

HEIDELBERG

DRIVING HIGH TECH

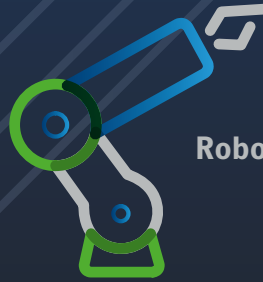
Annual Report
2025/2026

Our high tech solutions for the future

Prinect
Touch Free



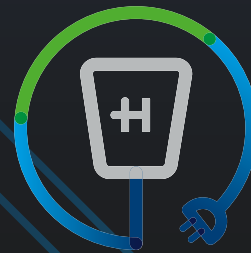
Robotics



AI solutions



Security and
defense



Charging infrastructure



Printing presses

DRIVING HIGH TECH

HEIDELBERG has always been more than just a machine manufacturer – and is now turning this claim into a strategy. In our anniversary year 2025, we have undergone a consistent transformation: from a leading supplier in the printing industry to a diversified high tech company that seeks growth specifically where the markets of the future are emerging. The new segment structure – comprising Print & Packaging Equipment, Digital Solutions & Lifecycle, and HEIDELBERG Technology – is not merely an organizational update: it is an expression of our strategic commitment to achieving growth also beyond our traditional industry. 175 years of technological excellence form the foundation. What is being built upon it is new.

Company profile

HEIDELBERG is a technology company with a worldwide leading position in the printing industry that is also increasingly focusing on other high tech sectors. For more than 175 years, we have stood for quality and sustainability as a highly innovative and reliable partner. Our comprehensive industrial and systems expertise in the areas of high-precision plants, integrated control systems, software, power electronics, automation technology and robotics combined with our global sales and service network enable us to tap into new markets in the fields of security, energy, charging infrastructure and industrial system solutions – supported by our scaling expertise and strong medium- to long-term growth potential.

Two-year overview – HEIDELBERG Group

Figures in € millions	2024/2025	2025/2026	Change in %
Results of operations			
Incoming orders ¹⁾	2,433	2,246	- 8
Order backlog at financial year-end ¹⁾	722	639	- 11
Net sales	2,280	2,293	+ 1
EBITDA ²⁾	137	145	+ 6
Adjusted EBITDA ²⁾	162	151	- 7
in percent of sales	7.1	6.6	- 7
Result of operating activities	61	67	+ 10
Net result after taxes	5	15	+ 200
Earnings per share in €	0.02	0.05	+ 150
Financial position			
Cash generated by operating activities	113	36	- 68
Free cash flow	51	- 19	- 137
Net assets			
Equity	546	568	+ 4
Net financial position ³⁾	91	39	- 57
Number of employees at financial year-end ⁴⁾	9,309	9,065	- 3

1) All information on incoming orders and order backlog in this report is not the subject of an audit by the auditor KPMG

2) Result of operating activities before interest and taxes and before depreciation and amortization

3) Net total of cash and cash equivalents and current securities less financial liabilities

4) Number of employees excluding trainees

Note

In individual cases, rounding may result in discrepancies concerning the totals and percentages contained in this financial report.

Facts and figures

Approximately
130,000

different parts and consumables are held in stock by our logistics hubs.



Over
600,000

printed circuit boards per year in more than 400 variants are manufactured in our electronics production facility.



Up to
30,000

parts are used in the assembly of a printing press, which must be manufactured and assembled with a tolerance of less than 10 µm.



Approximately
250 metric tons

of castings are produced per day for both prototypes and production parts by our foundry in Amstetten.



- 2 Three pillars for new growth
 - 4 System integration creates added value
 - 6 Hybrid, connected and autonomous
 - 8 Expanding Focus
-

01

To our investors

- 12 Letter from the Management Board
 - 14 Strategic orientation
 - 16 HEIDELBERG on the Capital Markets
-

02

Combined Management Report

- 20 Basic Information on the Group
 - 30 Economic Report
 - 43 Risks and Opportunities
 - 55 Outlook
 - 57 Legal Disclosures
-

03

Financial section

- 62 Consolidated financial statements
 - 135 Responsibility statement
 - 136 Independent auditor's report
 - 144 Further information
-

04

Supervisory Board and Corporate Governance

- 152 Report of the Supervisory Board
 - 159 Remuneration Report –
Management Board and Supervisory Board
 - 179 Independent auditor's report
on the Remuneration Report
 - 181 Corporate Governance Declaration
 - 193 Compliance
-

THREE PILLARS for new growth

HEIDELBERG has set the course for successful further development: in the future, we will apply our technological expertise and customized services even more consistently in growing markets. Three pillars form the strategic basis for our repositioning as a diversified high tech company.

HIGHTECH-AGENDA

With this strategic focus, HEIDELBERG is contributing to the German government's Hightech-Agenda. This agenda identifies key technologies with high priority. HEIDELBERG is active in the fields of artificial intelligence, microelectronics and technologies for climate-neutral mobility.

Print & Packaging Equipment

Page 4 In the growing packaging sector, HEIDELBERG is evolving into an end-to-end system integrator for the entire packaging production value chain. With our software, we lay the foundation for the automation of production processes and integrate our own hardware and software with partner solutions. We thus offer our customers seamless transitions across all relevant process steps in a comprehensive end-to-end solution.

