



2009

**Interim Report
January to September**



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Phoenix Solar AG in Figures

Reporting date /period		01/01/ – 30/09/2009	01/01/ – 30/09/2008
Balance sheet ⁽¹⁾			
Total assets	in k€	225,237	167,514
Equity	in k€	84,252	87,276
Equity ratio	%	37.41	52.10
Return on equity	%	– 4.35	46.14
Results			
Overall performance	in k€	226,731	301,129
EBIT	in k€	– 4,350	29,132
EBIT margin ⁽⁴⁾	%	– 1.80	9.67
Consolidated net income for the period	in k€	– 3,889	21,835
Employees ⁽¹⁾			
Employees (m/f) ⁽²⁾	number	242	190
Sales per capita ⁽³⁾	in k€	1,067	1,732
Phoenix SonnenAktie ⁽¹⁾			
No-par bearer shares	units	6,693,900	6,684,500
Earnings per share (basic)	in €	– 0.58	3.27
Earnings per share (diluted)	in €	– 0.58	3.27
Closing price	in €	40.71	42.80
Market capitalisation	in k€	272,509	286,097

(1) at the end of the period

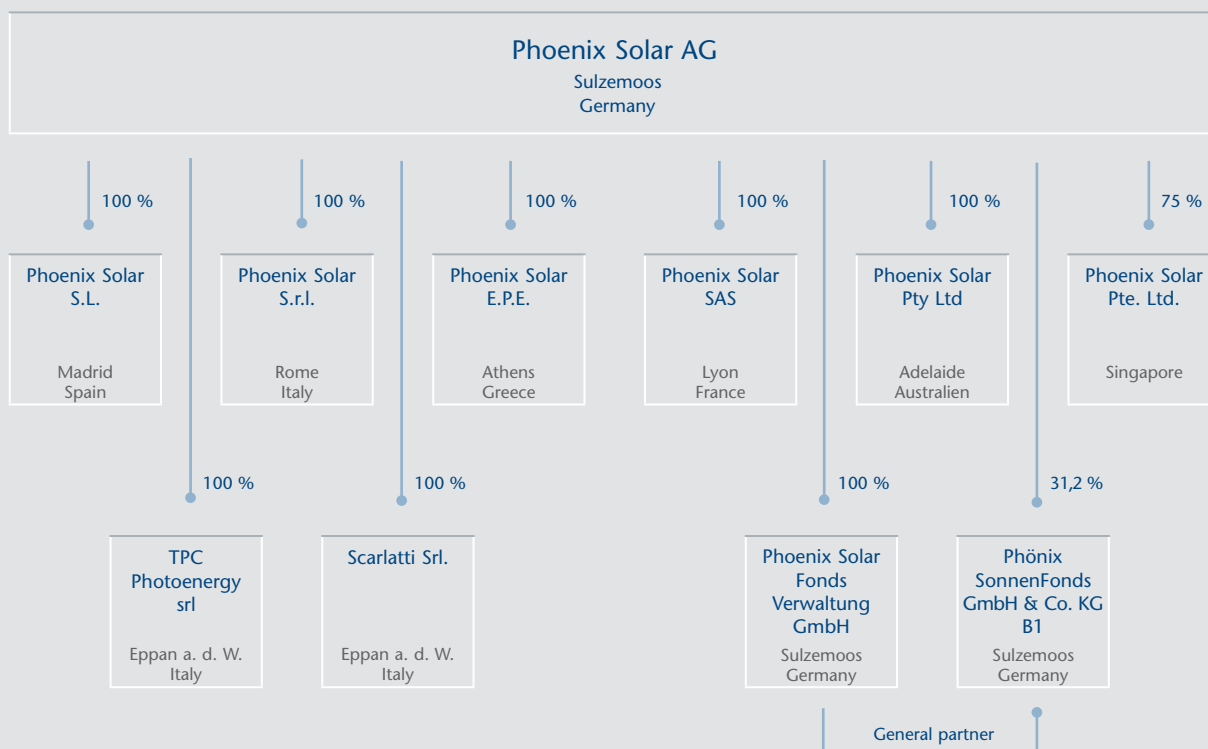
(2) average employee number, including part-time and temporary staff

(3) full-time equivalent

(4) ratio of EBIT to sales

Group Structure and Business Activities

as at 30/09/2009



Phoenix Solar AG is a leading international photovoltaic system integrator listed on the TecDAX. Phoenix Solar AG plans, builds and undertakes the operation of large photovoltaic plants and is a specialist wholesaler for complete power plants, solar modules and accessories.



Dear Shareholders,

Even before the Bundestag elections on 27 September, critical voices demanding a swifter lowering of the feed-in tariffs of photovoltaic systems – if possible as early as 1 January 2010 – were on the increase. For the solar industry and for private and project investors this would have put an end to the investment security and to the reliability of political decisions. After all, the German Renewables Energy Act (EEG) had only been amended on 1 January 2009.

The consensus now found in the coalition agreement allows hopes that the outlook for photovoltaics will remain positive. The agreement has firmly established both the EEG as well as unlimited precedence for electricity generated from renewable sources of energy. The coalition partners are committed to solar energy as an important future-oriented technology in Germany. Moreover, dialogue with the solar sector and consumer organisations is to be sought to discuss how short-term immoderate promotion of photovoltaics can be avoided. Phoenix Solar AG will make an active contribution to this exchange.

As favourable as the framework conditions might remain for photovoltaics, a look at the market and the figures in the third quarter presents a very mixed picture. The positive news is that the downswing in the price of solar modules has come to a halt. This has prompted customers long awaiting further price declines to overcome their reticence to buying. Towards the end of the third quarter the German market gained momentum at last. In the meantime, the year-end rally appears to be even more promising than usual: Solar modules have been sold out until the end of the year, installation capacities exhausted, and the market volume in Germany could well exceed a peak output of two gigawatts.

By contrast, the situation in the international sales markets is less pleasing. Even if the southern European countries in particular were to display tendencies similar to the German photovoltaic market, the volume in international markets is set to fall considerably short of expectations in 2009. According to an estimate by ASIF, the Spanish solar energy industry association, even the Spanish market, which is capped at 500 megawatts, will only reach 130 megawatts. This is a downturn of around 95 percent compared with 2008.

The revival in the strength of the German market and the weakness in the international markets are reflected in the quarterly figures of Phoenix Solar AG. Whereas the share of international business came to an extremely high 53 percent in the third quarter of 2008, boosted by the strong power plant business in Spain, this ratio fell to 7.6 percent in the reporting period. All in all, the Power Plants segment did not even come close to matching the good result of the year-earlier period. Revenues declined by 83.3 percent to EUR 13.5 million.

The development of the wholesale business in the Components & Systems segment was all the more gratifying. Despite the sharp downturn in module prices, revenues climbed significantly, by 11.5 percent to EUR 76.2 million as against the previous year's quarter. The order backlog also developed well. At the end of the third quarter, it came to EUR 105 million, which is 37 percent higher than a year ago.

Given revenues of EUR 242.2 million and a negative EBIT of EUR 4.4 million at the end of September 2009, the fourth quarter will be decisive for the achieving of annual targets. The price declines of solar modules over the course of the year were far more severe than planned for in the budget. As a result, the volume of modules needing to be sold just to achieve the same amount of revenues will be much higher than originally assumed.

The Components & Systems segment recorded additional growth in new orders in October. The segment's module allotment had been virtually sold out by mid-month. Revenues also climbed swiftly in October, and the margin situation improved significantly on the back of prices stabilising.

Power plant construction activities also picked up speed at the start of the fourth quarter. On 1 November, a total of 13 power plants were being built with an output of almost 24 megawatts on completion. Construction is due to start before the end of this year on a number of other power plants with an output of more than 35 megawatts planned to be connected up to the grid in 2010.

The positive development of business in the fourth quarter to date must be seen in the context of risks which hamper the achieving of guidance or even render it impossible. Along with difficult weather conditions which delay or hinder construction work on photovoltaic plants, examples of these risks are bottlenecks or delays in the delivery of solar modules and inverters as well as delays in the financing or approval of power plants. There are already signs that, along with the aforementioned risks, there will not be enough solar modules to achieve the original revenue guidance of around EUR 520 million.

After careful consideration of the prevailing opportunities and risk situation, the Board of Directors has decided to adjust its annual guidance to the current situation. The Board now assumes that revenues will settle within a corridor of between EUR 430 and EUR 480 million. A positive EBIT is still anticipated.

With sunny greetings,



Dr. Andreas Hänel
(Chief Executive Officer)

Phoenix SonnenAktie® (share of Phoenix Solar AG)

STOCK MARKET ENVIRONMENT

The global stock exchanges experienced a bull market in the third quarter of 2009 when share prices and trading rose. Along with available capital, this trend was underpinned by first, and increasingly frequent, reports of success in the battle against the global financial crisis. The US economy above all appears to be recovering more swiftly than expected. The German economy is especially likely to benefit from this swift rebound as it is greatly dependent on global demand. The ifo business climate index for German industry and trade improved again in October, rising from 91.3 to 91.9 points. The stock market picked up momentum in the aftermath of the Bundestag elections. Negative comments about renewable energies, however, put pressure on solar equities.

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE

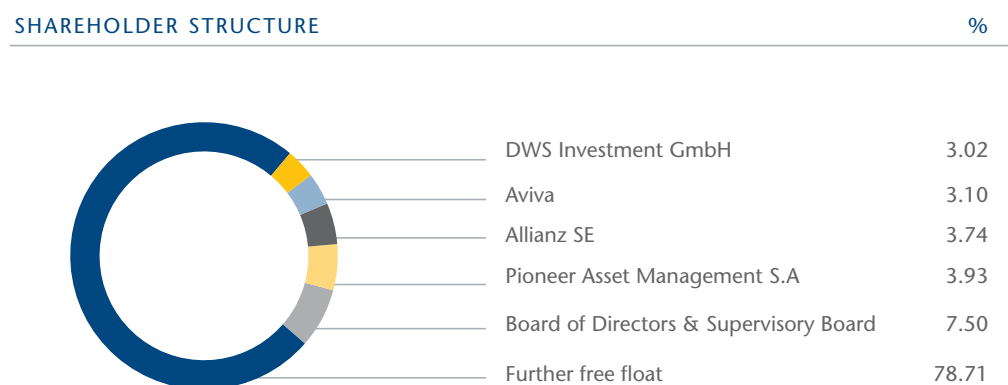
From July to September 2009, the German stock market was in a steep uptrend. The DAX climbed by almost a fifth, from around 4,800 to just over 5,700 points. The companies quoted on the TecDAX, among them Phoenix Solar AG and many companies in the solar sector, gained more than 20 percent. As per 30 September 2009, the technology index stood at 757.80 points up from 626.89 points seen at the end of the previous quarter.

