and when capacity catches up with demand and competition intensifies. The nascent cross-segment offshore-energy integration is a potential source of differentiation that the pure-play competitors cannot easily match.

On the financial evidence, Cenergy has been closing the quality gap with its larger peers rather than merely riding the cycle. Group adjusted-EBITDA margins have expanded into the mid-teens as a percentage of revenue -respectable for a cable-and-pipe manufacturer and improving -while returns on capital have risen as high-margin subsea and HVDC work has displaced lower-value volume in the mix. Critically, the company has achieved this while running a markedly more conservative balance sheet than is typical for the sector during an investment phase: net debt below half a turn of EBITDA compares favourably with the leverage some peers have taken on to fund their own capacity races. The strategic bet embedded in the shares is that Cenergy can continue to punch above its weight -winning a disproportionate share of attractive European transmission and offshore-wind work, converting a growing backlog at healthy margins, and selectively expanding capacity -without either over-extending financially or being relegated, when the cycle turns, to the marginal projects that the tier-one players decline. The company's execution track record through the current up-cycle supports the bull case; the unproven element is how the model performs when industry capacity catches up and the pricing environment normalizes.

8. Market Opportunity (TAM)

Cenergy's addressable market is best understood as its share of the physical hardware required by Europe's (and, selectively, the world's) energy-transition and energy-transport investment. The largest and most attractive component is the market for high-voltage land and submarine cable and HVDC systems. European grid investment needs alone are estimated in the several hundreds of billions of euros through 2030, of which cable is a significant share, and the offshore-wind build-out adds a large, growing and high-value export- and inter-array-cable requirement on top. Because subsea and HVDC cable capacity is scarce and slow to add, the serviceable portion of this market for a qualified producer with capacity is effectively demand-constrained by the industry's ability to build -a favourable position that translates backlog directly into revenue and supports pricing. This is the core of Cenergy's growth opportunity, and the segment where incremental capacity investment earns the highest returns.

The second component is the market for energy-transport steel pipe. Conventional oil-and-gas pipeline demand is a large but mature and cyclical market in which Corinth Pipeworks competes for a share of episodic large projects. The transition-linked extension -CO2 transport for CCS and, over a longer horizon, hydrogen pipelines -is a newer, growing opportunity: as industrial clusters across Europe develop carbon-capture networks and governments support hydrogen backbones, demand for specialized welded pipe should rise, offering Corinth a growth avenue layered on top of its traditional market. The third, smaller and more commoditized component is steel hollow sections for construction, a locally-driven market of modest strategic importance.

Framing the realistic opportunity requires distinguishing the structural from the cyclical. A meaningful part of Cenergy's current profitability reflects a particularly favourable point in both the cable cycle (supply-constrained, high-margin subsea/HVDC work) and the pipe cycle (an exceptional 2025 for Corinth

Pipeworks). The durable opportunity is the multi-decade, policy-underpinned demand for grid interconnection, offshore-wind cabling and, increasingly, carbon- and hydrogen-transport infrastructure -a genuinely large and growing addressable market in which Cenergy has established, differentiated positions. The key uncertainties are how much of the current margin is structural versus cyclical, how quickly industry capacity additions erode the present supply-demand imbalance, and how large and how near the CCS/hydrogen pipe opportunity ultimately proves to be. On balance, Cenergy addresses a larger and higher-quality opportunity set than at any point in its history, with the cables/subsea niche the clear jewel.

Financial Analysis

Historical performance

Cenergy's recent financial history is one of steady, accelerating improvement driven by the energy-transition cycle. Group revenue rose from €1.63bn in 2023 to €1.80bn in 2024 and €2.06bn in 2025 -a ~12% compound rate -while adjusted EBITDA climbed from €195m to €272m and then €348m, an acceleration that reflects both volume growth and a favourable mix shift toward higher-margin cable products. Group EBITDA margin expanded from 12.0% in 2023 to 16.9% in 2025. Profit after tax grew even faster, from ~€84m to €194m (roughly doubling over two years), lifting diluted EPS from ~€0.45 to €1.02 and enabling an 86% increase in the 2025 dividend to €0.26 per share.

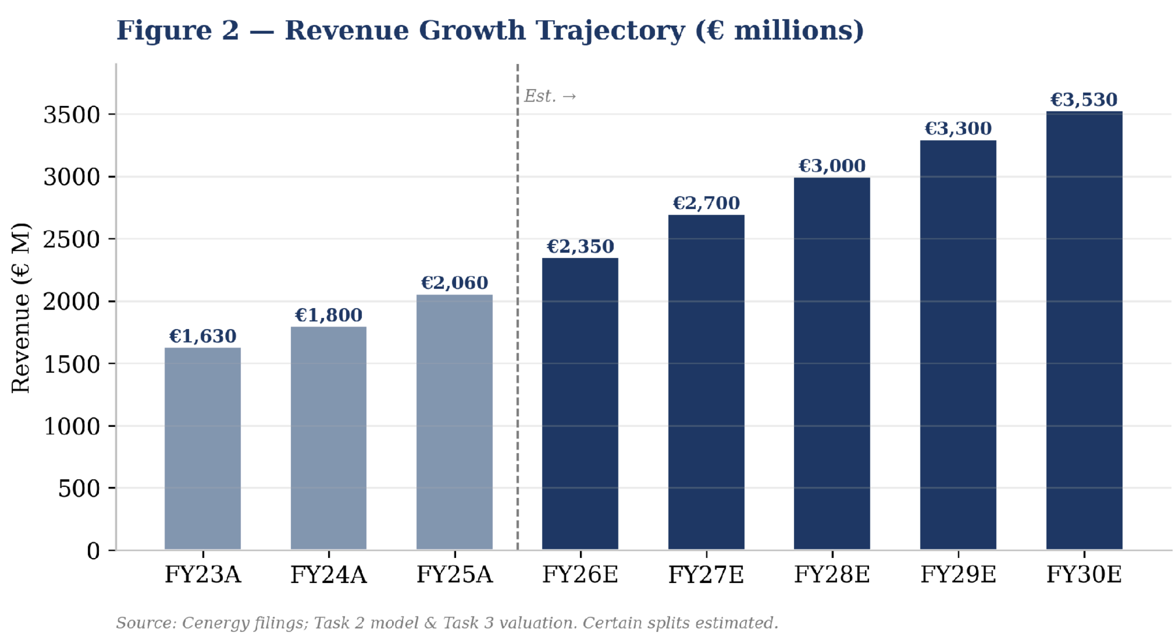


Figure 14. Revenue growth trajectory.

The 2025 result was exceptional in both segments. Cables benefited from a rising volume of high-value subsea and HVDC work and from the scarcity-driven pricing environment; steel pipes enjoyed an "annus mirabilis" with roughly €108m of operating profit on an unusually favourable project mix. Importantly, this profitability was achieved alongside financial discipline: net debt fell to €152m (well under half a turn of EBITDA), supported by strong operating cash flow and customer advances on large projects. The composition of that growth -and the extent to which its two segments differ in durability -is central to our forecast.