Digital Solutions & Lifecycle

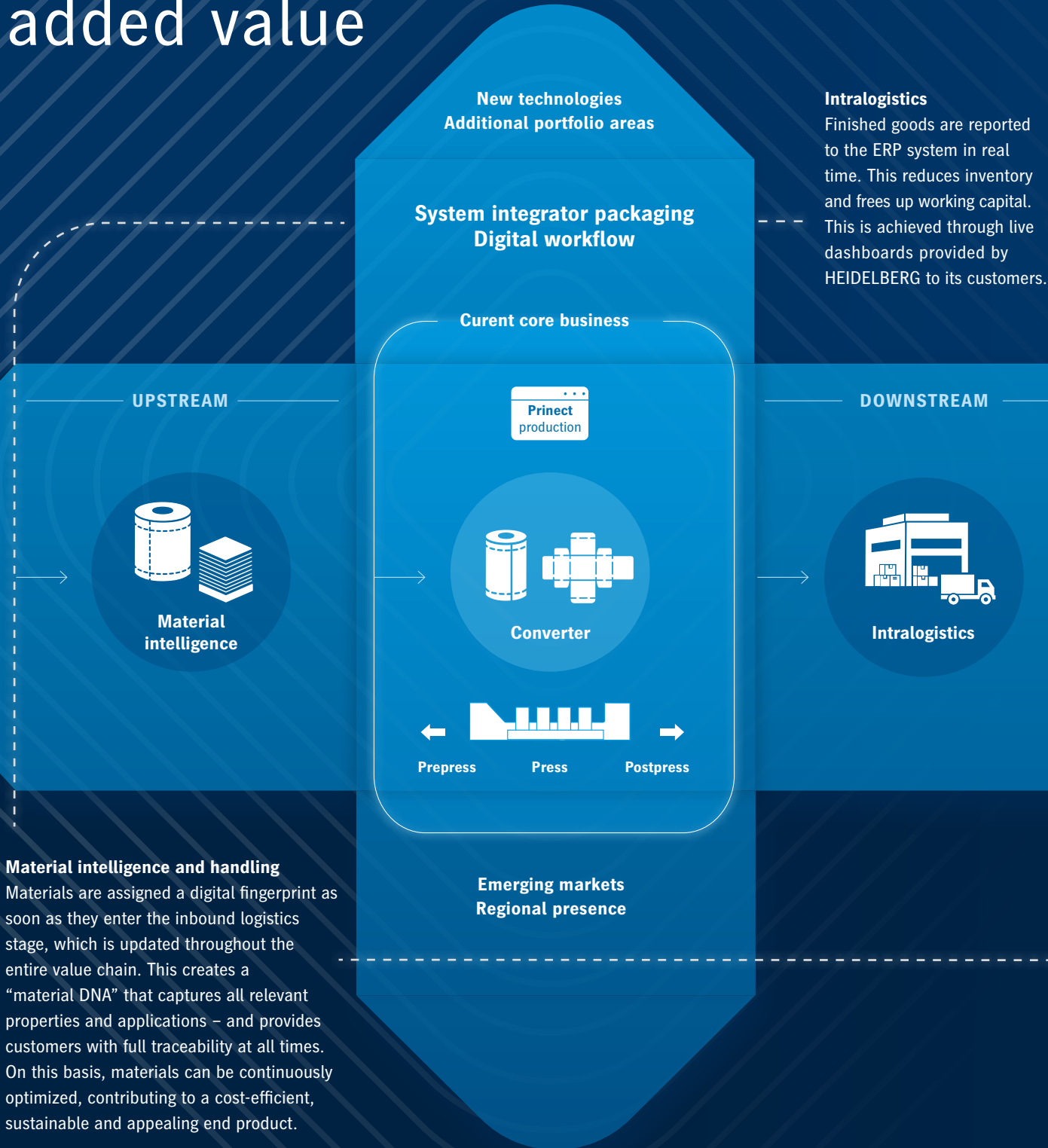
Page 6 We develop integrated products and hybrid production systems for new industrial standards. Here, too, we create measurable added value for our customers across the entire lifecycle – through connected solutions, intelligent data models, sustainable technologies, consumables and global service excellence.

HEIDELBERG Technology

Page 8 Our positioning as a high tech company is particularly evident outside the printing industry. We are leveraging our technologies and system expertise even more than before for growing markets such as energy, security and defense industries. We are bundling these activities in the newly founded HD Advanced Technologies GmbH.

System integration Print & Packaging Equipment

CREATES added value



Three questions for



David Schmedding

1. What is behind the strategic focus on “System Integrator Packaging”?

Behind this technical term lies our approach to not only supply individual machines in the future, but to offer turnkey end-to-end solutions that span the entire value chain of packaging production. The exact services provided are determined by the end product and the specific customer application. Another new aspect of our approach is opening up the model to partner solutions before and after the printing process – for example, in packaging, intralogistics or quality assurance.

2. Which applications are suitable for this? How do customers benefit from it?

Typical use cases include integrated folding carton lines, for example in the food sector, pharmaceutical packaging or high-volume packaging solutions. All customers benefit from a reduced number of interfaces, greater process reliability and transparency thanks to the seamless data flow. In short: it becomes simpler. Depending on the application, there are additional specific benefits: pharmaceutical customers, for example, can more easily ensure compliance with regulations, and time-to-market is also reduced.

3. What does HEIDELBERG expect to gain from this approach?

Our primary goal is to expand beyond our core business and increase the value we deliver to each customer. This will also allow us to increase recurring revenue from software, robotics electronics and services. Since the Prinect workflow is already established as an industry standard in print shops, we are well-positioned to integrate and digitalize partner solutions as well. Thinking “from the end product” has long been one of our strengths.



Filling / packaging



Filling / packaging

The integration of finishing, warehousing, and filling improves compliance with shelf-life requirements and ultimately saves money.

Hybrid, connected and autonomous

Digital Solutions & Lifecycle

HEIDELBERG conceives its processes within an entire ecosystem – with service and lifecycle offerings that minimize downtime, ensure productivity and protect investments. For customers, this means reliability. For HEIDELBERG, it is a business model that extends far beyond machines.

For many print shops, the future is hybrid, meaning they access different printing technologies on an as-needed/ on-demand basis. While average print run sizes have dropped drastically in recent years, the number of small daily jobs is rising. Added to this are an acute shortage of skilled workers and the pressure to cut costs and shorten delivery times. Customers who want to guarantee their quality despite these challenges are well-positioned with a perfectly coordinated workflow combining offset and digital printing.

Toward an autonomous print shop with AI and Prinect Touch Free

Customers such as the Swiss printing company Fontana Print SA demonstrate that hybrid production can even open up additional revenue streams. The family-owned business is convinced that offering a full range of printing services is crucial today. The company expanded its existing Speedmaster XL 106-8-P+L offset press with a new Jetfire 50 digital press. This allowed the print shop to enter the market for short and medium runs of magazines, books and catalogs. According to Fontana, this would not have been profitable without hybrid production.

Working with HEIDELBERG Prinect Touch Free in an autonomous production environment offers another step toward optimizing workflows. Here, AI determines the best way for the customer how to produce as cost-effectively as possible. The Prinect ecosystem integrates offset presses, digital inkjet systems and other printing technologies into the workflow, and not only controls individual steps – as is typical with traditional

automation – but also calculates and manages all processes autonomously. First pilot customers in Germany, Poland and Switzerland are already successfully testing the technology.