With the share price increase of 23.8 percent, the Phoenix SonnenAktie® beat the reference index in the third quarter. Since the start of the year 2009, growth of 62 percent has been recorded. At the end of July, the share emerged from trading with a premium of around seven percent, thus mirroring the general positive market development. August saw the value of the equity slip a little. In September, more of a weak month from a historical standpoint, the value of share soared, gaining almost 17 percent. In this period Phoenix Solar announced the extension and renewal of the framework agreement with KG Allgemeine Leasing and the founding of Phoenix Solar SAS, its French subsidiary.

The market capitalisation of Phoenix Solar AG came to EUR 272.5 million on 30 September 2009 (30/09/2008: EUR 286.1 million). The trading volume of the share stood at 3.6 million units and turnover at EUR 130.6 million in the third quarter. In terms of trading volume as valuation criteria in the TecDAX, Phoenix Solar moved up one notch, from 16th place in the second quarter to 15th place at the end of the third quarter. As regards market capitalisation, the company also improved its position as against the previous-quarter's end by one notch to take 19th place.

SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE

In the third quarter of 2009, there were a number of notifications submitted pursuant to Section 21 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) in which shareholders indicated that their holdings had reached, exceeded or fallen below the statutory thresholds requiring reporting. Moreover, by the end of the month of September, the total number of voting rights had risen to 6,693,900 through the exercising of share options. The resulting shareholder structure as per 30 September 2009 is shown below:



Data including share voting rights assigned pursuant to Section 22 of the German Securities Trading Act

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Intensive and ongoing communication with the capital market is a core component of the investor relations work of Phoenix Solar. Numerous meetings were held again with institutional investors and financial analysts in the third quarter of 2009. Along with road shows with HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt in Zuerich and the Netherlands, with Barclays in London and Equinet in Hamburg, the Board of Directors had many one-to-one and group discussions on the occasion of the European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference and Exhibition organised in Hamburg in September.

As per 30 September 2009, 20 banks were covering the Phoenix SonnenAktie®. This is an increase of six brokers as against the previous quarter. During the period under review, Arete, Jefferies and Macquarie in London, Arkeon Finance in Paris, CA Cheuvreux headquartered Frankfurt am Main and Hanover-based Norddeutsche Landesbank (Nord/LB) have taken up regular coverage of Phoenix Solar AG. Other banks have expressed their interest in the company and plan to begin reporting and analysis in the course of the year.

KEY FINANCIAL DATA		2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q3 2008
Number of shares ⁽¹⁾	units	6,684,500	6,684,500	6,684,500	6,693,900	6,684,500
Market capitalisation ⁽¹⁾	in €	167,981,485	227,273,000	219,853,205	272,508,669	286,096,600
Closing price (XETRA) ⁽¹⁾	in €	25.13	34.00	32.89	40.71	42.80
High	in €	52.65	35.18	42.35	41.50	52.65
Low	in €	19.61	23.91	30.50	33.03	38.16
Trading volume	units	17,341,739	2,889,440	3,852,653	3,557,539	4,288,356
Turnover	in €	626,681,819	84,151,198	140,454,573	130,646,091	193,039,472
Dividend	in €	0.30	–	–	–	–
Earnings per share (EPS)	in €	3.63 ⁽²⁾ 3.62 ⁽³⁾	– 0.89 ⁽²⁾ – 0.89 ⁽³⁾	0.17 ⁽²⁾ 0.17 ⁽³⁾	0.15 ⁽²⁾ 0.15 ⁽³⁾	2.06 ⁽²⁾ 2.06 ⁽³⁾

(1) at the end of the period

(2) basic EPS

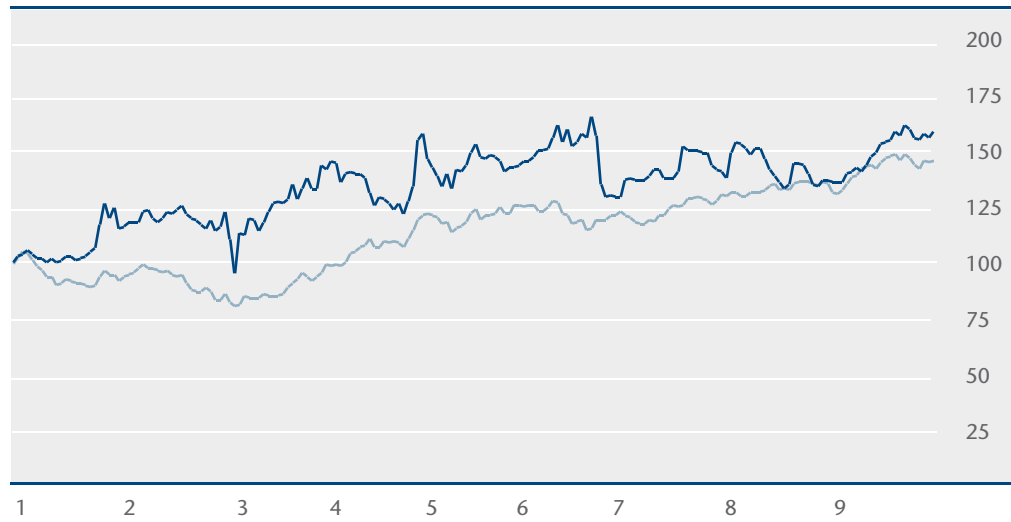
(3) diluted EPS

KEY DATA

Securities identification number	A0BVU9
International securities identification number	DE000A0BVU93
Ticker symbol	PS4
Share class	No-par bearer share
Number of shares as per 30/09/2009	6,693,900 units
Share capital on 30/09/2009	6,693,900 €
Stock market segment	Official Market
Transparency standard	Prime Standard
Indices	TecDAX, ÖkoDAX, CDAX, HDAX, DAX International 100, Midcap Market, Technology All Share, Prime All Share, various DAX sub-indices
Stock markets	Frankfurt am Main (Prime Standard), Munich (M:access), Stuttgart, Berlin/Bremen, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, Hanover, XETRA
Sector / industry sector	Industrial goods / Renewable energies
Designated sponsor	HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG

PHOENIX SONNENAKTIE®

PRICE PERFORMANCE IN COMPARISON TO TECDAX 1 January to 30 September 2009 %



Lowest price 06/03/2009 € 23.91
 Highest price 23/06/2009 € 42.35

— Rate %
 — TecDAX %

Interim Management Report

of Phoenix Solar Aktiengesellschaft, Sulzemoos,
on the IFRS Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
for the period from 1 January to 30 September 2009

1 GENERAL CONDITIONS AND MARKETS (NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL)

Towards the end of the third quarter of 2009, there were the first signs of a recovery in demand in the German photovoltaic market. The demand for modules picked up again, but the financing and approval of large-scale power plants still proved to be difficult. The decline in the price of solar modules gradually came to a halt. As a result, the propensity to buy of customers who were hoping for further price reductions gained momentum. The positive development on the demand side led an improvement in installer capacity utilisation as well as in project planning and in the construction of large-scale power plants in dimensions of more than one megawatt peak output (MWp). The upbeat development in the market is a promising signal which supports the customary seasonal surge in demand in the fourth quarter (year-end rally).

The southern European markets of Spain, Italy and Greece continued to develop hesitantly in the third quarters, as factors braking the market, such as financing bottlenecks, bureaucratic hurdles or problems in connecting up to the grid, had still not been sufficiently resolved. In Spain, for instance, there were approvals for projects for the first three quarters of the year worth a total volume of 347 MWp, but only 8.2 MWp were connected up to the grid in the third quarter. In Italy, the environmental compatibility check on photovoltaic systems with an output of more than one MWp was waived which has simplified the approvals process for systems of this size.

The French solar market is considered increasingly attractive not least owing to a bill which is supposed to come into force in 2010. An enactment of this bill would considerably improve feed-in tariffs in the less sunny northern Departments. The French law on feed-in tariffs currently provides for attractive feed-in tariffs for the mainland of EUR 0.30 per kilowatt hour (kWh) and of EUR 0.40 per kWh in the Overseas Departments and Territories (DOM-TOM). In addition, there is remuneration for building-integrated photovoltaic systems of EUR 0.25 per kWh on the mainland and of EUR 0.15 per kWh in the DOM-TOM. As in Germany, the feed-in tariffs will be paid over a period of 20 years. Further incentives are offered through tax relief in the form of, for instance, income tax credits. The aim of the government is to raise the share of renewable energies in overall energy requirements to 20 percent by 2020. The target for photovoltaics is 5,400 MW of total installed capacity in the year 2020.

Great Britain may also provide new impetus for the photovoltaic market. Attractive feed-in tariffs which would provide for staggered tariffs for small and mid-sized roof systems as well as for ground-mounted systems are under discussion. The target deadline for the entry into force of this remuneration is 1 April 2010.

The new feed-in tariffs announced in Slovakia have come into force, which raises expectations of a recovery in the country's market. Bulgaria and Turkey are on the threshold of passing their state subsidy programmes.

A new incentive programme for renewable energies has been passed under the Green Energy Act in the Canadian province of Ontario. This programme defines the first province-wide feed-in tariffs for photovoltaic systems in the North American continent and came into force on 1 October 2009. The tariffs, which are on a sliding scale depending on the size of the system, are most attractive and valid for 20 years. However, the programme places great demands in respect of creating local value added which is likely to slow market development particularly as far as mid-sized and large plants are concerned.