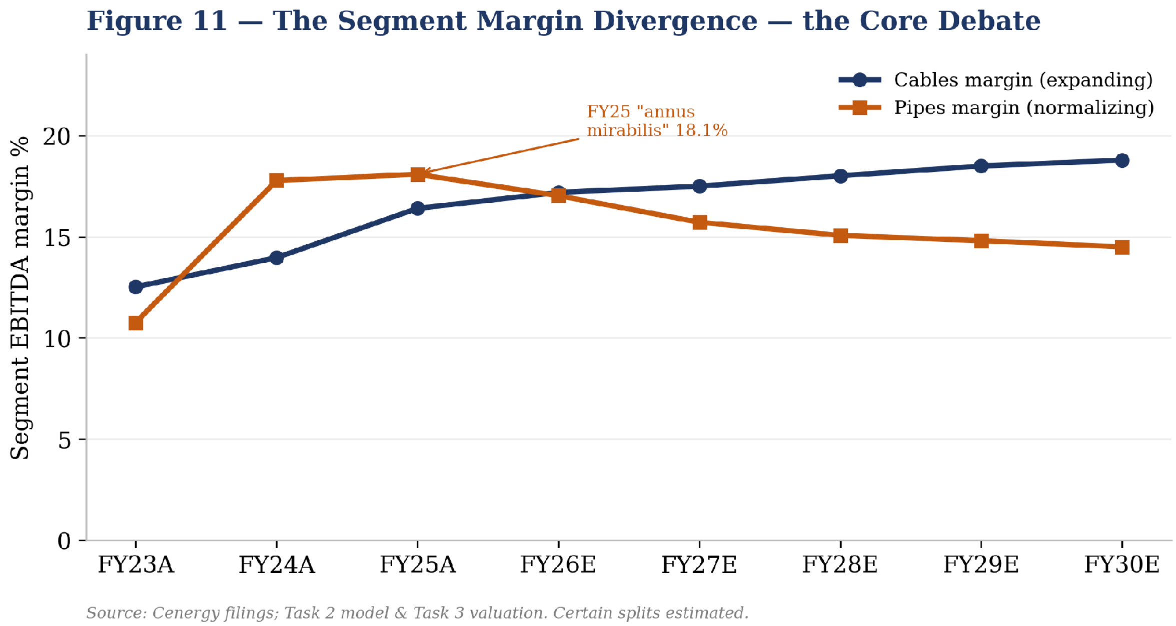


Figure 15. The segment margin divergence -the core debate.

The geographic footprint of revenue has also shifted. While Cenergy manufactures principally in Greece and Romania (and, from 2026, the UK), demand is increasingly export-led, weighted toward the offshore-wind and grid markets of Northern Europe (Germany, the Nordics, Benelux), the UK and, selectively, the Americas. We estimate the domestic Greek/South-East European share of revenue declining gradually as Northern European and UK offshore-wind work grows.

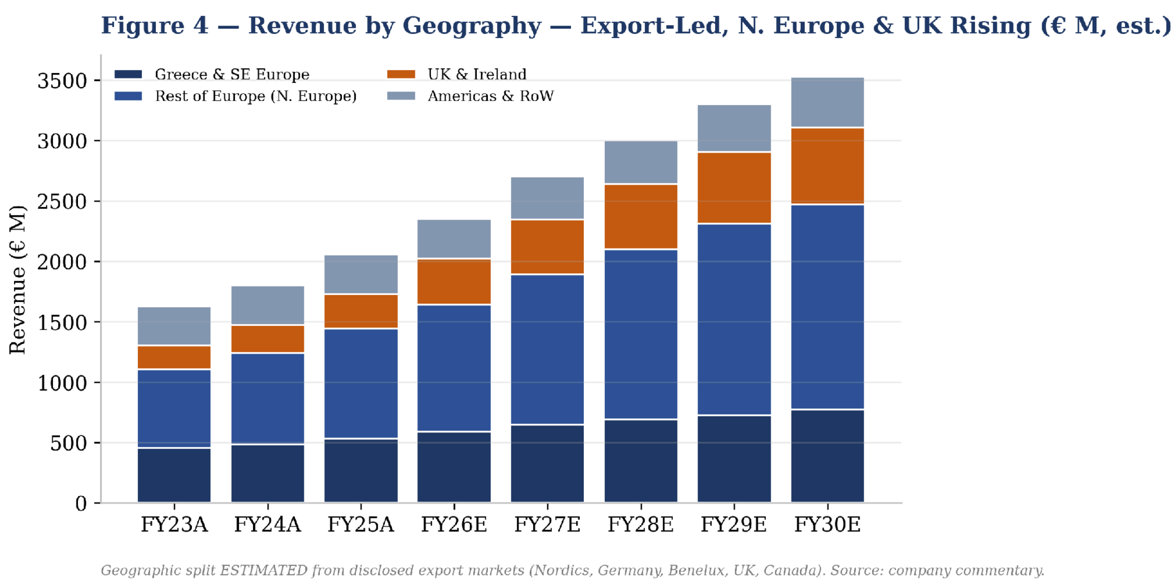


Figure 16. Revenue by geography -export-led (estimated).

Projection assumptions

Our forecast runs to FY2030E and is built bottom-up by segment, with the deliberate objective of distinguishing the durable, structural component of Cenergy's earnings (the cables franchise) from the more cyclical component (steel pipes, and the peak-level margins of 2025). We would rather understate than overstate the through-cycle earnings power of a business the market is already valuing at a premium.

Cables (Hellenic Cables) -the growth engine.

We model cables revenue compounding at approximately 13% a year, from €1,463m in 2025 to €2,730m by 2030. The growth is underpinned by three drivers. First, the contracted backlog: with over €3bn of orders weighted toward multi-year cable projects, near-term revenue is highly visible and we assume steady conversion as capacity comes online. Second, the shift toward the highest-value products -submarine export cables, HVDC interconnectors and inter-array cabling for offshore wind -which both raises the average revenue per project and improves mix. Third, capacity expansion: Cenergy has been investing to lift its submarine and high-voltage output, and we assume this capacity is absorbed by the demand-rich environment rather than sitting idle. On margins, we model the cables EBITDA margin expanding from 16.4% in 2025 to ~18.8% by 2030, reflecting the richer subsea/HVDC mix and operating leverage on the expanded base. We regard this as achievable but not heroic; the principal risk is that industry-wide capacity additions eventually erode the current pricing tightness, which would cap margin expansion.

Steel pipes (Corinth Pipeworks) -modeled conservatively.

We deliberately take a cautious view of the pipes segment. Revenue is modeled to grow only modestly, from €597m in 2025 to €800m by 2030 (~6% a year), reflecting continued strength in energy-transport pipe and the emerging CCS/hydrogen opportunity (supported by the 2026 Hartlepool LSAW acquisition and awards such as HyNet and Porthos), offset by the inherent lumpiness and cyclicality of oil-and-gas pipeline projects. Critically, we model the pipes EBITDA margin normalizing from the exceptional 18.1% of 2025 toward ~14.5% by 2030. Management has itself signalled that the 2025 project mix -which produced roughly €108m of operating profit -is unlikely to repeat at that level, and we prefer to build that normalization into the base case rather than extrapolate a peak. This single assumption is the most important swing factor between our base case and a more bullish reading; a scenario in which pipe margins hold nearer their 2025 level would add meaningfully to group EBITDA.