It's all about service and consumables

To ensure efficient and trouble-free operation throughout the entire lifecycle of our end-to-end solutions, we consistently deliver on our service promise to our global customers. Currently, approximately 2,300 service experts worldwide ensure maximum uptime for our customers – through preventive service notifications and, depending on the task at hand, via remote or on-site support. In addition to service, a comprehensive portfolio of consumables for prepress, press and postpress rounds out the offering. HEIDELBERG is already the largest distributor of consumables in the print media industry.

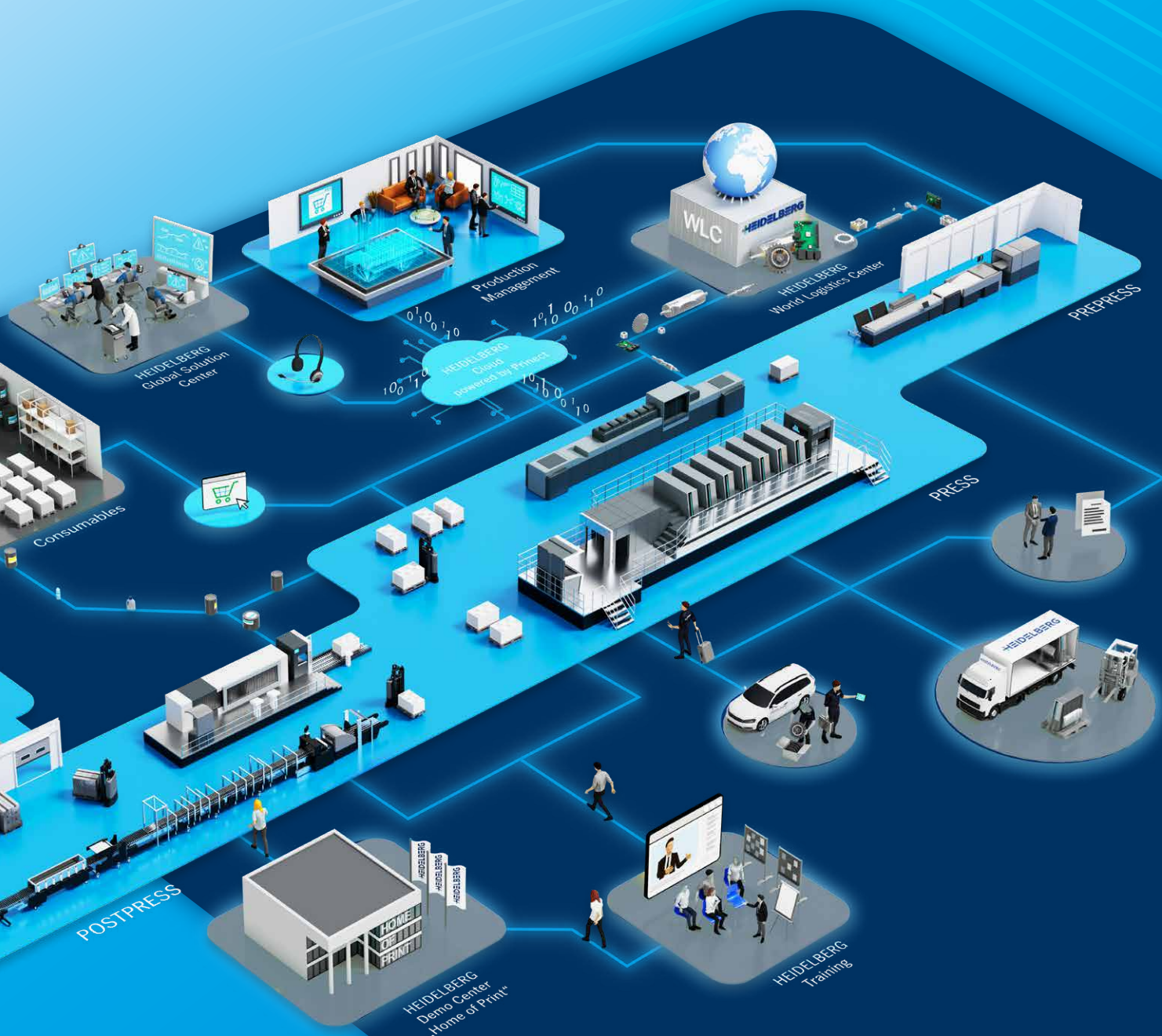
For a complete overview of HEIDELBERG's data-driven service offerings, check out the online infographic at [heidelberg.com/service](https://www.heidelberg.com/service)



Artificial intelligence and connected systems, such as the automated eCall in the event of malfunctions, provide a direct link to the service team. The eCall automatically generates a service ticket in the HEIDELBERG Cloud – enriched with a time stamp, log files and a precise error description. This enables HEIDELBERG’s service team to resolve many malfunctions remotely; in the software area, the success rate is almost perfect. In total, around 220,000 service tickets are processed each year. Based on the evaluation of various parameters, intelligent routing then ensures that the ticket is assigned to service staff who are thoroughly familiar with the error pattern. AI-based systems, which HEIDELBERG is continuously expanding for customers and service, assist in this process.

Opening up the portfolio

To drive new growth in the lifecycle sector, HEIDELBERG is also making these services available to customers along the value chain and even to other industries. One example is the partnership with the Schubert Group, a specialist in packaging systems for the food, pet food, cosmetics and pharmaceutical sectors. In Brazil, HEIDELBERG already supports the installation and maintenance of Schubert machines throughout their entire lifecycle, with additional markets set to follow. HEIDELBERG has also expanded its service activities into other areas, such as e-mobility and pharmaceutical applications.



EXPANDING FOCUS

Since early 2026, HEIDELBERG has been bundeling its activities outside its core business within the HEIDELBERG Technology segment. This also brings the focus to the important growth market of security and defense, for which HEIDELBERG has established a separate company, HD Advanced Technologies GmbH.

Security and defense

The security and defense growth market

One of HEIDELBERG's strengths lies in its ability to quickly leverage its expertise, existing industrial infrastructure, qualified personnel and manufacturing capabilities as a scaling partner. A concrete example of this strength is the establishment of the joint venture ONBERG Autonomous Systems, a partnership between HD Advanced Technologies (HDAT) and Ondas Autonomous Systems, a leading American-Israeli provider of autonomous defense and security systems. HDAT will utilize HEIDELBERG's existing infrastructure, particularly at the Brandenburg an der Havel site. This site will be expanded into a leading center of excellence for drone defense and autonomous security systems. In this way, HEIDELBERG aims to make a significant contribution to the protection of critical infrastructure in Germany and among NATO partners.