The building up of photovoltaics in India and China was also announced in the international markets. In India there is a national plan, part of which includes the building up of a local photovoltaic industry aimed at increasing the production of electricity in India through the use of photovoltaics to a peak output of 20 gigawatt peak output (GWp) by 2020, with an initial phase of 1 to 1.5 GWp by 2012. Details have not yet been released. In China a number of provinces have announced their intention of making additional subsidies available to fund the ground-mounted photovoltaic systems. Details of the conditions are also mostly unknown.

2 BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

2.1 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Whereas the first quarter of 2009 was impacted in the main by the long, hard winter, which persisted through to the end of the quarter, the second quarter stood fully under the influence of the tumbling prices of solar modules and the ensuing reluctance of customers to buy. This development is also reflected in the number of new installations: according to information by the Federal Network Agency (as of 15 October 2009) solar plants with an output of a mere 74.3 MWp were newly connected up to the grid in the first quarter of 2009. The second quarter saw new installations climb to 471.1 MWp. The market development which came to a total of 546.0 MWp in the first half-year fell markedly short of expectations.

At the end of August/beginning of September, the prices of solar modules stabilised against the background of rising demand and the successful inventory clearances of system integrators and manufacturers, which triggered a change in market dynamics within a short space of time: consumer reticence turned into the start of a strong year-end rally. This rally usually begins in the third quarter as customers want to have their photovoltaic systems linked up to the grid

before the feed-in tariffs fall on 1 January of the following year. Consequently, the volume of the newly installed rose sharply. The Federal Network Agency reported new installations totaling 952.5 MWp in the third quarter.

The development of the segments of Phoenix Solar AG varied widely in the third quarter. Whereas the Components & Systems segment was immediately able to benefit from rising demand, reflected most particularly by the revenue trend, the power plants business was still suffering from delays in the granting of approvals and financing commitments for large-scale power plants.

2.2 EARNINGS

Consolidated revenues fell by 19.6 percent to EUR 242.2 million in the period from 1 January to 30 September 2009 as against the previous-year's figure. The large volume of revenues generated in the Spanish market through to the end of September 2008, above all in the Power Plants segment, was not yet matched in the current financial year. As a result, EUR 229.9 million (Q1-Q3/2008: EUR 145.6 million), which makes up 94.9 percent of consolidated revenues, came from domestic business, which meant that the company achieved a percentage portion of 5.1 in consolidated revenues generated from international business compared to 51.7 percent in the previous year.

Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) stood at EUR 3.0 million in the third quarter (Q3/2008: EUR 17.6 million). In the first three quarters as a whole, EBIT posted EUR – 4.4 million (Q1-Q3/2008: EUR 29.1 million). At the end of nine months, the EBIT margin (ratio of EBIT to sales) came to –1.8 percent as compared with the year-earlier figure of 9.7 percent. In the third quarter itself, an EBIT margin of 3.3 percent was achieved (Q3/2008: 11.8 percent).

Consolidated net income after tax came to EUR – 3.9 million in the current financial year up until 30 September (Q1-Q3/2008: EUR 21.9 million). In the third quarter, this figure stood at EUR 1.0 million (Q3/2008: EUR 13.7 million).

Since the start of the year, personnel expenses have risen to EUR 11.1 million as compared with EUR 8.5 million in the first nine months of 2008. Personnel expenses accumulated up until the third quarter of 2009 made up 4.6 percent of sales compared with a personnel expenses ratio of 2.8 percent a year ago. The increase is the result of new staff hired within the Group to appropriately pave the way for growth planned up until 2010.

By contrast, the trend of other operating expenses was adjusted flexibly to the course of business, which is also evident in the reduction in expenses of EUR 2.8 million as against the first nine months of 2008.

2.3 FINANCIAL POSITION

Changes in inventories and receivables from long-term construction contracts, trade receivables and liabilities resulted in a cash flow from operating activities of EUR 32.7 million as per 30 September 2009. This figure came to EUR – 24.1 million on the previous year's date.

As per the reporting date, cash funds stood at EUR 36.4 million (31/12/2008: EUR 7.5 million).

2.4 NET WORTH

As against 31 December 2008, total assets rose by EUR 97.5 million to EUR 225 million on the back of purchasing merchandise on credit. Equity capital declined by EUR 5.1 million to EUR 84.3 million as against the level on 31 December 2008. The equity capital ratio had fallen to 37.4 percent on the reporting date (30/09/2008: 69.8 percent).

Owing to modest demand in the first two quarters of 2009 and to obligations to take deliveries of modules from long-term agreements, the level of inventories rose. Inventories were, however, scaled back considerably over the course of the third quarter through business in the Components & Systems segment. All in all, inventories stood at EUR 143.9 million as per the reporting date (31/12/2008: EUR 76.0 million), a figure which includes floating consignments worth EUR 93.5 million (30/09/2008: EUR 7.7 million).

Trade receivables came to EUR 18.4 million on 30 September 2009 (31/12/2008: EUR 24.8 million). Due to the start of building activities under power plant projects in the second half of the third quarter as well as an increase in module deliveries for the fourth quarter, trade payables climbed by EUR 104.0 million to EUR 118.6 million as compared to 31 December 2008 (31/12/2008: EUR 14.6 million).

3 SEGMENTS

3.1 COMPONENTS & SYSTEMS (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL)

The Components & Systems segment is still focused on Germany. In Italy, Belgium, France, Spain and Greece there are other markets for small and mid-sized photovoltaic systems which are serviced by Phoenix Solar. Phoenix Solar is represented in these markets either through its own subsidiary or through regional partners, as is the case, for instance, in Belgium. Since the coming into force of Royal Decree RD 1578/2008, market development in Spain is very slow. However, given the relatively favourable conditions for small and mid-sized roof-mounted systems, the prospects for this segment should improve in the coming quarters. The “Common Ministerial Decision” in Greece, enacted in June 2009, should simplify the approval process for the construction of small photovoltaic systems. This measure did not provide any stimulus for recovery in the third quarter yet.

The distribution business (Components & Systems segment) grew in the third quarter of 2009. In comparison with the year-earlier period, total revenues climbed 11.5 percent to EUR 76.2 million (Q3/2008: EUR 68.4 million). The segment contributed 85 percent to total revenues (30/09/2008: 45.8 percent).

Orders on hand of the Components & Systems segment stood at EUR 104.7 million as per 30 September 2009 as against the year-earlier figure of EUR 76.2 million, which corresponds to a plus of 37.4 percent. Revenues from domestic business came to EUR 99.7 million which is 42.4 percent higher than the previous year's level. The order book for international business stood at EUR 5.0 million on the reporting date (30/09/2008: EUR 6.2 million).

3.2 POWER PLANTS (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL)

In all European countries where Phoenix Solar operates the banks have been very reluctant to commit to financing large-scale photovoltaic projects since November 2008. In Germany, Spain, Italy and Greece in particular this has caused an investment backlog, although investors remain interested. Project implementation is, however, being delayed by open questions about financing and also because of the protracted approval procedures in some countries.

The Power Plants segment accounted for total revenues of EUR 13.5 million in the third quarter of 2009 (Q3/2008: EUR 80.9 million). In the reporting period the segment contributed 15 percent to total revenues (Q3/2008: 54.2 percent). The decline in revenues is primarily attributable to last year's unusually strong market for large-scale photovoltaic plants in Spain. In order to benefit from the especially good conditions under Royal Decree 661/2007, photovoltaic systems had to be connected up to the grid by the end of September 2008. This caused revenues from international markets to peak in the Power Plants segment in the third quarter of 2008. In Germany the reluctance of customers to sign contracts eased in the third quarter, but only towards the end of the reporting period, and total revenues of EUR 11.3 million were generated (Q3/2008: EUR 16.1 million).

Orders in hand for the domestic business of the Power Plants segment came to EUR 51.2 million as per 30 September 2009, which is considerably lower than the previous year's level of EUR 76.5 million. The order book for international projects stood at EUR 7.8 million (30/09/2008: EUR 122.0 million). The available order book (orders in hand adjusted for revenues from power plant projects under construction already capitalised) posted EUR 49.4 million on 30 September 2009, and had thus fallen 11.4 percent below the available order book on 30 September 2008 (EUR 55.7 million).

4 GROUP COMPANIES

As per 30 September 2009, the Phoenix Solar Group was represented through subsidiaries in Spain, Italy and Greece as well as in Singapore and Australia and, since the third quarter of 2009, also in France.

Phoenix Solar SAS with its principal place of business in Lyon took up operations at the start of October 2009. France is considered to be an attractive solar market with large growth potential. Following on from a peak output of a mere 11 MWp in 2007, systems with a peak output of approximately 105 MWp had already been installed by 2008. Phoenix Solar is expecting the market to grow to almost 300 MWp in 2010. France could therefore overtake a number of

southern European markets. The French subsidiary will operate through adopting the tried-and-tested business model of its German parent company and thus cover the Components & Systems (distribution business) and the Power Plants segments. As Phoenix Solar has maintained business relationships with French installation companies since 2008, the newly founded subsidiary will be able to build on an existing distributor network.

The subsidiaries located in the southern European region have reported revenues mainly from business in the Components & Systems segment over the course of the financial year to date.

By contrast, business has expanded in the region of Southeast Asia where Phoenix Solar Pte Ltd, Singapore, achieved a number of sales successes. Installation work on the 250 kWp roof-mounted power plant on Singapore's Changi Airport, a project acquired towards the end of the second quarter, had already started in the reporting quarter. This is the first photovoltaic system to be built on the roof of a public airport building in Southeast Asia. An order for another 370 kWp plant to be built with large-surface thin-film modules was also acquired during the third quarter.

5 PROCUREMENT AND PURCHASING

The financial crisis, price declines and an oversupply of modules have been the external factors determining procurement over the course of the year to date. As customers' expectation of prices declining caused reluctance to buy, price discussions dominated purchasing negotiations. The consequences of the financial crisis on procurement are also reflected by the fact that supply considerably outstrips demand, and manufacturers experiencing liquidity shortfall have been forced to offer modules originally held back at low prices. Towards the end of the third quarter there was a gradual change in the procurement situation. The downswing in the price of modules had bottomed out.

Purchasing terms and conditions were renegotiated with the key suppliers of the Phoenix Solar Group in the reporting quarter in order to remain competitive in the general market environment. Along with adjusting prices, negotiations were focused on delivery conditions, payment conditions and obligations to take deliveries from framework agreements. This also included postponing contractual obligations to take deliveries to subsequent quarters owing to limited demand in the first two quarters of the year. This approach has now formed the pre-requisite basis for ensuring a sufficient supply of modules to cover demand which is expected to rise in the months ahead.