Group profitability, capital intensity and returns.

Combining the segments, we forecast group revenue rising from €2.06bn (2025) to €3.53bn (2030) and adjusted EBITDA from €348m to €629m, with the group EBITDA margin edging up from 16.9% to 17.8% as the cables mix improves and pipes normalize. Below EBITDA, we assume depreciation rising from ~€60m to ~€106m as the capacity-expansion capex is placed in service; net finance costs remaining low given minimal leverage; a ~23% effective tax rate (broadly the Greek corporate rate); and minority interests scaling modestly with group size. The result is net profit growing from €194m to €363m and diluted EPS from €1.02 to €1.91 -roughly 13% annual compounding. On capital, we model capex elevated near-term (~€200–220m a year) to serve the backlog before moderating, and working capital consuming cash as the business grows, partly offset by customer advances. The combination produces unlevered free cash flow that compounds from ~€96m (2026E) to ~€329m (2030E) and a balance sheet that de-levers to net cash by 2029.

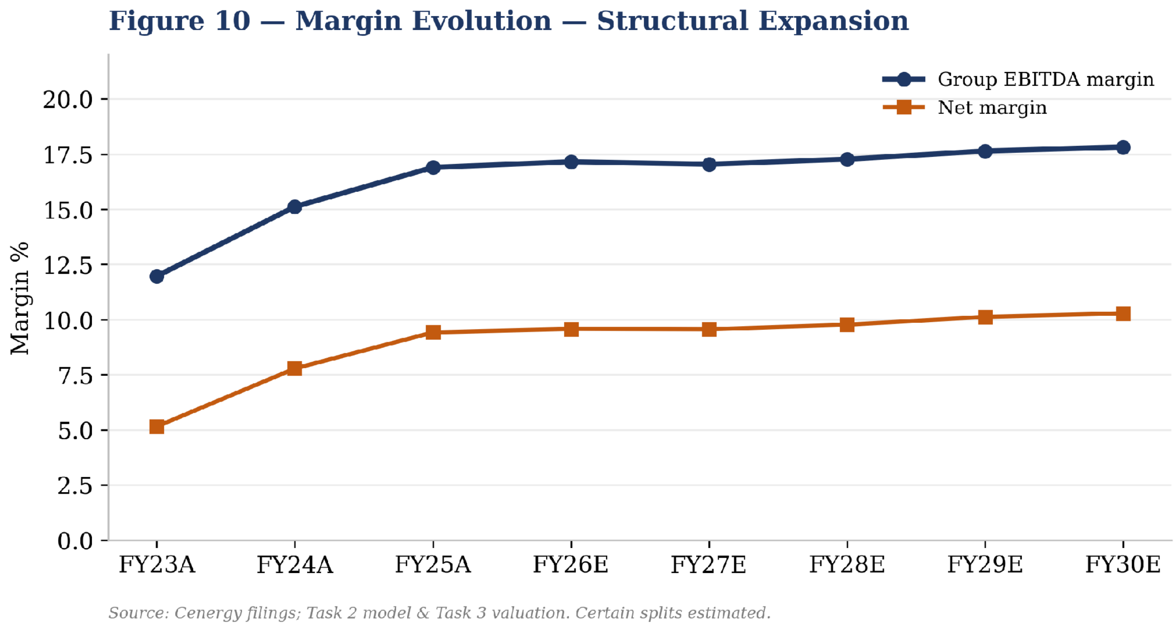


Figure 17. Margin evolution -structural expansion.

Table 2. Segment and group forecast summary. Source: Task 2 model.

€ millions	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY29E	FY30E
Cables revenue	1,463	1,710	2,000	2,270	2,530	2,730
Steel pipes revenue	597	640	700	730	770	800
Total revenue	**2,060**	**2,350**	**2,700**	**3,000**	**3,300**	**3,530**
Cables EBITDA	240	294	350	409	468	513
Pipes EBITDA	108	109	110	110	114	116
Total adj. EBITDA	**348**	**403**	**460**	**518**	**582**	**629**
Net profit	194	225	258	293	334	363
Diluted EPS (€)	1.02	1.18	1.36	1.54	1.76	1.91
Unlevered FCF	132	96	112	189	271	329
Net debt/(cash)	152	152	149	82	(53)	(233)

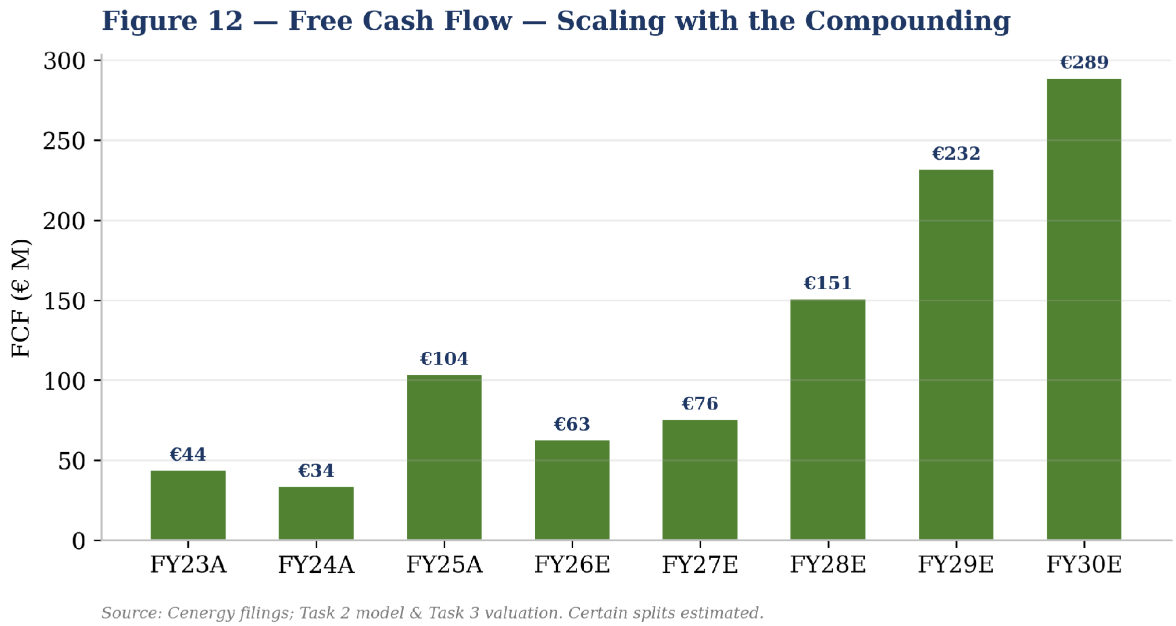


Figure 18. Free cash flow scaling with the compounding.