With VINCORION Advanced Systems GmbH as an additional partner, HEIDELBERG has established a partnership aimed at the development, industrialization and construction of energy control and distribution systems. Furthermore, HEIDELBERG has designed, developed, produced prototypes and already presented an autonomous Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) and an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. UGVs and UAVs can be used both in the defense sector and for civilian purposes (dual use), for example in logistics or agriculture.





Charging infrastructure

Operations and charging management

In the field of charging infrastructure for e-mobility, HEIDELBERG is positioning itself as a system integrator even outside the printing market. The subsidiary Amperfiel has already taken over the operational management of charging infrastructure for Siemens Energy and SAP in Germany. For the software provider SAP, 1,720 existing charging points were migrated to Amperfiel's cloud backend. An expansion to approximately 3,700 charging points is planned. With its offerings in both alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) environments, Amperfiel addresses not only public and commercial projects for passenger cars but also the growing sector of electric trucks.



Industrial system solutions

Combining expertise

As an external technology partner, HEIDELBERG is increasingly launching industrial system solutions for its customers. In addition to its existing expertise in casting, assembly, manufacturing, electronics and consulting, the Company aims to offer more integrated services and create greater value through its in-house system expertise – for example, in the area of 3D printers.

Three questions for

Jürgen Otto



1. HEIDELBERG has been a printing press manufacturer for 175 years. Why are you specifically expanding your business into other industries?

Because we can. We have the technical capabilities and industrial power to enter new fields using our existing resources. Printing presses are among the most complex mechatronic systems. We are one of the world's leading machine builders and leverage our expertise in high-precision, heavy-duty specialty machine construction, as well as the corresponding electrical and electronic systems, as a scaling partner in attractive growth sectors such as the security and defense industries. We also have expertise in power distribution from our core business and from Amperfiel, which we can effectively apply as dual-use technology.

2. Why is HEIDELBERG the right partner for drone defense?

With its autonomous pressroom, HEIDELBERG is already demonstrating its expertise in the fields of electronics, networking, control systems, software and AI integration. Through our subsidiary HD Advanced Technologies GmbH, we are taking these core industrial competencies in the ONBERG joint venture to the next level. The geopolitical turning point in Europe is currently creating a demand that we cannot and do not want to ignore.

3. How do you ensure that your involvement in new technology fields does not distract from your core business – but rather strengthens it?

Automation, robotics, power electronics and software are also making our printing presses smarter and more autonomous. With an 80 percent "reuse" rate, there are real synergies with the core business. And our production capacities in Germany – foundry, manufacturing, assembly, electronics – together with our skilled workers, provide the industrial foundation for both business areas simultaneously.

01

**To our
investors**



- 12 Letter from the Management Board**
- 14 Strategic orientation**
- 16 HEIDELBERG on the Capital Markets**

Letter from the Management Board



Ladies and gentlemen,

The 2025/2026 financial year was once again shaped by a challenging global economic environment. Persistent geopolitical tensions, military conflicts, growing trade disputes and tariffs, and tariff-related uncertainties placed a considerable burden on global sales markets and supply chains. These issues were compounded by negative currency effects and declining industrial production in Germany.

HEIDELBERG held its own in this difficult environment and maintained stable operational performance – even significantly increasing its pre-tax profit. Compared to the previous year, we were able to increase our sales and achieve our sales target, after taking into account the extremely negative currency effects. However, we were unable to achieve our goal of further improving our adjusted EBITDA margin. This was in part due to our deliberate early investment and expenses for new, promising activities outside of the core business (particularly in the security and defense sector), with which we aim to build a second strong pillar for HEIDELBERG. In parallel, the outbreak of war in the Middle East led to investment demand falling once again. Combined with persistently negative currency impacts and tariffs, as well as unfavorable effects arising from the product mix, we were unable to fully offset these burdens on our adjusted EBITDA. In absolute terms, i.e. including special effects, we were still able to improve our EBITDA and the EBITDA margin year-on-year. The progress we have made with optimizing our cost structures – e.g. with our staff costs – along with efficiency and structural measures and the tangible successes of our initiatives within our plan for the future made an important contribution to this improvement. A clear focus on productivity and profitability remains a key element of our strategy.


The more challenging external conditions have also shown us just how important and justified the strategic development of HEIDELBERG is, which we have been consistently pushing forward with intense focus. Alongside our leading position in the print media industry, we are broadening our portfolio on our path towards becoming a technology-oriented high tech company with diversified operations. Our future success will be built on three strategic pillars: Firstly, our consistently strong core business in the print and packaging sector that is resolutely geared toward profitability, automation and system integration. Secondly, an improved lifecycle business with software, services – including those for industries beyond our core printing business – and consumables. And thirdly, activities outside of the core business that we are establishing and expanding. These activities include, among other things, Amperfiel, which focuses on the area of e-mobility. In addition, we recently founded HD Advanced Technologies GmbH as an independent company, whose growth will be massively driven by global megatrends such as security, energy, automation, robotics and artificial intelligence. This business field will address, in particular, the significant increase in the structural demand for security-relevant applications, which will also arise as a result of regulatory requirements (KRITIS). HD Advanced Technologies GmbH will act as a central platform for growth fields outside of our core business and will allow us to transfer our expertise into new markets such as defense and critical infrastructure. These activities will open up promising potential for HEIDELBERG to create added value and could prospectively allow to be valued on capital markets beyond traditional mechanical engineering. Our joint venture ONBERG, which was founded in early 2026 together with Ondas Autonomous Systems Inc., occupies precisely this position.

In our core business, we have taken important steps on our path toward becoming a system integrator and had a strong presence at Interpack in May 2026 in Düsseldorf, where we showcased our end-to-end automated solutions for a range of packaging applications. We achieved a milestone in the automation and AI-based optimization of production planning and control in commercial printing – including hybrid processes – with our Prinect Touch Free workflow software and have thus clearly differentiated ourselves from the global competition. This software intelligently connects the different printing technologies (toner, inkjet, offset and flexographic) with prepress and postpress processes to create one complete system, with a focus always on the final printed product. We are also placing an even stronger focus on growth regions such as India and Vietnam.

The coming years will be perfectly suited for the further evolution of HEIDELBERG into a technology-oriented high tech company with broad-based expertise. We are one of the global leaders in complex, high-precision mechanical engineering. By consistently implementing our strategic initiatives, we are creating the prerequisites for sustainable, profitable growth in sales and earnings – both in our established markets and also in new, high-margin sectors in which we can selectively leverage our strengths along the megatrends of security, energy, automation and services.