Alongside optimising incoming goods, measures to reduce inventory levels are progressing with the support of procurement. In these efforts, the two-prong business model of Phoenix Solar is proving to be a strategic advantage as, in composing the portfolio, great importance is always placed on the modules being suitable both for retail and for power plant construction. This facilitated the swift outflow of stocks through the Components & Systems segment in the first three quarters of the year when sales in the Power Plants segment were in decline.

Right through into August, just-in-time deliveries were an additional means of counteracting pressure on margins and reducing the impairment risk and inventories. Owing to shortfalls in the delivery of modules, which occurred at short notice in September 2009, the volume of modules needed through to the end of the year had to be ordered for the most part.

6 OPPORTUNITIES AND RISK REPORT

6.1 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Phoenix Group has based its definition of “risk” on the definition under the German Accounting Standard (GAS) which sees risk as the possibility of negative future developments in the financial position of the company. In the opinion of management, risks also harbour inherent opportunities which can be turned to the advantage of the company.

The risk management system of the Group serves to identify, control and manage risks which occur. Above and beyond risks to the company as a going concern, activities, events and developments are recorded by the system if they might exert a significant influence on the success of the company’s business in the future.

6.2 SPECIFIC RISKS/ MATERIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

Alongside the individual opportunities and risks described in detail in the Annual Report 2008, explicit reference must be made at this point that, from today’s standpoint, there are the following opportunities and risks:

Investments in photovoltaic systems in Germany depend to a great extent on statutory provisions, specifically the feed-in tariffs under the German Renewable Energies Act (EEG). A change in these framework conditions which could be decided by the new government coalition in the aftermath of the Bundestag elections constitutes a risk for Phoenix Solar AG. All parties represented in German parliament have spoken out in favour of the EEG. However, the result of the coalition negotiations currently under way remains to be seen.

The Spanish market firmly upholds its restrictions on photovoltaic systems. Similar to many competitors, Phoenix Solar AG has turned to the German market as an alternative. This has exacerbated competition, with a growing crowding-out risk for Phoenix Solar and for its competitors.

The number of competitors can be expected to grow given the relatively low barriers to market entry in the market for the components and systems wholesale business. Fierce competition with improved module availability is accompanied by a decline in prices, as observed in recent months. This may exert a considerable impact on the volume growth, sales revenue and the success of the company. Prices appear to have meanwhile bottomed out and stabilised and the demand for modules is on the rise.

This type of fluctuation in volume- and price-related demand can cause some suppliers financial difficulties. Asserting claims against an insolvent supplier has little chance of success. This may result in risks for Phoenix Solar AG, especially if modules are sold after the manufacturer warranty has expired and the end customer can assert direct liability.

To ensure its own supply and to stabilise prices, Phoenix Solar has used the option of signing long-term delivery agreements with module manufacturers for many years. In the selection of partners for this type of long-term agreement, Phoenix Solar has placed special importance on qualitative aspects as well as on the willingness to cooperate and the adjustability of terms to changing market conditions and attractive prices through price digression. More declines in the price of modules in the years ahead and lack of flexibility on the part of contractual partners in subsequent rounds of negotiations may mean that existing module delivery agreements become so disadvantageous for Phoenix Solar that forming anticipatory provisions may become necessary.

The impact of the financial crisis is still making itself felt. As before, potential investors in large-scale photovoltaic plants are suffering under the restrictive lending policies of banks which is still responsible for delays in the realisation of planned major projects. The search for suitable investors is also discernibly more difficult and time-consuming than before.

The company practices stringent liquidity controlling and, upon the signing of a syndicated loan with a three-year term, has secured financing for the Group in the medium term. The granting of the syndicated loan is contingent upon fulfilling covenants. If these covenants are not fulfilled, this may result in the syndicated credit lines being withdrawn.

The Board of Directors estimates that covenants were only breached temporarily in the third quarter owing to delays in projects and the tumbling price of modules. It is currently negotiating the waiver customary in such cases with the syndicate banks, the cost of which (waiver fee) must be borne by the borrower. In addition, this may incur an adjustment of the lending conditions formerly agreed for such an event in the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

Currency risks arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange-related transactions, in particular with long contractual lead times, are a constant factor accompanying the business of a company with international operations such as Phoenix Solar. Phoenix Solar AG has always counteracted these risks by having a currency hedging strategy based on the underlying transactions and a broad product and supplier portfolio. To ensure its own supply and to stabilise prices as far as possible, Phoenix Solar has used the option of signing long-term delivery agreements with module manufacturers for many years. In past times when the photovoltaic market was determined by shortfalls in modules this was an effective instrument for safeguarding market and growth opportunities. However, they raise the risk of inventories stockpiling through obligations to take delivery. In order to structure selling prices to reflect conditions in the market in a phase of price decline, downward value adjustments must be made to existing inventories, with the concurrent negative impact on gross earnings.

Expansion in the form of project development and building photovoltaic power plants abroad incur considerably higher risks than projects located in Germany, above all in respect of development costs and times and completion to deadline. Phoenix Solar will continue to pursue the internationalisation of its business in order to reduce the at present very strong dependency on the fiercely contested German market.

A new ERP system (Enterprise Resource Planning) is currently being introduced to optimise information processing and to link up all areas of the company and all functions more closely. At present, there is an additional workload affecting a number of process workflows owing to the setting up and maintaining of interfaces between existing data processing systems. Before sustainable synergy effects can be released from the new group-wide ERP system, however, the process of introduction will claim and bind existing resources in addition to daily business.

In the event of a pandemic, which may also affect Phoenix Solar because of its employees' international travel, the company has disaster recovery plans which are aimed at keeping operations are up and running.

The financial authority responsible is to conduct a tax inspection at Phoenix Solar AG in the fourth quarter. Along with the general entrepreneurial risks, financial risks for the Group may also arise from this audit.

In addition, given a market with dynamic growth such as the photovoltaic market, the Phoenix Group is exposed to a range of different risks which are not discernible at present or which have currently been estimated low risk.

6.3 OVERALL RISK/RISK OF GOING CONCERN

Taking a comprehensive view of the overall risk situation of the Group it becomes evident that the risks are restricted and manageable from today's standpoint and that they do not constitute a threat to the Group as a going concern.

7 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 14 October 2009, Phoenix Solar AG signed a project development agreement with the Bulgarian subsidiary of Krass Capital Group AG, a company headquartered in Gräfelfing. The purpose of the agreement is for the Bulgarian project developer to develop a solar park with a peak output of around 20 megawatts. Once the project companies have been taken over, Phoenix Solar will undertake the turnkey construction, maintenance and operation of the solar park and sell these project companies to one or several investors. The first multi-megawatt solar park of Phoenix Solar AG is to be built in Bulgaria in 2010.

In October, Phoenix Solar AG was awarded a contract for the planning and building of a power plant with a peak output of 1.5 MW in France. The customer E.ON Climate & Renewables, headquartered in Duesseldorf, is responsible worldwide for the activities of the E.ON Group in the field of renewable energies and climate protection. Phoenix Solar will build the solar park close to Le Lauzet in the Alpes-de-Haute-Provence Department on the south incline of a mountain at a height of 1,000 metres. Construction is due to start at end of October, with completion of the solar power plant and linking up to the grid scheduled before the end of this year.

8 OUTLOOK

On 25 June 2009, the Board of Directors of Phoenix Solar AG confirmed its revenue target of around EUR 520 million while retracting its EBIT guidance and adjusting it in anticipation of a positive EBIT. Bearing in mind that revenues accumulated up to the end of the third quarter came to EUR 242.2 million and that EBIT stood at EUR –4.4 million, the fourth quarter will be decisive for achieving guidance.

The original estimate of revenues from January 2009 was based on module selling prices falling over the course of 2009 and the resulting modul sales volume. In actual effect, the price declines of solar modules in 2009 were way above the original figure planned. Achieving the revenues originally budgeted involves the sale of substantially more modules than originally planned.

Demand is currently driven by selling prices stabilising at a low level and the ensuing higher profitability of photovoltaic systems. Moreover, the year-end rally in Germany will receive additional stimulus from the lowering of the feed-in tariffs on 1 January of the following year, as anchored in the EEG. Demand is, however, also driven by the political discussions following the Bundestag elections on a swifter lowering of the feed-in tariffs and the possibility of an EEG amendment at an earlier date. The Board of Directors therefore assumes that market volume in Germany in 2009 will be much higher than two GWp.

The order book of the Components & Systems segment is pleasing: It posted EUR 105 million at the end of the quarter, and is therefore 37 percent above orders in hand of the previous year (around EUR 76 million). The Components & Systems segment recorded additional growth in new orders in October. The segment's module allotment had been virtually sold out by mid-month. Revenues also climbed swiftly in October, and the margin situation improved significantly on the back of prices stabilising.

Power plant construction activities also picked up speed at the start of the fourth quarter. On 1 November, a total of 13 power plants were being built with an output of almost 24 megawatts on completion. Construction is due to start before the end of this year on a number of other power plants with an output of more than 35 megawatts planned to be connected up to the grid in 2010.

The positive development of business in the fourth quarter to date must be seen in the context of risks which hamper the achieving of guidance or even render it impossible. Along with difficult weather conditions which delay or hinder construction work on photovoltaic plants, examples of these risks are bottlenecks or delays in the delivery of solar modules and inverters as well as delays in the financing or approval of power plants. There are already signs that, along with the aforementioned risks, there will not be enough solar modules to achieve the original revenue guidance of around EUR 520 million.

After careful consideration of the prevailing opportunities and risk situation, the Board of Directors has decided to adjust its annual guidance to the current situation. The Board now assumes that revenues will settle within a corridor of between EUR 430 and EUR 480 million. A positive EBIT is still anticipated.

Given the momentum in the photovoltaic market as viewed by the Board of Directors it is possible that future results may diverge from today's expectations.