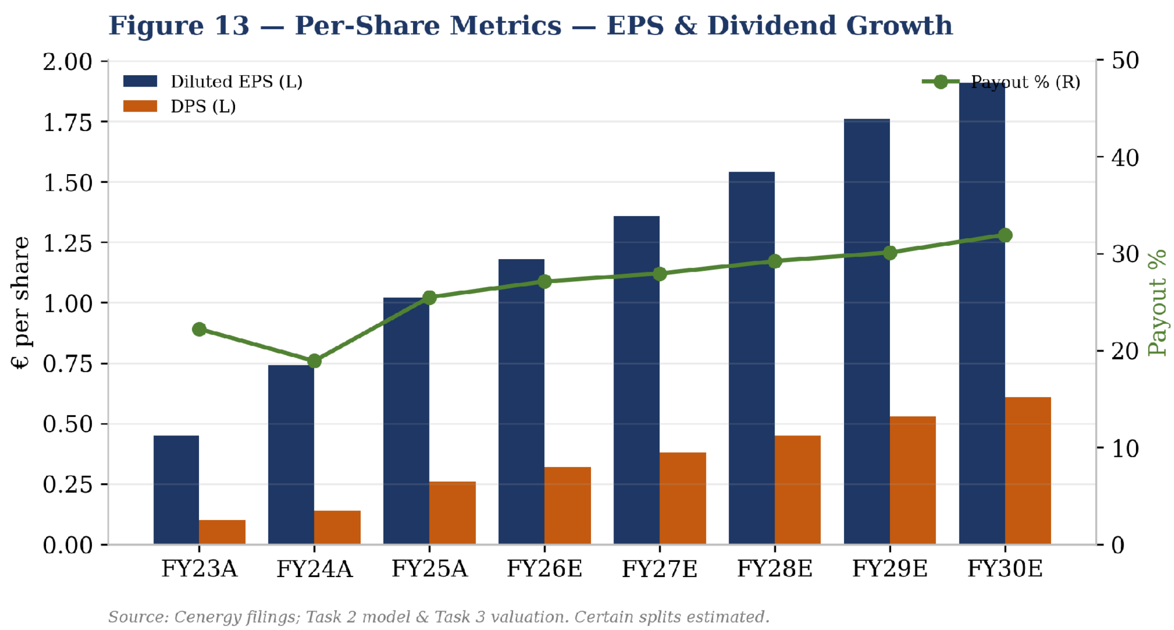


Figure 19. Per-share metrics -EPS and dividend growth.

Scenario Analysis

Because Cenergy's earnings blend a durable structural component with a more cyclical one, we frame the outlook through three scenarios that flex how much of the current momentum proves durable. Each is anchored on FY2030E outcomes and feeds directly into our probability-weighted valuation.

Figure 14 — FY2030E Scenario Comparison (€ M)

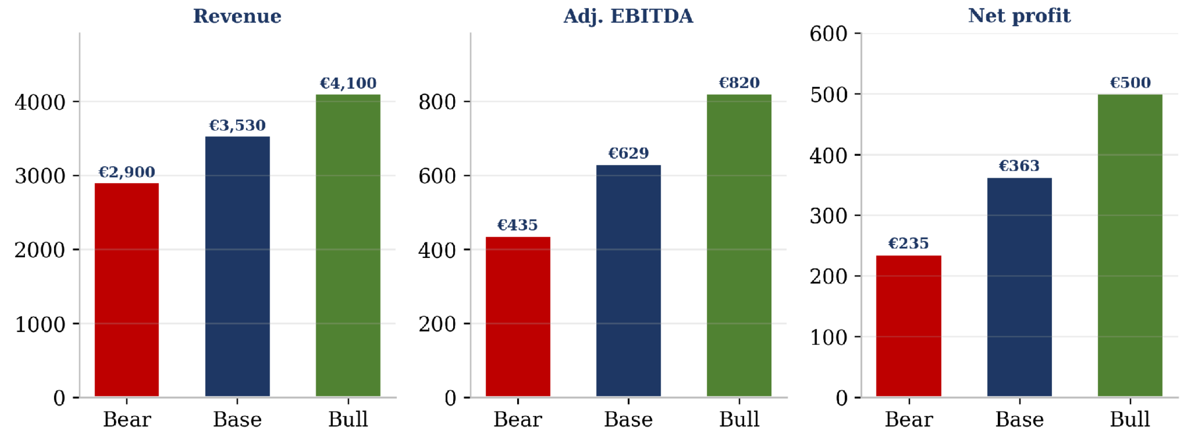


Figure 20. FY2030E scenario comparison (Bear / Base / Bull).

Base case (45% probability) -€26 per share.

Our central case assumes the backlog converts on schedule, cables compound at ~13% a year with margin expanding toward ~18.8%, and pipes normalize gently from their 2025 peak. Group revenue reaches €3.53bn and adjusted EBITDA €629m by 2030, with net profit of €363m and EPS of €1.91. The balance sheet de-levers to net cash. This is a continuation of the current trajectory with a prudent haircut to pipe margins, and it produces a DCF value of about €26 -essentially the current share price.

Bull case (25% probability) -€33 per share.

The bull case envisages an acceleration of the European HVDC and offshore-wind build-out, Cenergy winning a disproportionate share of high-value transmission work, faster margin accretion as the subsea mix scales, a strong ramp of the Hartlepool facility, and pipe margins holding nearer their elevated recent level rather than normalizing. In this scenario FY2030E revenue approaches €4.1bn, adjusted EBITDA reaches ~€820m (a ~20% margin) and net profit ~€500m, with EPS of ~€2.63. Combined with a re-rating toward pure-play multiples, this supports a value of roughly €33 -the upside if execution and demand exceed expectations.

Bear case (30% probability) -€18 per share.

The bear case reflects the genuine risks to a premium-valued, project-driven manufacturer. It combines an offshore-wind slowdown (delays and cancellations driven by cost inflation, permitting or financing), a sharper-than-modeled downturn in steel pipes as the 2025 mix fails to repeat and oil-and-gas capex softens, and industry cable-capacity additions eroding the current pricing tightness -all compounded by a de-rating of the premium multiple. In this scenario FY2030E revenue is closer to €2.9bn, adjusted EBITDA ~€435m (a 15% margin) and net profit ~€235m, and the shares de-rate toward €18. The relatively high 30% weight we assign reflects both the operational cyclicality and the valuation starting point.

Probability-weighting the three scenarios yields a value of approximately €25 per share -close to both our base-case DCF and the current price, and the analytical foundation for our Neutral rating. The asymmetry is roughly balanced: the ~€33 bull and ~€18 bear are similar distances from the ~€26 base, which is precisely why we regard the stock as fairly valued rather than offering a compelling skew in either direction.

Table 3. FY2030E scenario parameters and implied values. Source: Task 2/Task 3.