We extend special thanks to our employees worldwide. Our success is based on their commitment, expertise and willingness to embrace change – especially in a challenging environment. We would also like to thank our customers and our shareholders for their trust and long-standing partnership.

Yours sincerely,



Jürgen Otto



Dr. David Schmedding

Strategic orientation

HEIDELBERG is more than printing – HEIDELBERG is high tech

HEIDELBERG is consistently evolving, from a market and technology leader in the global print media industry into a diversified high tech company. HEIDELBERG's growth is based on three strategic pillars:

- the global core business of print and packaging
- the lifecycle business with software, automation, services and consumables
- establishing and expanding new business fields beyond the core business

By leveraging our unique expertise and the breadth and depth of our technologies, we develop products and production systems that meet the highest industrial standards. In doing so, we are also aligning ourselves with the megatrends defined by the German government as key technologies within its Hightech Agenda Germany. This will enable us to deliver measurable added value to our customers over the entire lifecycle – with connected solutions, smart data models, sustainable technologies and global excellence in service provision. At the same time, we are opening up new growth potential for HEIDELBERG.

The core business of print and packaging

As a leading company in the print media industry, we are helping to shape the sector, above all through our solutions in software and connectivity, integration and automation. AI-supported solutions and our approach of integrating all production steps into an end-to-end system play a key role here.

Commercial and advertising printing

In commercial and advertising printing, we aim to defend our leading position by offering hybrid solutions that automatically integrate offset and digital printing within a single production process. Our AI-driven Prinect Touch Free workflow software and the HEIDELBERG customer portal clearly differentiate us from our competitors. The customer portal is increasingly becoming the backbone of HEIDELBERG's entire ecosystem, supporting both the automation of print production and the development of new data-driven business models. We are systematically enhancing our products and services in the area of digital printing and expanding our portfolio – most recently with the launch of the Jetfire 75 system for the B2 format.

The growth market of packaging

We are significantly expanding our range of products and services in the packaging sector, with a focus on folding boxes, labels and other high-growth applications.

As we do so, we want to grow in the packaging sector beyond its existing system boundaries. HEIDELBERG is moving from being a manufacturer of printing presses to being a provider of end-to-end systems for the packaging sector that integrate complete production lines. In the process, we take a holistic view of the packaging value chain – from upstream activities (material logistics) and production tasks through to downstream areas (intralogistics, fulfillment, packing/filling). By integrating our own presses and systems and with those of selected partners, we are able to offer end-to-end process chains from a single source. In this way, we provide our customers with holistic solutions that deliver greater added value, while at the same time strengthening HEIDELBERG's competitive edge through integrated end-to-end systems.

The lifecycle business

HEIDELBERG is resolutely pursuing the goal of significantly increasing the proportion of recurring revenue and thereby reducing its dependence on the transactional machine business in the long term. This aligns with the strategic goal of systematically moving the Company toward lifecycle and platform models that are based on services, software, automation, consumables, digital business models and long-term customer relationships. Thanks to its comprehensive range of products and services for the lifecycle business, HEIDELBERG is able to satisfy strong global demand in this area – in line with sector requirements and customer needs – and meet it efficiently with optimized logistics and a global service network.

Service provision

In the area of service provision and sales, we are making targeted investment in growth regions such as India, the United Arab Emirates and Vietnam. The aim is to strategically strengthen our local structures and establish and expand a range of products tailored to regional needs.

In addition, we are opening up our range of services to cover presses made by other manufacturers and neighboring industries. In this way, HEIDELBERG is positioning itself as a reliable lifecycle partner for our customers as we are able to cover their entire machine park, while unlocking additional sales potential and increasing customer loyalty at the same time. We have already been able to secure our first new customers in this area.

Consumables under the brand name Saphira

We are also continuously expanding our consumables business, both in terms of our range of products and services and the scope of our contracts. This will allow the Company to benefit from steady, predictable revenues. Today, HEIDELBERG is already the largest distributor of consumables in the print media industry.

New business fields

We are consolidating our activities outside of the printing sector in the HEIDELBERG Technology segment. At the beginning of 2026, we founded a dedicated company – HD Advanced Technologies GmbH – to manage these areas independently and separately from the core business. We plan to turn this segment into a second strong pillar for HEIDELBERG.

Building on its outstanding industrial, electronics and systems expertise, the Company is addressing key megatrends, such as security, energy, e-mobility and automation, and entering high-growth markets beyond the traditional print and packaging business. We aim to systematically target new industries – particularly those related to defense, energy, charging infrastructure and industrial system solutions – and develop scalable business models.

In the last financial year, we concluded our first agreements and collaborations with relevant industrial and technology partners. One example is ONBERG, our joint venture with the US-Israeli technology company Ondas in the area of autonomous defense and security systems. As part of this collaboration, we plan to industrialize and scale up state-of-the-art drone defense systems at our Brandenburg site.

Sustainability firmly integrated into the strategic agenda

HEIDELBERG defines sustainability as combining economic success with environmental and social responsibility. This is why we view sustainability as the basis for our strategic alignment. Sustainability aspects and how they impact our corporate culture, products, production processes, supply chain and our interactions with our partners are taken into account in the Group's environmental standards and Code of Conduct.

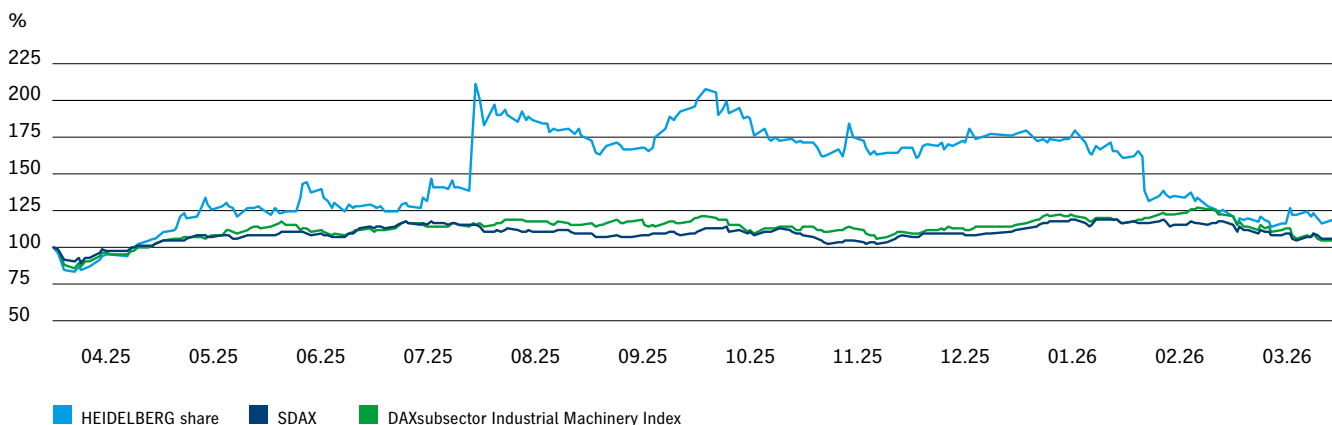
In HEIDELBERG's target markets, such as packaging printing, sustainability has a regulatory aspect and is also an important sales argument. Trends and requirements such as recyclability, the use of mono material/paper instead of plastic and the use of environmentally friendly and food-grade materials and coatings are becoming more and more important.