Sulzemoos, 12 November 2009
Phoenix Solar Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Directors



Dr. Andreas Hänel
(Chief Executive Officer)



Sabine Kauper
(Chief Financial Officer)



Dr. Murray Cameron
(Chief Operating Officer)



Manfred Bächler
(Chief Technology Officer)



Ulrich Reidenbach
(Chief Sales Officer)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

for the period from 1 January 2009 until 30 September 2009

in k€	Notes C.	01/01/ – 30/09/2009	01/01/ – 30/09/2008	01/07/ – 30/09/2009	01/07/ – 30/09/2008
Revenues	(1)	242,250	301,129	89,735	149,802
Change in inventory of work in progress	(2)	– 15,519	0	1,352	– 479
Overall performance		226,731	301,129	91,087	149,323
Other operating income	(4)	3,829	1,944	1,966	1,048
Cost of materials	(3)	211,819	250,842	82,746	124,668
Personnel expenses	(5)	11,131	8,475	3,841	3,126
Depreciation and amortisation		455	281	173	106
Other operating expenses	(6)	11,526	14,364	3,321	4,881
Operating result		– 4,371	29,111	2,972	17,590
Result from associated companies		21	21	11	9
EBIT		– 4,350	29,132	2,983	17,599
Financial income		309	2,225	– 3	1,846
Finance costs		1,440	616	461	236
Financial result	(7)	– 1,131	1,609	– 464	1,610
Consolidated net income before income taxes (EBT)		– 5,481	30,741	2,519	19,209
Income taxes	(8)	– 1,592	8,906	1,542	5,548
Consolidated net income for the period		– 3,889	21,835	977	13,661
– of which due to minority interest		0	– 55	0	– 132
– of which due to majority shareholders		– 3,889	21,890	977	13,793
Earnings per share					
Earnings per share (basic)	(9)	– 0.58	3.27	0.15	2.06
Earnings per share (diluted)	(9)	– 0.58	3.27	0.15	2.06

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period from 1 January 2009 until 30 September 2009

in k€	Notes D.	01/01/ – 30/09/2009	01/01/ – 30/09/2008	01/07/ – 30/09/2009	01/07/ – 30/09/2008
Consolidated net income for the period		– 3,889	21,835	977	13,661
Transactions associated with minority interests		– 4	– 1	0	– 261
Differences from currency translation		– 19	– 9	– 6	– 12
Income taxes recognised directly under equity		0	0	0	0
Changes in value recognised directly under equity	(15)	– 23	– 10	– 6	– 273
Overall performance		– 3,912	21,826	971	13,126
– of which due to minority interest		– 4	– 55	0	– 392
– of which due to majority shareholders		– 3,908	21,881	971	13,518

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 September 2009

ASSETS

in k€	Notes C. & D.	30/09/2009	31/12/2008
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	(10)	1,566	547
Goodwill		533	533
Property, plant and equipment		2,389	1,651
Investments in associates		407	436
Other participating interests		160	160
Non-current receivables		700	490
Deferred tax assets	(8)	1,283	99
Non-current other financial assets		1,445	1,417
Total non-current assets		8,483	5,333
Current assets			
Inventories	(11)	143,944	75,975
Prepayments		3,619	1,444
Receivables from long-term construction contracts	(12)	4,244	735
Trade receivables		18,434	24,849
Current other financial assets	(13)	2,415	2,514
Current other non-financial assets	(14)	7,471	9,368
Current income tax assets	(8)	213	10
Cash and cash equivalents		36,414	7,535
Total current assets		216,754	122,430
Total assets		225,237	127,763

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

in k€	Notes C. & D.	30/09/2009	31/12/2008
Equity			
Subscribed capital	(15)	6,694	6,685
Capital reserve	(15) (17)	41,283	40,433
Accumulated other equity	(16)	36,275	42,191
Share of majority shareholders in consolidated equity		84,252	89,309
Share of minority interest in consolidated equity		0	2
Total equity	(15)	84,252	89,311
Non-current liabilities and provisions			
Non-current financial liabilities		66	0
Non-current provisions		1,975	1,773
Deferred tax liabilities	(8)	123	534
Total non-current liabilities and provisions		2,164	2,307
Current liabilities and provisions			
Current financial liabilities		36	53
Liabilities from long-term construction contracts	(12)	2,253	0
Trade payables	(18)	118,614	14,644
Other financial liabilities	(19)	3,269	4,793
Other non-financial liabilities	(20)	7,008	4,538
Current provisions		638	1,217
Current income tax liabilities	(8)	7,003	10,900
Total current liabilities and provisions		138,821	36,145
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		225,237	127,763

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period from 1 January 2009 until 30 September 2009

in k€	Notes D.	Subscribed capital	Capital reserve	Accumulated other equity	Share of majority shareholders in consolidated equity	Share of minority interest in consolidated equity	Total capital
As per 1 January 2008		6,077	20,309	20,856	47,242	84	47,326
Purchase of remaining interest in Phoenix Solar S.r.l., Rome				- 932	- 932	0	- 932
Purchase of remaining interest in Phoenix Solar S.L., Madrid				- 94	- 94	- 65	- 159
Reserve for share options	(17)		196	0	196	0	196
Dividend distribution	(14)	0	0	- 1,337	- 1,337	0	- 1,337
Capital increase		608	19,752	0	20,360	0	20,360
Differences from currency translation				- 9	- 9	- 3	- 12
Consolidated net income in 2008				21,890	21,890	- 55	21,835
As per 30 September 2008		6,685	40,257	40,374	87,316	- 39	87,277
As per 1 January 2009		6,685	40,433	42,191	89,309	2	89,311
Purchase of remaining interest in Scarlatti Srl., Italy				0	0	- 2	- 2
Reserve for share options	(17)		677	0	677	0	677
Dividend distribution	(16)			- 2,005	- 2,005	0	- 2,005
Exercise of share options	(15)	9	173	0	182	0	182
Differences from currency translation				- 22	- 22	0	- 22
Consolidated net income in 2009				- 3,889	- 3,889	0	- 3,889
As per 30 September 2009		6,694	41,293	36,275	84,252	0	84,252

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period from 1 January 2009 until 30 September 2009

in k€	Notes C.& D.	01/01/ – 30/09/2009	01/01/ – 30/09/2008
Consolidated net income before income taxes		– 5,481	30,741
Depreciation and amortisation		455	281
Other non-cash income (–) and expenses (+) (incl. result from associated companies)		860	716
Profit / loss from disposal of intangible assets and equipment		0	6
Financial income	(7)	– 309	– 2,225
Financial costs	(7)	1,440	616
Sub-total		– 3,035	30,135
Increase / decrease in provisions (net of discounting effects and non-cash releases)		– 390	4,753
Increase / decrease in inventories	(11)	– 69,665	– 62,401
Increase / decrease in prepayments		– 2,175	– 4,329
Increase / decrease in receivables from long-term construction contracts	(12)	– 3,509	– 21,488
Increase / decrease in trade receivables (excl. non-cash transactions)		7,230	7,016
Increase / decrease in assets	(13)	1,758	– 12,617
Increase / decrease in liabilities	(19) (20)	107,239	37,721
Funds generated by operating activities		37,453	– 21,210
Interest paid	(7)	– 1,038	– 532
Income taxes paid	(8)	– 3,683	– 2,371
Cash flow from operating activities		32,732	– 24,113
Proceeds from associated companies		50	0
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets and equipment		0	3
Purchase of intangible assets and equipment	(10)	– 2,175	– 622
Payments for loans		0	1
Purchase of shares in consolidated companies		0	– 1,228
Start-up costs of Phoenix Solar E.P.E.		0	– 5
Cash flow from investing activities		– 2,125	– 1,851
Proceeds from issue of shares capital	(15)	182	20,360
Dividends paid	(16)	– 2,005	– 1,337
Payments in connection with financial liabilities		49	1,993
Interest income	(7)	46	469
Cash flow from financing activities		– 1,728	21,485
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		28,879	– 4,479
Currency-induced changes in cash and cash equivalents		0	– 2
Consolidation-related changes in cash and cash equivalents		0	3
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		28,879	– 4,478
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period		7,535	14,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		36,414	9,522
Increase / decrease in cash and cash equivalents		28,879	– 4,478

Selected Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

of Phoenix Solar Aktiengesellschaft, Sulzemoos,
to the IFRS Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
for the period from 1 January to 30 September 2009

A. GENERAL

As per 30 September 2009, the Group of Phoenix Solar Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter also called Phoenix Group) was made up of a group of ten companies with 242 employees (30/09/2008: 190).

The parent company of the Group is Phoenix Solar Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter called Phoenix Solar AG), with its principal place of business in Hirschbergstraße 8 in 85254 Sulzemoos, Germany; the company is registered in the Commercial Register of the District Court of Munich under the number HRB 129117.

The business purpose of the parent company is the development, production, sale and distribution, alongside the operation and management of components and systems for generating energy from renewable energy sources, as well as the assembly and maintenance of these systems.

The parent company has belonged to the German TecDAX since 25 March 2008. The TecDAX is part of the Prime Standard segment of Deutsche Börse AG and comprises 30 of the 35 largest technology companies under the DAX measured by market capitalisation and order book turnover.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) revised an International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and published it as an amendment to IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", on 5 March 2009. This amendment is mandatorily applicable to the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.

Furthermore, on 12 March 2009, the IASB published amendments to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" as well as the corresponding publication by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 9, "Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives", to be applied with retrospective effect to reporting periods ending on 30 June 2009 or thereafter.

On 16 April 2009, the IASB published the second standard released as part of the Annual Improvements Process (AIP) project, namely the Annual Improvements 2007 – 2009, under which amendments to ten IFRS and to two IFRIC interpretations were made. If not specified otherwise in the individual case, the amendments are applicable to the annual periods starting on 1 January 2010 or thereafter. Earlier application is permitted.

The IASB also published amendments to IFRS 2, “Share-based Payment”, on 18 June 2009 which clarify accounting for group cash-settled share-based payment. In this context, the IASB has withdrawn IFRIC 8 and IFRIC 11. The amendments are to be applied to the annual periods on or after 1 January 2010. They are to be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. The Phoenix Group is not expecting the first-time application of this amendment to result in any changes in the accounting practised to date.

The IFRIC published IFRIC 18, “Transfers of Assets from Customers”, on 29 January 2009, which is mandatorily and prospectively applicable to transfers of assets by customers on or after 1 July 2009. This standard has no impact on the accounting practised to date in the Group.