Scenario	Probability	Revenue	EBITDA	Net profit	EPS (€)	Value/sh

Bear	30%	€2,900m	€435m	€235m	1.24	€18
Base	45%	€3,530m	€629m	€363m	1.91	€26
Bull	25%	€4,100m	€820m	€500m	2.63	€33
Prob.-weighted						**€25**

Valuation

Executive Summary

We initiate coverage of Cenergy Holdings with a NEUTRAL (Hold) rating and a 12-month price target of €28, implying roughly 8% price upside from the current €26, or about 9% including the dividend. This is a different kind of call from a stretched growth stock or a cyclical at its peak: Cenergy is a genuinely high-quality compounder -a well-managed, structurally-advantaged play on European energy-transition infrastructure, with a fortress balance sheet that moves to a net-cash position by 2029 on our numbers -and, crucially, its shares trade broadly in line with intrinsic value rather than far above it. Our base-case discounted cash flow yields about €26 per share, our probability-weighted scenario analysis about €25, and the current price sits comfortably inside the fundamental range. The stock is neither cheap nor expensive; it is fairly-to-fully valued for the quality and growth on offer.

The nuance behind the Neutral rating is that Cenergy has already re-rated to a premium multiple -roughly 12.6x forward EV/EBITDA and 22x forward earnings, a premium to the diversified cable leaders Prysmian and Nexans and close to the pure-play high-voltage specialist NKT. That multiple already prices in a great deal of good news: the offshore-wind and grid-interconnection supercycle, the margin-accretive shift toward subsea and HVDC cable, and the disciplined balance sheet. We are constructive on all of these, and for a long-term investor the compounding of ~13% annual earnings growth from a fair starting price is genuinely attractive -this is an accumulate-on-weakness name. But at today's price the near-term risk/reward is balanced: continued execution and margin expansion could push the shares higher, while any offshore-wind slowdown, a sharper-than-modelled downturn in the more cyclical steel-pipes business, or a general de-rating of the multiple would pressure them. Hence Neutral, with a constructive long-term tilt.

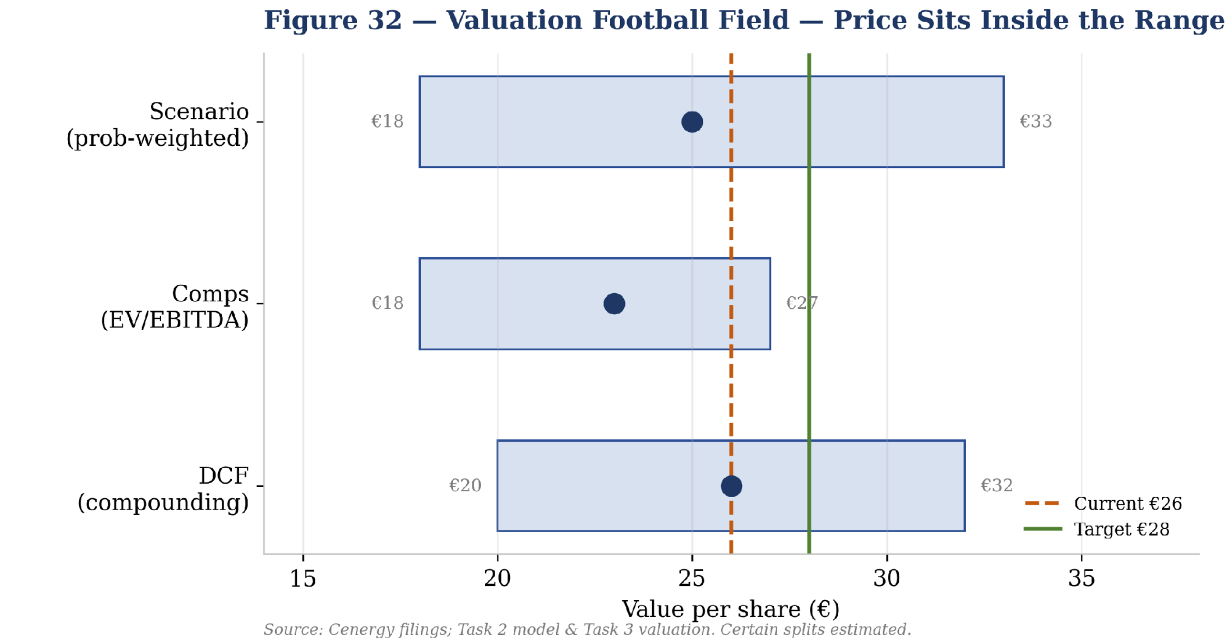


Figure 21. Valuation football field -the price sits inside the range.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

We discount the unlevered free cash flows from the Task 2 model (FY2026E–FY2030E) at a weighted average cost of capital of 9.5%, reflecting a euro risk-free rate of ~3.0%, a 6.0% equity risk premium, a beta of ~1.2 and a modest ~10% debt weighting. Unlike a peak-cycle or turnaround situation, Cenergy's unlevered free cash flow genuinely compounds across the forecast -from roughly €96 million in FY2026E to €329 million in FY2030E -as high-margin subsea/HVDC volume scales and near-term expansion capex moderates. We apply a terminal EV/EBITDA multiple of 11x to FY2030E EBITDA, a level we regard as appropriate for a growing, net-cash cable business positioned between the diversified peers (Nexans/Prysmian at ~8–10x) and the pure-play high-voltage specialist (NKT at ~13x).

The base case therefore lands almost exactly at the current share price -the market is paying close to intrinsic value on our central assumptions. Two cross-checks bound the result. A more conservative perpetuity-growth terminal value (2.5% growth) implies about €19 per share, a reasonable floor that reflects how much of the value sits in the terminal period. At the other end, a lower discount rate and a pure-play-style 13x terminal multiple push the value above €30. The sensitivity table below sets out the range.

DCF sensitivity -value per share (€)

Flexing WACC against the terminal multiple, the base case (9.5% / 11x) sits in the middle of the grid at ~€26. Importantly, and in contrast to a stock priced beyond any reasonable DCF outcome, the current €26 price falls squarely within this range -the valuation does not require heroic assumptions to be justified, nor does it offer a wide margin of safety.

Comparable Companies Analysis

The most relevant peers are the European high-voltage cable makers, which share Cenergy's exposure to the grid and offshore-wind investment cycle. The set spans the diversified global leaders and a pure-play specialist, and Cenergy screens at a clear premium to the former and close to the latter.

Cenergy's ~12.6x forward EV/EBITDA and ~22x forward earnings place it well above the diversified leaders and just below NKT -in other words, the market already values it as a high-growth, energy-transition cable pure-play rather than a diversified tier-two industrial. That is a defensible framing given its growth rate, margin trajectory and balance-sheet quality, but it leaves little room for disappointment. Applying a range of multiples to FY2026E EBITDA of €403 million yields the following implied values:

The comps place fair value in a €18–€27 range depending on where in the peer group one anchors Cenergy, with the current price at the upper end (consistent with a pure-play multiple). Peer figures are indicative estimates as of the analysis date.

Valuation Summary & Recommendation

Averaging the DCF and comps base cases gives a fair value of roughly €24–€26; a probability-weighted scenario analysis gives about €25. We set the 12-month target at €28, equivalent to ~20x FY2027E earnings -essentially today's fair value rolled forward one year of compounding -which we regard as a premium but not egregious multiple for a business of this quality and growth.