Further information on our sustainability initiatives can be found in the combined Group Sustainability Report 2025/2026, which is published in the Investors section of our website www.heidelberg.com under Publications > Reports and presentations.

HEIDELBERG on the Capital Markets

Performance of the HEIDELBERG share

Compared to the SDAX and DAXsubsector Industrial Machinery Index (Index: April 1, 2025 = 100 percent)



Capital market environment

The 2025/2026 financial year (April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026) was strongly influenced by the tariff policy pursued by the US government and the resulting uncertainties and impacts on the capital markets. Nevertheless, the capital markets have – following a sharp downturn after Donald Trump’s announcement of even stricter tariffs on “Liberation Day” on April 2 – performed positively overall despite the geopolitical and economic tensions in 2025. Alongside defense stocks, technology stocks related to artificial intelligence and cloud infrastructures were key drivers of capital market performance. From the end of February 2026, the conflict between the USA and Israel with Iran negatively affected the overall economy, particularly through its effects on energy prices and logistics. This led to falling share prices across global financial markets and impacted all major indices.

German indices

Overall, 2025 was a very strong year for German stocks. The DAX increased by around 23 percent and achieved several new all-time highs. However, these gains were largely driven by a small number of major companies with global business. The SDAX recorded a similarly strong performance but benefited from a broader market rally as small-cap and mid-cap stocks also recovered following poor performance in previous years. The DAXsubsector Industrial Machinery posted gains at the beginning of the year but underperformed both the DAX and

SDAX over the full year. Higher cyclicality, weaker investment dynamics and headwinds from China had a negative effect. By the end of the first quarter of 2026, the DAX had fallen by around 7 percent – primarily due to the Iran conflict, sharply rising energy prices and growing concerns over inflation. The SDAX underperformed the benchmark index as small-cap and mid-cap stocks were impacted by heightened risk aversion and economic concerns. The DAXsubsector Industrial Machinery also underperformed as cyclical capital goods stocks faced additional pressure from rising input costs and subdued order expectations.

The HEIDELBERG share

The HEIDELBERG share started the 2025/2026 financial year at a price of € 1.11 and rose significantly during the first half of the year following the publication of the earnings figures for the 2024/2025 financial year and the announcement of a strategic partnership with the defense specialist VINCORION on July 29, 2025, before it fell again noticeably in the ensuing weeks and months. Over the remainder of the financial year, the HEIDELBERG share mainly followed the trends on the German indices, except for a significant fall following the publication of the results for the third quarter of 2025/2026. On March 31, 2026, the HEIDELBERG share closed at € 1.36 and was thus around 23 percent higher than at the start of the financial year.

Capital market communication: In constant dialog with investors, analysts and private shareholders

The aim of our investor and creditor relations activities is to present the Company's financial performance and prospects transparently on the capital markets in order to achieve an appropriate valuation for the HEIDELBERG share. We remain in constant dialog with investors, analysts and other capital market participants at numerous international capital market conferences and (virtual) road shows. The Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG share is covered by several financial analysts. We are currently in contact with six analysts. As of March 31, 2026 the average target price was € 2.11.

The analysts'/investors' conferences on the financial year and quarterly figures were held virtually in the form of Web conferences. A Capital Markets Day was held in June 2025. Analysts and institutional and private investors had the opportunity to find out first hand about the latest developments at the Company and receive information on the HEIDELBERG strategy. Over the past year, the Investor Relations (IR) team also took part in numerous conferences and road shows. The Company held events with management for both institutional investors and private investors, which were organized via investor associations. The IR team is also available for investor inquiries by telephone on +49-6222-82 67121 and offers an online contact form for submitting questions about the Company and the share. Our IR website contains extensive information on the share, recordings of telephone conferences, up-to-date presentations and Company news and publication dates.

Annual General Meeting 2025 approves all proposed resolutions

The Annual General Meeting for the 2024/2025 financial year was held on July 24, 2025 as a virtual event. During the meeting, the Management Board explained the Company's strategy and the balance sheet figures for the past financial year (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025). Around 28 percent of HEIDELBERG's share capital was represented in the votes taken on the agenda items. The Company's shareholders voted on seven of the eight agenda items, including the reelection of Dr. Martin Sonnenschein and the first-time election of Uta Anders and Ola Elmqvist as shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board. In the vote to elect the Supervisory Board members, a clear majority of those entitled to vote accepted the candidates proposed.

Shareholder structure: Free float at around 84 percent

Pursuant to the voting rights notifications received by the Company, the proportion of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen shares in free float on March 31, 2026 – in accordance with the Deutsche Börse definition – was around 84 percent of the share capital of 304,479,253 shares. The voting right notifications received by the Company are published in the Investor Relations section of our website.