The IASB published amendments to IFRS 1, “First Time Application of International Accounting Standards”, on 23 July 2009, which has no effect on the accounting of the Phoenix Group.

On 9 July 2009, the IASB published an IFRS for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (SME). This standard also has no significance for the Phoenix Group as its accounting is carried out in accordance with Full IFRS.

The financial statements are to be released on 12 November 2009. Approval will be given by the Board of Directors.

B. ACCOUNTING, VALUATION AND CONSOLIDATION METHODS

Pursuant to Section 37x para. 3 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG), the quarterly report of the Phoenix Group comprises condensed interim consolidated financial statements and an Interim Management Report. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were drawn up in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on interim reporting, as applicable within the EU. The Group Interim Management Report was prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth under the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG).

The Group Management Report as per 30 September 2009 was prepared in accordance with IAS 34. All interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) valid for the financial year 2009 and the earlier interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) were adhered to. All figures from previous periods have been calculated by applying the same principles.

As against the financial statements as at 31 December 2008, there have been no changes in material accounting, valuation and consolidation methods apart from the methods described below: Given the aforementioned, the interim financial statements must be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements released as per 31 December 2008.

The following new standards have led to a break in the consistency of accounting methods.

- The first-time application of IFRS 8, “Operating Segments”, has led to changes in the presentation of the former segment report. The implementation of the Management Approach exclusively required under IFRS 8 has led to an extension in the number of reportable segments. The corresponding data from previous years has been adjusted to the new reporting format.
- The first-time application of IAS 1 (new version), “Presentation of Financial Statements”, has led to the following main changes in comparison with the preceding version: all non-owner changes in equity (i.e. “accumulated other equity”) must be disclosed in two statements, one being a separate income statement and one a statement of comprehensive income. Components of accumulated other equity are not disclosed in the statement of changes in shareholders’ equity. Furthermore, in respect of each component of other comprehensive income, the income tax incurred on these components and the income tax-related effect for adjustments made owing to reclassification of equity in respect of components of other comprehensive income must be disclosed separately.

The calculation of the tax expense is carried out in observance of the standards set out under IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” on the basis of the effective tax rate expected for the whole year. Tax-related effects arising in conjunction with exceptional circumstances are taken account of in the quarter when these exceptional circumstances prevailed.

As per the reporting date, the group of consolidated companies of the Phoenix Solar Group was made up of ten companies (30/09/2008: ten). As per 30 September 2009, the following companies belonged to the group of consolidated companies of Phoenix Solar AG as the parent company:

Company	Consolidation type	Share in capital
Phoenix Solar Fonds Verwaltung GmbH, Sulzemoos	Full consolidation	100 %
Phoenix Solar E.P.E., Athens	Full consolidation	100 %
Phoenix Solar S.L., Madrid	Full consolidation	100 %
Phoenix Solar Pte. Ltd., Singapore	Full consolidation	75 %
Phoenix Solar S.r.l., Rome	Full consolidation	100 %
Phoenix Solar Pty Ltd, Adelaide	Full consolidation	100 %
Phoenix Solar SAS, Lyon	Full consolidation	100 %
TPC Photoenergy srl, Eppan an der Weinstraße	Full consolidation	100 %
Scarlatti Srl., Eppan an der Weinstraße	Full consolidation	100 %

On 13 January 2009, the remaining 44.444 percent of the shares in Scarlatti Srl., Eppan an der Weinstraße, were taken over from the minority shareholders. The purchase price of the minority interest is contingent and is linked to certain project-related events. The acquisition cost of minority interest subject to contingency may amount to up to EUR 13.3 million provided that all conditions have been fulfilled within the next 21 months.

The business combination of the subsidiary Phoenix Solar Energy Investments AG with Phoenix Solar AG with retrospective effect as per 1 January 2009, approved by the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Phoenix Solar AG on 19 May 2009, was duly entered into the Commercial Register on 3 July 2009. Upon the completion of the business combination, Phoenix Solar Energy Investments AG has been integrated into the absorbing legal entity and its entry deleted accordingly in the Commercial Register.

Phoenix Solar SAS with its principal place of business in Lyon, France, was founded in September 2009. The subsidiary is responsible for the sales activities in the power plant and components and systems businesses in France and in the country's West European neighbouring countries. A capital contribution of kEUR 37 was made for the founding of the company.

The following company has been included at equity in the group of consolidated companies, as before:

Company	Consolidation type	Share in capital
Phoenix SonnenFonds GmbH & Co. KG B1, Sulzemoos	At equity	31.2 %

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements consist of a consolidated income statement and a statement of comprehensive income, a consolidated balance sheet, a consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, a consolidated cash flow statement and summarised notes to the consolidated financial statements.

C. SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(1) REVENUES

Revenues fell by kEUR 58,879 as against the previous year's figure. Despite the decline in selling prices, the Components & Systems segment achieved an increase of kEUR 18,291. The Power Plants segment was unable to repeat the successes of the previous year as it had to do without the Spanish market; the result fell kEUR 77,155 short of the year-earlier figures.

(2) INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE LEVEL OF CONTRACTS IN PROCESS

This item comprises changes in the level of contracts in process under inventories if these are projects which cannot be deemed customer-specific contract production under IAS 11. Upon the sale of a project of this type in the first half of the financial year 2009, the level fell by kEUR 16,872. Another project was capitalised (kEUR 1,352) as per 30 September 2009. Accordingly, the disclosure of changes in inventories sank to kEUR 15,519 (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 0).

(3) COST OF MATERIALS

The cost of materials dropped by kEUR 40,376 as against the previous year's period and is spread over the first three quarters of the financial year in line with the development of sales. This position comprises in the respective sales market-related write-downs on inventories totalling kEUR 3,055 (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 0) recorded through profit and loss. These write-downs were particularly necessary against the background of the price declines which dominated in the first half-year.

(4) OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income mainly includes unrealised income from foreign currency hedging transactions for deliveries of materials denominated in foreign currency for which there are no hedging relationships within the meaning of IAS 39 (kEUR 857; Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 0), income realised from undesignated currency hedging transactions (kEUR 861; Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 685) as well as compensation for feeding into the grid of kEUR 595 (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 0) which were allocable to the Phoenix Group in connection with project-related trial operations or in connection with own operations.

(5) PERSONNEL EXPENSES

The rise in personnel costs was especially caused by the necessity of hiring new staff and takes appropriate account of the Group's pursuit of its growth strategy, even in difficult times, both in sales and project planning as well as in administration.

As from the 1 July 2008, the company offers all employees a company pension through defined contributions from deferred compensation. The company will make additional payments on the contributions of participating employees within the framework of provisions under German tax and social security law. In the financial year to date, an amount of kEUR 29 (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 0) has been made in additional contributions.

(6) OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

As against the previous year's period, other operating expenses declined by kEUR 2,445. Among other things, other operating expenses comprise exchange-rate induced losses from merchandise deliveries denominated in a foreign currency. The losses realised from valuation differences relating to this type of delivery came to kEUR 797 as per the reporting date (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 831). In addition, company-specific expenses such as outbound cargo, warehousing costs and selling expenses are notable individual items.

(7) FINANCIAL RESULT

The financial result is primarily attributable to borrowing and the marking to market of undesignated interest hedging transactions in an amount of kEUR – 399 (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 0).

(8) INCOME TAX

Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities on the differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities under IFRS and their tax base were formed and released in an amount of kEUR 468 and kEUR 12 respectively (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 539 and kEUR 1,533). In addition, taking account of the taxable separate results anticipated in 2009, deferred taxes assets of kEUR 1,150 (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 76) were formed. As per the reporting date, deferred taxes of kEUR 423 and current income taxes of kEUR 1,326 were offset with each category. After consolidation measures, there were deferred tax assets of kEUR 1,283 (31/12/2008: kEUR 99) and deferred tax liabilities of kEUR 123 (31/12/2008: kEUR 534) on the reporting date.

Owing to the business combination of the subsidiary Phoenix Solar Energy Investments AG with Phoenix Solar AG with retrospective effect as per 1 January 2009, approved by the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Phoenix Solar AG on 19 May 2009, outside basis differences were reclassified under actual tax accruals. This measure was necessary as the respective entry into the Commercial Register duly took place on 3 July 2009, and the levying of taxation on the business combination in accordance with the provisions under the German Reorganisation Tax Act was thus backdated to 31 December 2008. Income tax liabilities were raised by the minimum taxation in an amount of kEUR 85 on a fictitious full dividend distribution by the absorbing legal entity.

(9) EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

The diluted number of shares must be calculated owing to the granting of share option rights. The calculation was as follows as per the reporting date:

Diluted number of shares	30/09/2009	30/09/2008
Basic number of shares	6,684,569	6,684,500
Diluting number of options	7,685	15,760
Diluted number of shares	6,692,254	6,700,260

Pursuant to IAS 33.66, the diluted and basic earnings per share have been disclosed in the consolidated income statement.

D. SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**(10) INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The portfolio of intangible assets has risen by kEUR 1,019 as against the previous year's figure. This increase is mainly attributable to expenses relating to the purchase against payment and the development of computer software used in house, including the expenses of bringing this software into working order.

(11) INVENTORIES

Inventories are mainly made up of merchandise (especially solar modules and inverters). In as much as, through the dispatch of the merchandise by the supplier, the risk and rewards have been already transferred to Phoenix Solar AG, this merchandise is also disclosed under inventories. As per 30 September 2009, an amount of kEUR 93,493 (31/12/2008: kEUR 7,739) was capitalised for floating consignments.

Owing to the decline in module prices, downward valuations in an amount of kEUR 3,607 had to be formed, kEUR 3,055 of which were reported through profit and loss in the reporting period. The original cost of acquisition of the inventories written down comes to kEUR 147,551.

This item also comprises unfinished buildings on land and property owned by third parties which do not qualify for accounting under IAS 11. This type of "contract in process" had been capitalised in an amount of kEUR 1,352 as per the reporting date (31/12/2008: kEUR 17,101).