Rating: NEUTRAL (Hold). Target: €28 (~9% total return). Cenergy is the highest-quality business we have examined in this coverage set -a structurally-advantaged compounder with a fortress balance sheet and multi-decade tailwinds -but that quality is largely reflected in a full price. We would become more constructive on a pullback toward the €20–€22 fair-value floor, or on evidence that cable margins and offshore-wind demand are exceeding expectations; we would turn cautious on signs of offshore-wind project slippage, pipe-segment normalization running ahead of plan, or a broad de-rating of the peer group.

Key catalysts & risks

- **Upside -continued margin expansion & order intake.** Further high-value HVDC/subsea awards (following Corinth–Kos, East Anglia TWO, BC-Wind) and margin accretion as the subsea mix scales would support the premium multiple and drive estimates higher.
- **Upside -the compounding itself.** At ~13% earnings growth from a fair price, with a balance sheet moving to net cash, patient ownership is rewarded even absent multiple expansion -the core of the long-term bull case.
- **Downside -offshore-wind sector headwinds.** The offshore-wind pipeline has proven sensitive to cost inflation, permitting and financing; delays or cancellations would soften cable demand and sentiment.
- **Downside -steel-pipe normalization & cable capacity.** A sharper pipe downturn than the modelled normalization from the FY2025 peak, or industry cable-capacity additions eroding the current pricing tightness, would pressure margins.
- **Downside -multiple de-rating & minority governance.** At 22x earnings the shares carry de-rating risk if growth disappoints; Viohalco majority control and the smaller effective free float are additional considerations for minority holders.

Sanity checks. Our €28 target implies ~20x FY2027E EPS and ~11x FY2027E EBITDA -a premium justified by growth and quality but within the peer range. Terminal value is ~86% of DCF enterprise value, higher than ideal but typical for a growth compounder and mitigated by the corroborating comps and the conservative €19 perpetuity floor. WACC of 9.5% is appropriate for a euro-area industrial of this risk profile.

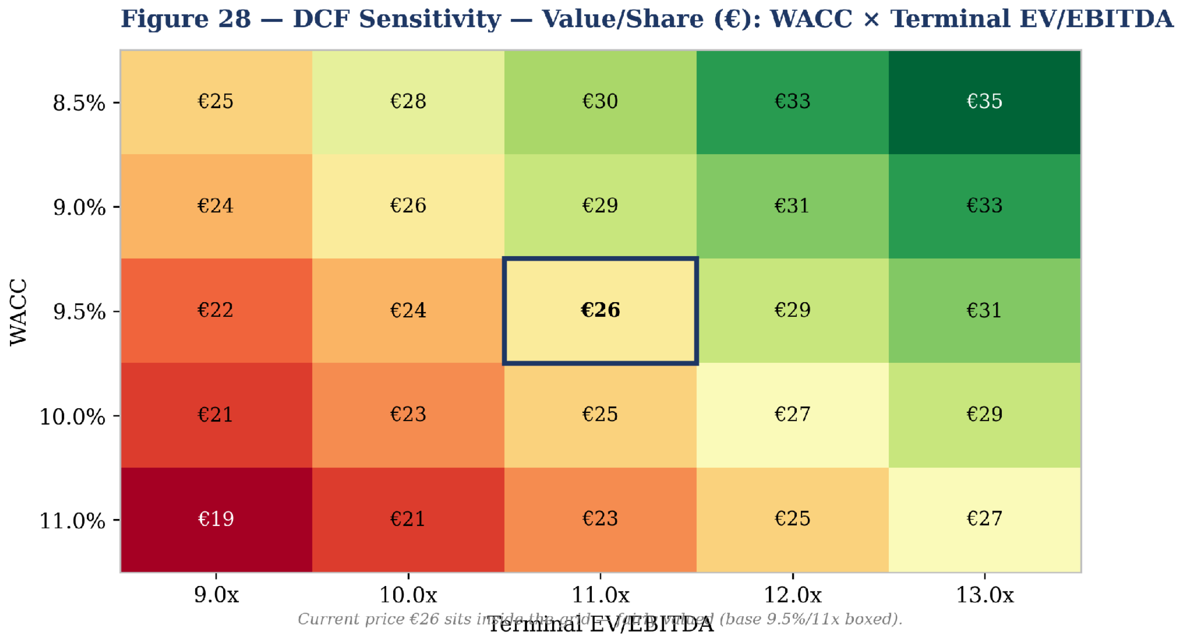


Figure 22. DCF sensitivity -value per share (€).

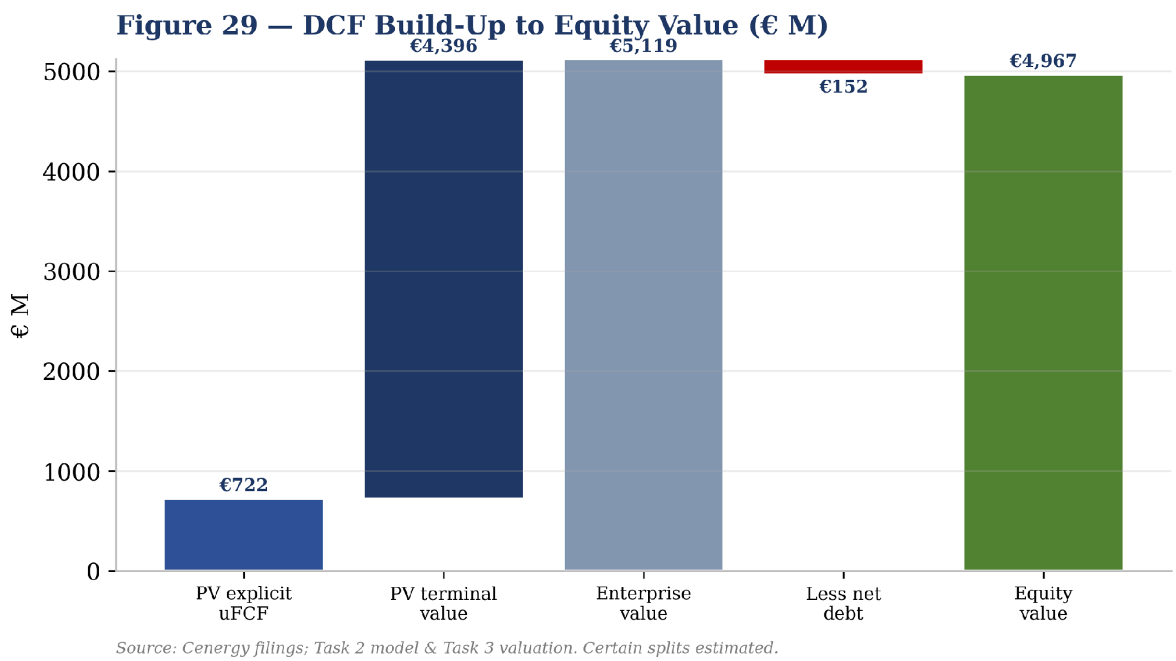


Figure 23. DCF build-up to equity value.