Key performance indicators for the HEIDELBERG share

Figures in € ISIN: DE 0007314007	2024/2025	2025/2026
Basic earnings per share ¹⁾	0.02	0.05
High	1.39	2.81
Low	0.85	0.86
Share price at the beginning of the financial year ²⁾	1.05	1.13
Share price at the end of the financial year ³⁾	1.11	1.34
Market capitalization – financial year-end in € millions	338	408
Outstanding shares in thousands (reporting date)	304,479	304,479

1) Determined based on the weighted number of outstanding shares

2) Xetra opening price, source: Bloomberg

3) Xetra closing price, source: Bloomberg

02

Combined Management Report



20	Basic Information on the Group
20	Business model of the Group
20	Company profile
20	Sites and production
21	Markets and customers
23	Management and control
24	Organization and segment structure
25	Key performance indicators
25	Partnerships
27	Research and development
30	Economic Report
30	Macroeconomic and industry-specific conditions
31	Business development and results of operations
34	Net assets
35	Financial position
36	Segment report
37	Report on the regions
38	Information on Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft
41	Employees
42	Sustainability
43	Risks and Opportunities
43	Risk management
47	Risk and opportunity report
55	Outlook
55	Expected conditions
55	Future Prospects
57	Legal Disclosures
57	Takeover disclosures in accordance with Section 289a and 315a of the German Commercial Code and explanatory notes
59	Non-financial report
59	Disclosures on treasury shares
59	Corporate Governance Declaration

Combined Management Report*

Basic Information on the Group

Business model of the Group

Company profile

The HEIDELBERG Group (HEIDELBERG) is a technology company with a worldwide leading position in the printing industry that is also increasingly focusing on other high-tech sectors. For more than 175 years, we have stood for quality and sustainability as a highly innovative and reliable partner. Our comprehensive industrial and systems expertise in the areas of high-precision plants, integrated control systems, software, power electronics, automation technology and robotics combined with our global sales and service network enable us to tap into new markets in the fields of security, energy, charging infrastructure and industrial system solutions – supported by our scaling expertise and strong medium- to long-term growth potential.

In our core business, we focus on customer requirements in our target markets of packaging and label printing, as well as in commercial and advertising printing. With the aspirations of a system integrator, we want to shape future trends in the printing and packaging industry using state-of-the-art technology. Our emphasis is on increasing the productivity and efficiency of the entire value chain by digitalizing and automating key process steps, particularly using solutions in the areas of robotics and software-based workflow management, as well as in the lifecycle business with services and consumables. HEIDELBERG is the leading supplier in sheetfed offset printing – a technology used in the production of high-quality, high-volume print products – and has the largest market share in this sector. It also offers its customers additional integrated solutions for flexible, hybrid, computer-controlled print production processes in the form of digital printing systems based on toner and inkjet technologies. Furthermore, the Company has expanded its position in recent years in flexographic printing for the industrial packaging market and in the digital printing of labels. HEIDELBERG has its own production facilities, primarily in Europe and China. At the last count, a total of around 9,000 employees were working

with our sales partners at about 250 production sites in 170 countries to reliably meet the requirements of our customers.

Carrying out our business activities responsibly and sustainably is a central principle of our strategy (also see the “Strategic orientation” section of this Annual Report for further information).

Sites and production

- Global sales and service network
- Production network with sites in Germany and China

With foreign sales of around 89 percent, a global sales and service organization is crucial for HEIDELBERG. The Company is present worldwide and provides customers with high machine availability and a ready supply of consumables and spare parts via its broad service coverage. HEIDELBERG’s comprehensive service expertise now extends beyond the graphic arts industry. Our technological capabilities – from automation and sensor technology through to data analytics – enable us to tap into new industries such as charging infrastructure, security and energy technology, and high-precision plant and component engineering. The Company’s production sites are primarily located in Germany and China.

Global sales and service network

The global availability and reliably speedy provision of HEIDELBERG’s services is an important unique selling point and is essential for a successful and long-lasting customer relationship. Maintaining the productivity of our customers is essential for their economic success, which in turn means that the quick availability of spare parts is important. Our aim is to process incoming orders immediately and ship the goods within 24 hours all over the world. It is also important that our services are digitalized. The basis for these digital services is the HEIDELBERG Cloud, which provides all of our customers with access to an extensive pool of data. Our cloud-based applications help customers to effectively plan and control maintenance tasks and optimize the use of their machines.

* The cross-references to the Company’s website contained in the Combined Management Report that are not required by law and the information to which the cross-references refer were not part of the audit conducted by the auditor KPMG

Production network with sites in Germany and China

The HEIDELBERG production network is globally aligned and structured according to component family and product. It provides the framework for efficient, high-quality and market-oriented production across several sites. Final assembly of sheetfed offset presses is carried out at two sites.

In Wiesloch-Walldorf, Germany, the Company produces a wide variety of highly automated machines in almost all format classes specially configured to the customer's requirements. The digital units for the Gallus products and the computer-to-plate systems for prepress products are also assembled there. Electronics production in Wiesloch-Walldorf focuses on the production of power electronics and the assembly of control cabinets for offset, label and inline flexographic printing presses. This site also builds charging systems for the subsidiary Amperfiel, which is active in the area of e-mobility, and electronic assemblies for other partners in various industrial sectors.

The Qingpu/Shanghai site produces high-quality offset presses for the global market. In addition, HEIDELBERG operates a parts manufacturing plant in Tianjin, China, as a production joint venture in cooperation with Masterwork Group Co. Ltd.

Similar to Wiesloch-Walldorf, the Brandenburg site has specialist production expertise for complex, mechanical components and systems, and supplements the production network for internal and external customers.

In Weiden (Upper Palatinate region of Germany), we develop and assemble innovative inline flexographic printing presses and die-cutters with the HEIDELBERG Boardmaster. These systems enable the mass production of cardboard packaging for numerous applications, including cosmetics, beverages, pharmaceuticals and food.

Langgöns is the main production site for narrow web label printing systems.

At the Ludwigsburg site, we build machines and robotics for print processing (postpress) in the commercial sector.

The foundry in Amstetten supplies finished castings and large parts, including machining, for the Group's production sites and also supplies external industrial customers.

Markets and customers

- Slight growth in the global market for print products
- Expansion of packaging printing, with a focus on folding cartons and labels
- Growth beyond the previous system boundaries of “packaging printing”: HEIDELBERG is moving from being simply a manufacturer of printing presses to being a provider of end-to-end systems for the packaging sector that integrate complete production lines.

According to a market study carried out by Smithers, the value of the global print volume produced in 2025 was \$ 870.9 billion (equivalent to € 805 billion). HEIDELBERG addresses more than half of this defined market with its products. This market is expected to grow by almost 1.3 percent per year up to 2030, driven by growth in the packaging and label printing sector.

Ongoing structural change in the printing industry

The global market for print products has been undergoing a period of profound change for two decades, characterized in particular by the increasing digitalization of society. As a result, commercial and advertising printing and especially the publishing printing sector have been in decline for years, especially in industrialized countries. In particular, categories such as newspaper, magazine and catalog printing have become much less important, while the print volume in the business printing sector has also decreased. According to Smithers, commercial and advertising printing and the publishing printing sector still account, however, for 38 percent of the global printing volume and thus remain relevant. On the other hand, there has been strong growth in the packaging and label printing industry. According to Smithers, the Packaging and Labels segment** increased its share of the overall market from 59 percent in 2020 to 62 percent in 2025. Further growth is expected in this segment over the coming years.