(12) RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES FROM LONG-TERM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

In principle, receivables from long-term construction contracts are customer orders placed and not fully completed. Under IAS 11, construction contracts are to be valued according to the percentage-of-completion method (PoC method) under certain circumstances. Accordingly, contract revenue is recognised as profit in the income statement in the period as and when work is completed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts is also recognised as profit in accordance with the stage of completion. Revenue is calculated for each contract according to the percentage of the internal and external expenses incurred by the reporting date of the estimated total expense (cost-to-cost method).

In cases where the contract revenues cannot be reliably estimated, they are capitalised in the amount of the costs in as much as coverage of these costs by the value of the contract can be expected (zero profit method). The contracts are disclosed under Receivables or liabilities from long-term construction contracts. If the accumulated payments (contract costs incurred and gains disclosed) exceed advance payments in the individual case, disclosure of the construction contracts is made on the assets side. Any negative balance resulting from the deduction of prepayments is shown on the liabilities side. Losses anticipated from contracts are recorded in their full amount; they are calculated taking account of discernable risk.

As per 30 September 2009, there were receivables from long-term construction contracts worth kEUR 7,993 (31/12/2008: kEUR 735). Prepayments received in the amount of kEUR 4,485 as per 30 September 2009 (31/12/2008: kEUR 4,715) on these long-term construction contracts, in as much as they exceed the respective receivables from such contracts, are recognised under Liabilities from long-term construction contracts. As per 30 September 2009, liabilities from long-term construction contracts were disclosed in the amount of kEUR 2,253 (31/12/2008: kEUR 0).

On 30 September 2009, orders on hand of the Group came to EUR 163.7 million (31/12/2008: EUR 112.3 million).

The contract revenue received under partial revenue recognition pursuant to IAS 11 and comprised under revenues from long-term construction contracts came to kEUR 4,345 in the period from 1 January to 30 September 2009 (31/12/2008: kEUR 5,359). This figure comprises costs of kEUR 3,345 (31/12/2008: kEUR 4,981) and a profit of kEUR 1,000 (31/12/2008: kEUR 378).

(13) CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

The undesignated hedging of operational foreign currency risks from planned payments in connection with the procuring of modules is customarily made through forward exchange and swap transactions. On 30 September 2009, there were exclusively forward exchange transactions in a nominal volume of a converted kEUR 18,960 (31/12/2008: kEUR 3,235). The difference between the forward price and the fair value of kEUR 857 (31/12/2008: kEUR – 84) was recognised through profit and loss.

(14) CURRENT OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

In connection with replenishing inventories, the Group has accumulated larger VAT claims items which amount to kEUR 5,865 (31/12/2008: kEUR 9,368). These amounts will be deducted from sales tax liabilities accruing from current business in the context of regular tax declarations.

(15) EQUITY CAPITAL

Upon the first-time application of IAS 1 (new version), "Presentation of Financial Statements", a new differentiation was made in equity.

On the one hand, a strict differentiation is made in consolidated equity between the equity capital portion of majority shareholders and minority interest; on the other, the equity capital components of majority shareholders are differentiated depending on the respective source of capital. For this reason, the equity capital portion of the majority shareholders comprises components resulting directly from transactions with shareholders and fundamentally destined to remain within the company (subscribed capital and capital reserve). Moreover, the newly included item of "accumulated other equity" is to be disclosed. This position takes account of the subsequent effect of all transactions associated with activities from all transactions to be recorded directly in equity in line with the standards on recognition and changes in value and accumulated consolidated results for the period. The non-owner changes in equity capital (i.e. "accumulated other equity") must be shown in two statements, namely the consolidated income statement and the statement of comprehensive income, and are therefore not disclosed as individual items under the statement of changes in equity.

The only component directly attributable to transactions directly recorded in equity under standards on recognition and changes in value is the difference from currency translation reserve.

On 4 August 2007, the Board of Directors was authorised by the Supervisory Board to dispose of 552,500 subscription rights divided up into 221,000, 110,500 and 221,000 shares. Within the scope of this authorisation, the Board of Directors of Phoenix Solar AG set up a share option plan ("2006 Stock Option Plan; "SOP 2006" for short) on 10 September 2007 under which a total of 150,850 share options (31/12/2008: 109,750) of Phoenix Solar AG can be issued to members of the Board of Directors, to the members of the management of subsidiaries and other parties providing services to the Group.

Of the 33,250 options issued in 2007, 6,250 had expired by the reporting date (31/12/2008: 5,000) through employees leaving the company and, for the first time, 9,400 options had been exercised by the reporting date. Each option right under SOP 2006 (2007) entitles the holder to subscribe to one ordinary share of the company at a strike price of EUR 19.32 per share (nominal value: EUR 1). The respective contributions amounting to kEUR 182 had been made available to the company as per the reporting date and recognised under subscribed capital with kEUR 9.4 and under capital reserve with kEUR 172.6 respectively.

(16) DIVIDEND PAID

The regular Annual General Meeting approved the distribution of a dividend of EUR 0.30, which is EUR 0.10 higher as against the previous year (2008: EUR 0.20), per dividend-bearing share, which is the equivalent of dividend paid in an amount of kEUR 2,005 (2008: kEUR 1,337).

(17) SHARE OPTION SCHEME

A share option scheme for members of the Board of Directors, managing directors of the Group companies, selected executives and other parties providing services to the Group was approved by the Annual General Meeting on 7 July 2006, and contingent capital of kEUR 552 created for the scheme. All in all, 150,850 options in two tranches had been issued by the reporting date, 10,750 of which had expired through employees leaving the company and 9,400 exercised. As per the reporting date, there were therefore 130,700 options. The fair value of the options was calculated by way of (Monte-Carlo) simulation. The respective, unchanged parameters under Tranche I and II can be found in the 2008 Annual Report. On 8 September 2009, 41,100 new options were issued under Tranche III, i.e. SOP 2006 (2009). In line with the Option Terms and Conditions an exercise price of EUR 35.11, contingent on a price of EUR 36.40 quoted on the stock market as per the valuation date, was taken account of. The volatility of Tranche III comes to 64.83 percent.

The volatility was calculated as historical volatility from the share price performance during the period from 19 November 2004 until 13 July 2007 (Tranche I), from 1 July 2005 until 12 September 2008 (Tranche II) and from 1 July 2006 until 5 October 2009 (Tranche III) respectively. The risk-free rate was calculated using the Svensson method. Based on these calculation methods, the value of an option has been set at EUR 10.177 (Tranche I), EUR 20.174 (Tranche II) and EUR 17.972 (Tranche III). The total value of the 130,700 options to be valued thus comes to kEUR 2,371 (2008: kEUR 1,082).

Owing to the distribution of expenses over the period from the grant date until expiry of the vesting period, the expenses incurred by share-based payment came to kEUR 637 in the first three quarters of the financial year 2009 (Q1-Q3/2008: kEUR 196).

(18) TRADE PAYABLES

As per the reporting date, a major part of the inventories had been acquired on credit in the form of floating consignments. Payment is always made within the cash discount period granted.

(19) OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Phoenix Solar Group is exposed to interest-rate risk through the financing of working capital. To hedge the ensuing cash flow risk, the company has concluded interest-rate hedging transactions. On the reporting date the company had interest-rate swaps and caps in a nominal amount of kEUR 49,170 (31/12/2008: kEUR 0) with a negative fair value of kEUR 371 in total (31/12/2008: kEUR 0).

The Board of Directors estimates that covenants were only breached temporarily in the third quarter owing to delays in projects and the tumbling price of modules. The Board of Directors is currently negotiating the waiver customary in such cases with the syndicate banks, the cost of which (waiver fee) must be borne by the borrower. In addition, this event may result in the loan terms and conditions formerly agreed being adjusted, as provided for in the agreement.

(20) OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The increasing internationalisation of business has resulted in an increase in VAT obligations in European countries. Value added tax liabilities due in the financial year ended have been paid. Otherwise this items comprises obligations to remit social security and mainly current, other obligations in respect of employees.

(21) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As on the previous year's reporting date, there were no contingent receivables or contingent liabilities as per 30 September 2009.

Purchase commitments for buying material came to kEUR 60,014 on 30 September 2009 (31/12/2008: kEUR 21,107).

Obligations to take delivery of materials purchased (mainly solar modules) in relation to framework contracts totalled kEUR 929,294 (31/12/2008: kEUR 1,170,821).

The acquisition of the shares in Scarlatti Srl., Eppan an der Weinstraße, Italy, in January 2009 entailed a purchase price which is contingent upon certain project-related events which had not yet occurred by the reporting date. The acquisition cost of minority interest subject to contingency may amount to up to EUR 13.3 million provided that all conditions have been fulfilled within the next 21 months and the Group does not assert its right to rescind the agreement.

E. SEASONAL INFLUENCES

The course of business of companies in the photovoltaic sector is subject to strong seasonal fluctuations. The results of the last two quarters of a financial year are generally much higher than those of the first two quarters. In view of the increasing internationalisation of business and the associated spread of activities across the globe, the restrictions placed on business by the seasons lose their impact depending on the distribution of the results achieved.

The regular course of business is now increasingly influenced by regional weather conditions and national initiatives by the legislator in the field of renewable energies and their structuring, for instance through regulations governing feed-in tariffs and the lowering of tariffs staggered at intervals or the capping of government subsidies.

Moreover, the financial crisis with its negative impact on project financing in the part of the year now ended is a major reason why the development of business activity in the Power Plants segment has been modest up until now, notwithstanding regional weather conditions and national initiatives under the law.

F. SEGMENT REPORTING

With the start of the financial year 2009, the standard under IFRS 8 became mandatorily applicable to information disclosed on the business (operating) segments.

The Management Information System (MIS) of the Board of Directors is used as a basis for calculations pertaining to the relevant business segments. This is derived from IASB recognition and measurement standards and applied to the data of the result parameters per business segment. Along with revenues, relevant management and control parameters per business segment also include earnings before interest, results from associated companies and income taxes (segment result).

The Group is managed, as before, through the two operational segments of Power Plants and Components & Systems: The main activities of these segments are as follows:

- Power Plants:
Planning, sale, construction and maintenance of photovoltaic plants
- Components & Systems
Sale and distribution of merchandise

Determined by the different financial, political and legal framework conditions and quantitative thresholds, the two main activities have been divided between the regions of Germany, Europe (excluding Germany) and Other regions. Consequently, the Phoenix Solar Group has been required to disclose information on seven reportable segments since 1 January 2009; the respective figures for comparison have been prepared.