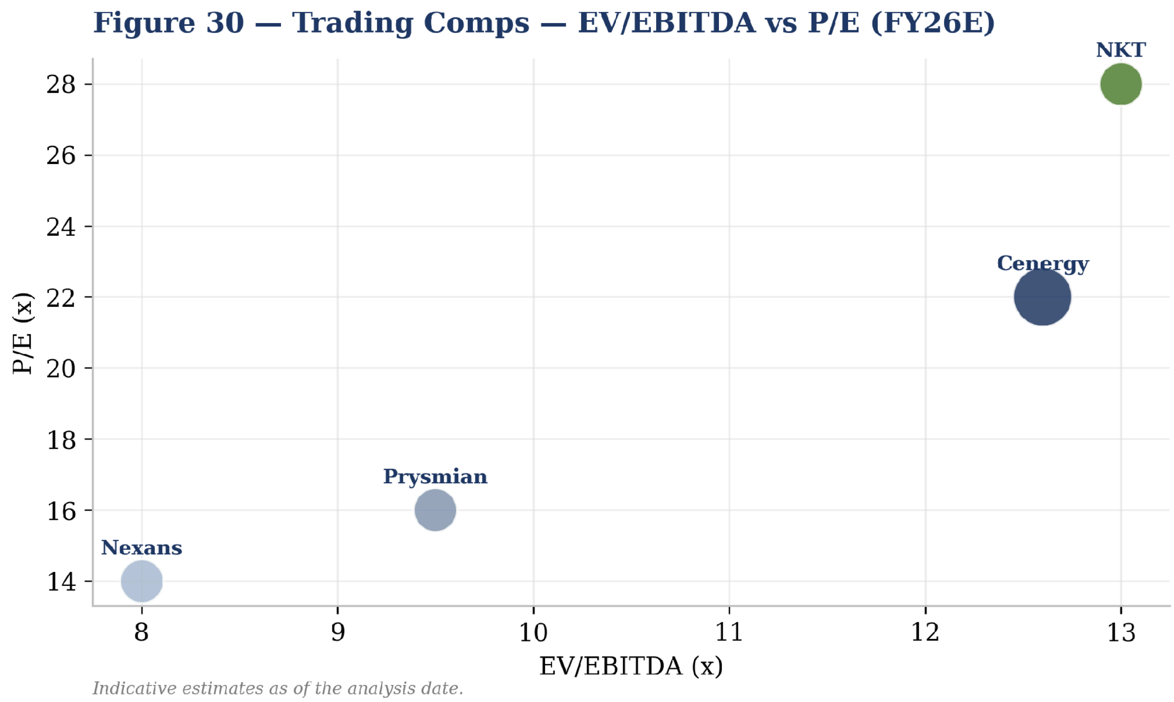


Figure 24. Trading comps -EV/EBITDA vs P/E.

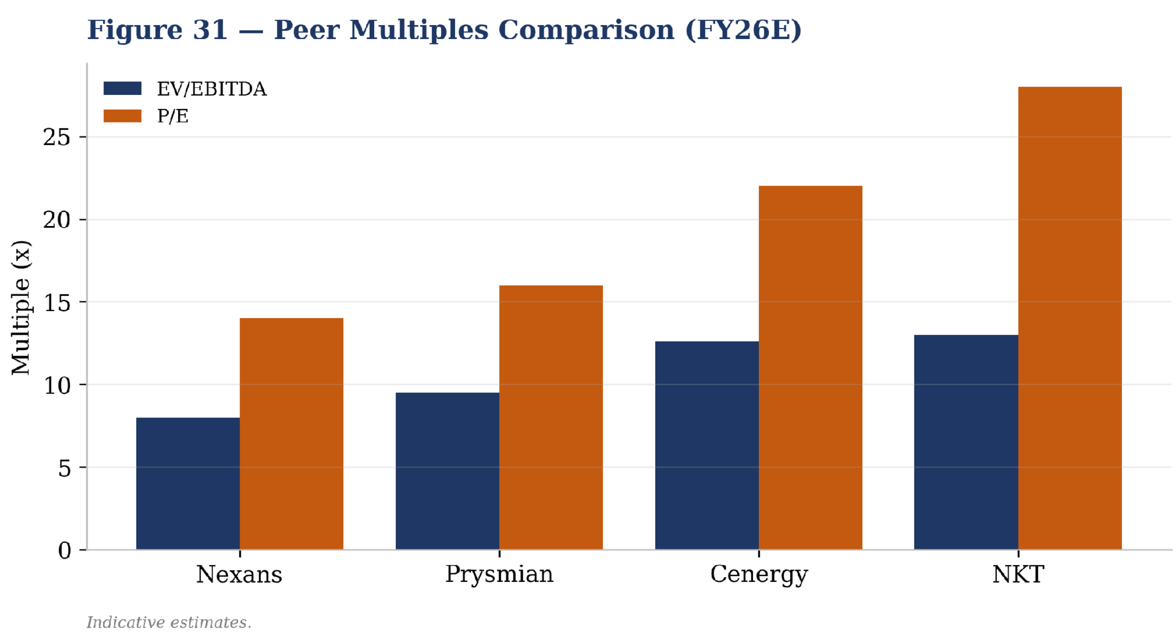


Figure 25. Peer multiples comparison.

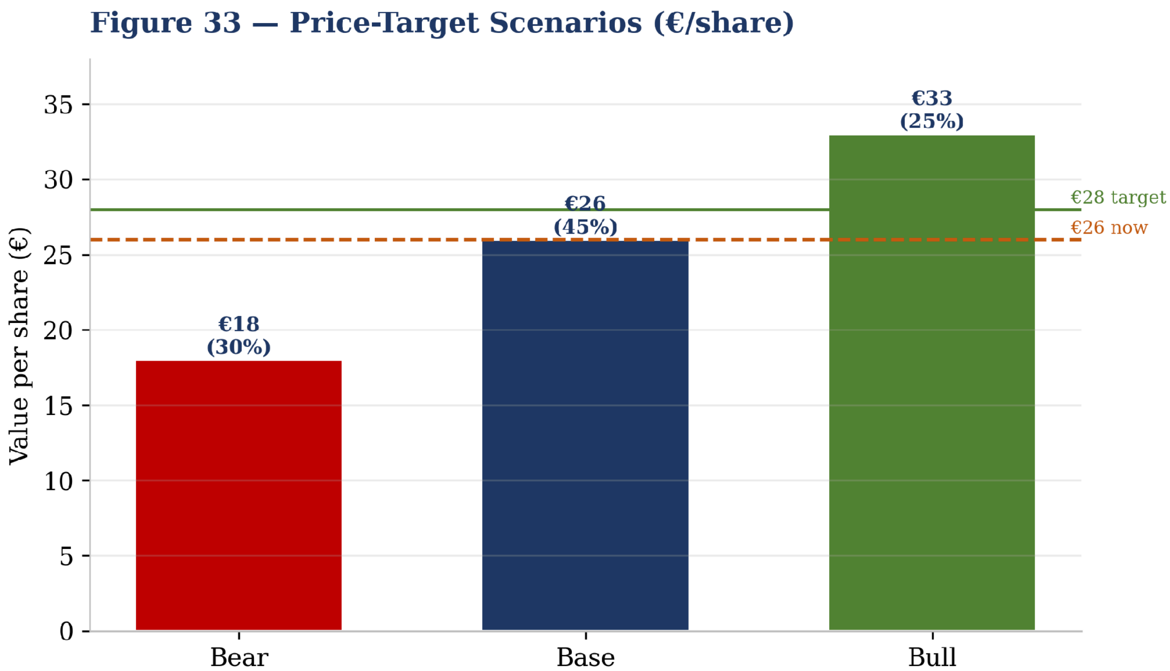


Figure 26. Price-target scenarios.