The segmentation of the operating result is carried out on the basis of the analyses of cost accounting. The revenues of the Power Plants segment pertain exclusively to project-related services, so that the respective proportionate realisation of profit has been taken account of.

The allocation of other parameters to be segmented by business line in respect of the Power Plants and Components & Systems segments has been carried out with the aid of an allocation formula derived on a uniform basis from revenues.

Information on these segments is shown below by segment:

For the period from 1 January to 30 September 2009 under IFRS

in k€	Power Plants		
	National	Europe	Other regions
Income statement			
Segment revenues	83,503	758	2,482
Sales revenues between segments			
External segment revenues	83,503	758	2,482
Segment result	6,123	- 4,523	- 234
Income from associated companies	21		
EBIT			
Financial result			
Consolidated result before tax			
Income taxes			
Consolidated net result for the period			
- due to minority interest			
- due to majority shareholders			
Other information			
Investments	651	16	3
Scheduled depreciation and amortisation	135	6	14
Non-cash expenses	457	169	10
Non-cash income	887	154	0
Segment assets	65,297	898	3,262
Investments in associates			
Assets not allocated			
Consolidated assets			

	Components & Systems				Consolidation	Group
	National	Europe	Other regions	Other		
	146,402	12,562	1,488	38	- 4,983	242,250
		- 3,905	- 1,068	- 10	4,983	0
	146,402	8,657	420	28	0	242,250
	- 1,190	- 3,595	- 926	- 11	- 15	- 4,371
						21
						- 4,350
						- 1,131
						- 5,481
						- 1,592
						- 3,889
						0
						- 3,889
	1,381	78	46	0	0	2,175
	290	36	2	0	0	483
	1,990	111	1	0	0	2,738
	777	39	0	0	0	1,857
	140,014	10,258	553	0	0	220,282
						407
						4,548
						225,237

For the period from 1 January to 30 September 2008 under IFRS

in k€	Power Plants		
	National	Europe	Other regions
Income statement			
Segment revenues	39,150	171,059	31
Sales revenues between segments	– 3,671	– 42,671	0
External segment revenues	35,479	128,388	31
Segment result	1,690	16,793	2
Income from associated companies	21		
EBIT			
Financial result			
Consolidated result before tax			
Income taxes			
Consolidated net result for the period			
– due to minority interest			
– due to majority shareholders			
Other information			
Investments	151	32	3
Scheduled depreciation and amortisation	63	9	1
Non-cash expenses	193	368	0
Non-cash income	72	44	0
Segment assets	36,626	10,126	39
Investments in associates			
Assets not allocated			
Consolidated assets			

	Components & Systems				Consolidation	Group
	National	Europe	Other regions	Other		
	110,071	44,980	754	43	- 64,959	301,129
	0	- 18,188	- 429	0	64,959	0
	110,071	26,792	325	43	0	301,129
	9,318	1,684	- 378	3	- 1	29,111
						21
						29,132
						1,609
						30,741
						8,906
						21,835
						- 55
						21,890
	403	21	12	0	0	622
	196	2	10	0	0	281
	435	80	0	0	0	1,076
	222	0	0	0	0	338
	112,766	2,113	408	0	0	162,078
						438
						4,998
						167,514

G. MATERIAL EVENTS FOLLOWING THE END OF THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT

On 14 October 2009, Phoenix Solar AG signed a project development agreement with the Bulgarian subsidiary of Krass Capital Group AG, a company headquartered in Gräfelfing. The purpose of the agreement is for the Bulgarian project developer to develop a solar park with a peak output of around 20 megawatts. Once the project companies have been taken over, Phoenix Solar will undertake the turnkey construction, maintenance and operation of the solar park and sell these project companies to one or several investors. The first multi-megawatt solar park of Phoenix Solar AG is to be built in Bulgaria in 2010.

In accordance with Section 26a of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG), the company announced on 30 October 2009 that the total number of voting rights came to 6,696,900 as per the end of the month of October 2009. The increase was made as part of Contingent Capital through the exercising of share options.

Sulzemoos, 12 November 2009
Phoenix Solar Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Directors



Dr. Andreas Hänel
(Chief Executive Officer)



Sabine Kauper
(Chief Financial Officer)



Dr. Murray Cameron
(Chief Operating Officer)



Manfred Bächler
(Chief Technology Officer)



Ulrich Reidenbach
(Chief Sales Officer)

Affirmation by the Legally Authorised Representatives

To the best of our knowledge, we hereby affirm that, pursuant to the generally accepted accounting principles for interim reporting, the interim consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, financial position and the results of operation of Phoenix Solar AG, and that the Interim Management Report gives a fair review of the development of Phoenix Group's business, including its performance and situation, as well as describing the material opportunities and risks associated with the anticipated development of the Group during the remainder of the financial year.

Sulzemoos, 12 November 2009
Phoenix Solar Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Directors



Dr. Andreas Hänel
(Chief Executive Officer)



Sabine Kauper
(Chief Financial Officer)



Dr. Murray Cameron
(Chief Operating Officer)



Manfred Bächler
(Chief Technology Officer)



Ulrich Reidenbach
(Chief Sales Officer)



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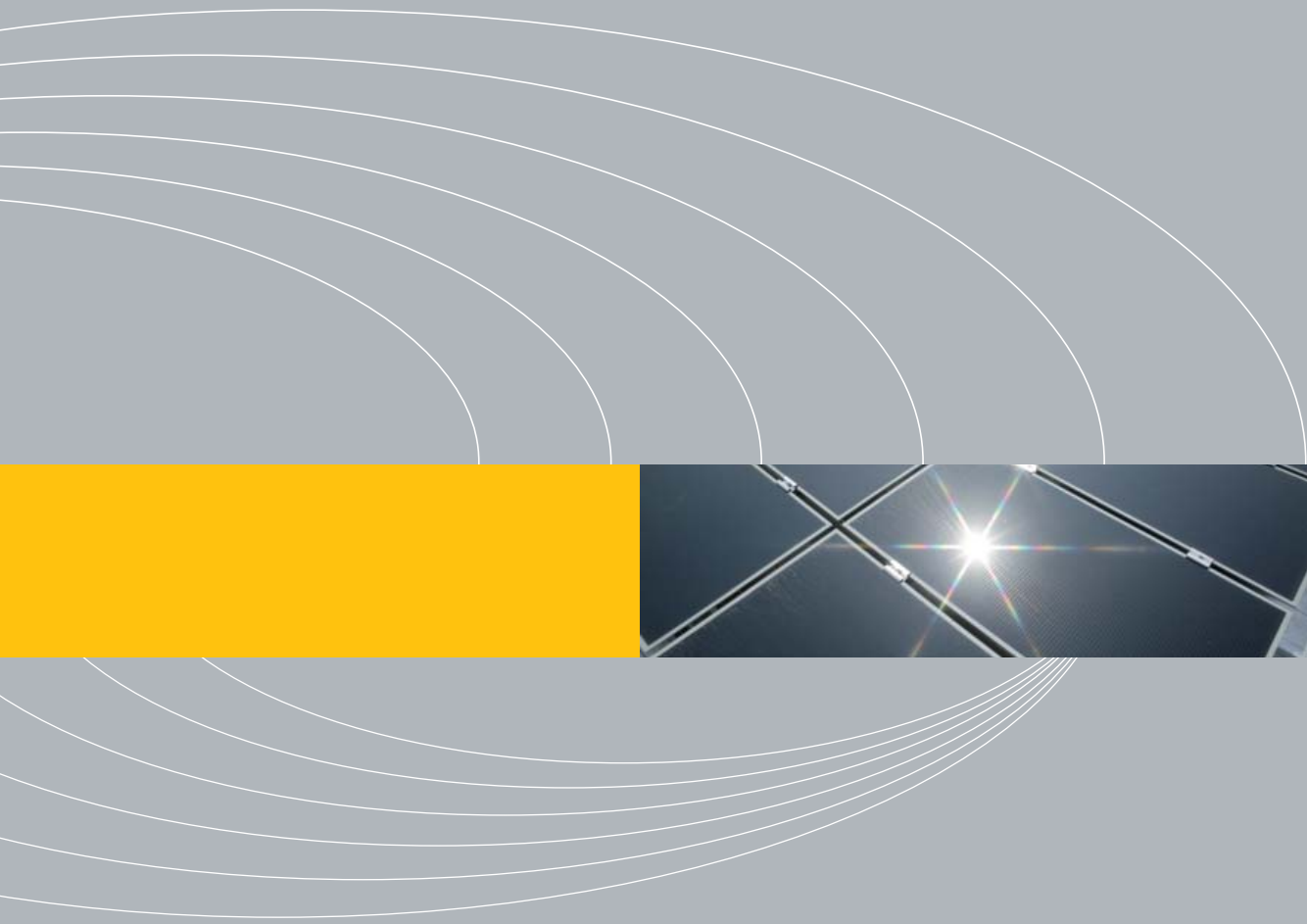
The Interim Report is also available in German.

Both versions are available as .pdf files on the company website.

This report is an English translation of the German original. Only the German version is binding.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements on future developments which are based on management's current assessments. Words such as "anticipate", "assume", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "can/could", "plan", "project", "forecast", "should", and similar terms are indicative of such forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which are mainly outside the sphere of influence of Phoenix Solar AG, but which have an impact on the business activities, the success, the business strategy and the results. These risks and factors of uncertainty include, for instance, climatic change, changes in the state subsidisation of photovoltaics, the introduction of competitor products or technologies of other companies, the dependency on suppliers and the price development of solar modules, the development of the planned internationalisation of business activities, fierce competition as well as rapid technological change in the photovoltaic market. If one of these or other factors of uncertainty or risks should occur, or if the assumptions underlying the statements should prove incorrect, the actual results may diverge substantially from the results in these statements or implicit indications. Phoenix Solar AG does not have the intention nor will it undertake any obligation to realise forward-looking statements on an ongoing basis or at a later point in time as this is entirely dependent on circumstances prevailing on the day of their release.



Making
energy
together

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