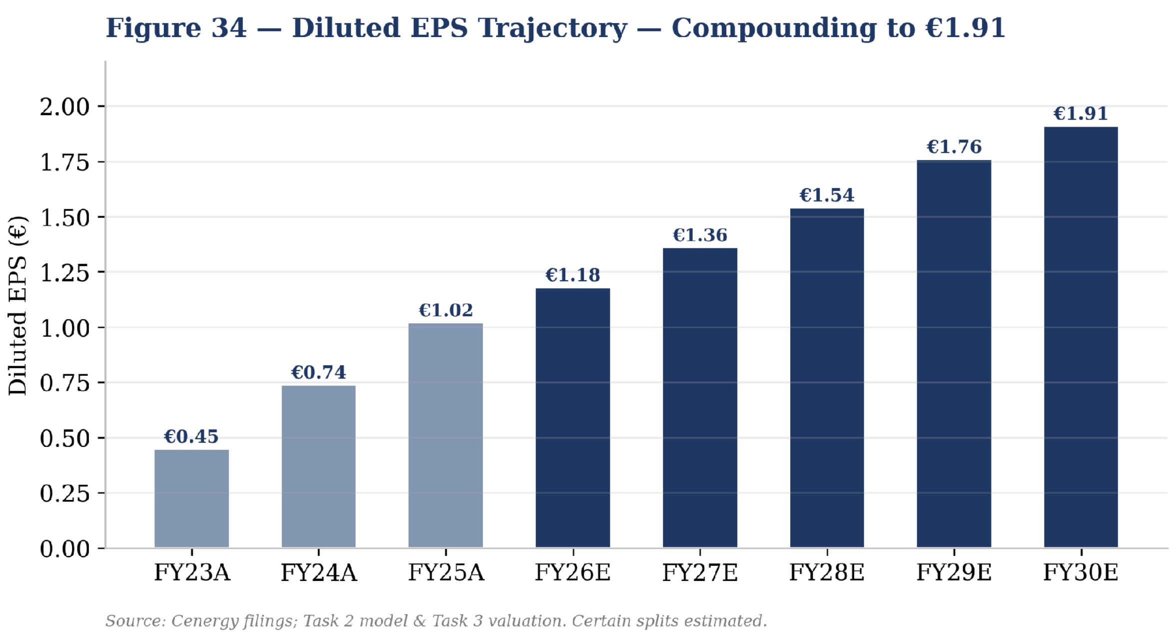


Figure 27. Diluted EPS trajectory -compounding to €1.91.

Conclusion & Recommendation

Cenergy Holdings is, on the evidence, a genuinely high-quality business at an inflection in its market: the physical build-out of Europe's energy transition has turned its cables franchise into a structurally-advantaged, backlog-rich growth engine, while its steel-pipes business is repositioning from a mature oil-and-gas market toward carbon-capture and hydrogen. Management has executed well, the balance sheet is a genuine differentiator -de-levering to net cash even as the group invests heavily and raises its dividend -and the demand backdrop is underpinned by multi-decade policy commitments rather than a passing cycle. On virtually every operational and financial measure, this is the strongest company in our recent coverage set.

Our Neutral rating is therefore a statement about price, not quality. After a substantial re-rating, the shares trade at roughly 12.6x forward EV/EBITDA and 22x forward earnings -a premium to the diversified cable leaders and close to pure-play NKT -which already discounts the offshore-wind supercycle, the margin-accretive subsea shift and the balance-sheet strength. Our base-case DCF (€26), probability-weighted scenario value (€25) and comparable-companies range all converge around the current price, and our €28 target reflects fair value rolled forward one year of compounding. The risk/reward is balanced: continued execution and margin expansion could carry the shares higher, while an offshore-wind slowdown, a sharper pipe-margin normalization, or a de-rating of the peer group would pressure them.

For a long-term investor, we would emphasize the constructive tilt within that Neutral stance. A business compounding earnings at ~13% a year from a fair starting price, funded internally with a fortress balance sheet and a multi-decade demand runway, is the kind of holding that rewards patience even without further multiple expansion. We would look to build or add to positions on any pullback toward the €20–€22 fair-value floor implied by our more conservative assumptions, and we would revisit our rating upward on evidence that cable margins and offshore-wind demand are running ahead of plan, or downward on signs of project slippage or pipe-segment normalization exceeding our already-cautious assumptions. For now, at €22.8, we rate the shares BUY with a €28 target -a quality compounder fully valued.

Appendix -Summary Financials

Income statement (€ m)	FY23A	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY29E	FY30E
Revenue	**1,630**	**1,800**	**2,060**	**2,350**	**2,700**	**3,000**	**3,300**	**3,530**
Adj. EBITDA	195	272	348	403	460	518	582	629
Adj. EBIT	145	217	288	335	382	430	484	523
Net profit	84	140	194	225	258	293	334	363
Diluted EPS (€)	0.45	0.74	1.02	1.18	1.36	1.54	1.76	1.91
DPS (€)	0.10	0.14	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.45	0.53	0.61

Cash flow & balance sheet (€ m)	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY29E	FY30E
Cash from operations	~274	263	296	351	412	459
Capex	(170)	(200)	(220)	(200)	(180)	(170)
Free cash flow	104	63	76	151	232	289
Unlevered FCF	**132**	**96**	**112**	**189**	**271**	**329**
Net debt/(cash)	152	152	149	82	(53)	(233)
Net debt / EBITDA (x)	0.4x	0.4x	0.3x	0.2x	(0.1x)	(0.4x)

Valuation summary	Value
Base-case DCF (WACC 9.5%, 11x terminal)	€26
DCF range (sensitivity)	€19–€32
Comps (EV/FY26E EBITDA, 9–13x)	€18–€27
Probability-weighted scenario value	€25
12-month price target	€28
Rating	**BUY**

Disclaimer.

This report is an analytical research exercise prepared for internal use and does not constitute investment advice, an offer, or a solicitation to buy or sell any security. Figures for fiscal years 2023–2025 are anchored to reported results; forward estimates and certain segment, geographic and market figures are the author's estimates and are subject to material uncertainty. Cenergy is majority-owned by Viohalco S.A., which limits minority-shareholder influence and reduces the effective free float. Past performance is not indicative of future results. All figures in EUR unless noted.