In terms of print technologies, sheetfed offset printing and digital printing are still the most widely used printing processes for graphical applications and together accounted for 61 percent of the market by value in 2025. Flexographic printing is the most important printing process in the label and packaging sector and accounted for around 43 percent of this market in 2025.

** Smithers defines this sector much more broadly than HEIDELBERG and includes the following in the packaging category: corrugated cardboard boxes, trays and pallet sleeves, folding boxes, liquid packaging boards and sleeves, flexible packaging, rigid plastics, metal cans and boxes. And the following in the labels category: wet glue, self-adhesive (pressure-sensitive), in-mold and wrap-around labels, labels with shrink and stretch sleeves. This category also includes multi-part logistics and tracking labels, as well as some permanent information labels used in the automotive and mechanical engineering industries

Packaging market

The packaging and label market is the fastest-growing sector in the printing market and accounts for around 62 percent of the global print volume. The reasons for this include covering the basic needs of a growing global population and rising incomes combined with the demand for additional packaged goods. Demand is particularly high in emerging and developing countries, where economic development and urbanization have led to greater consumption of packaging. However, the packaging solutions required by low-income regions differ from those in industrialized countries. In developing regions, the main focus is placed on affordable, durable packaging that help meet the basic needs of people, while the focus for packaging solutions in industrialized countries lies more on luxury and sustainability.

HEIDELBERG addresses the market for packaging printing with both its highly automated sheetfed offset presses in the Speedmaster series and also its Boardmaster flexographic printing system, which satisfies the main requirements and issues faced by customers in the packaging market: cost pressure, productivity, lack of skilled workers, exclusivity and sustainability.

HEIDELBERG now generates more than 50 percent of its Group sales in the packaging sector.

The Company aims to grow in the packaging sector beyond its existing system boundary of printing and plans to offer automated end-to-end process chains from a single source as a system integrator that controls its own machines and also those of its partners. To this end, HEIDELBERG intends to expand across the entire value chain for the packaging sector from upstream activities (material logistics) and production/conversion tasks through to downstream areas (intralogistics, fulfillment, packing/filling), which may involve acquisitions or entering into strategic partnerships.

Label market

Although the label market is still relatively small, it is one of the growth areas in the printing industry. Alongside sheetfed offset printing, flexographic printing and digital printing processes are used in this sector.

According to Smithers, there is still potential for growth in the digital label printing sector. HEIDELBERG addresses demand for digital printing with its Labelfire and Gallus One, Five and Alpha systems. In the Labelfire system, digital technology is supplemented with conventional printing and finishing processes, which means that finished labels can be produced from a single file using just one printing press. To supplement the

Gallus One, HEIDELBERG launched the Gallus Five and Gallus Alpha in 2025 to satisfy additional market requirements, and sales of ink for these systems should increase the proportion of recurring revenue. These fully digital label printing machines are highly automated and cloud-connected systems that use UV inkjet printing technology.

Commercial and advertising printing market

The market for print products such as flyers, brochures, business cards, postcards, advertising banners, annual reports and calendars is referred to as the commercial and advertising printing market. It remains an important segment and accounted for about 28 percent of the global print volume in 2025.

Alongside offset printing presses, HEIDELBERG also offers digital printing presses such as the Versafire and Jetfire and combined – so-called hybrid – solutions for print shops in this market. Our Prinect production software can be used to operate both sheetfed offset and digital printing presses. Print shops providing commercial printing services will need these kinds of automated and flexible production systems in order to remain competitive in future in a changing market. Our high performance, digitally connected printing presses work according to the “Push-to-Stop” philosophy, meaning that the printing process is fully automatic and only stops when the operator presses a button. For the postpress processing of printed sheets, we already offer automated solutions and robots for the packing process (“end-to-end”). We plan to further expand this area so that we can offer our customers a solution to the problem of a growing shortage of skilled workers.

E-mobility

E-mobility remains a strong growth market in which HEIDELBERG participates via its subsidiary Amperfied. After relatively subdued growth in 2024, the market picked up noticeably again in 2025.

Germany is proving to be an important country in the area of e-mobility. Around 545,000 purely battery-powered electric vehicles (BEV) were registered in 2025 alone. This represented an increase of around 43 percent compared to the previous year (2024: 380,000 BEVs). Around 311,000 plug-in hybrids were also registered in 2025. There was also a noticeable rise in the number of charging points. As of February 2026, there were around 146,000 standard public charging points and about 50,000 fast public charging points in Germany, whereby the main area of growth was in the fast-charging sector (+34 percent compared to February 2025).

Amperfiel has also become a full service provider in response to these trends on the market. It is not only providing hardware but also increasingly focusing on services associated with charging infrastructure. Its range of services includes operational management, billing and service solutions, as well as offering customers an option to finance hardware. This lowers the barriers to investment for customers.

In addition, its modular fast-charging system means it can offer high charging capacities not only to public sector clients but also for corporate fleets. A full service approach and financing solutions likewise play a key role in this area.

Security and defense

Building on decades of industrial and systems expertise and its existing industrial infrastructure and skilled workforce, HEIDELBERG aims to selectively enter markets in the security and defense sectors. Since the war between Russia and Ukraine started in 2022, demand and revenues in the security and defense/armaments sectors have risen sharply. This sector has experienced significant growth, especially in Europe. In Germany, for example, the government plans to gradually increase its defense spending to 3.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2029.

HEIDELBERG will especially focus on critical infrastructure (KRITIS) within the civilian sector. It also plans to engage in projects in the security and defense sector as a Tier-2 supplier to help enhance defense capabilities.

By bundling these activities within the company HD Advanced Technologies in early 2026, HEIDELBERG has created the organizational and regulatory prerequisites for participating in these highly regulated markets and for exploiting growth opportunities. The first agreements regarding collaborations were signed in the reporting year. Further information can be found in the “Partnerships” section.

Management and control

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is a stock corporation under German law with a dual management structure consisting of the Management Board and Supervisory Board. In the 2025/2026 financial year, the Management Board had two members: Jürgen Otto (Chief Executive Officer and Labor Director) and Dr. David Schmedding (Chief Technology and Sales Officer). Jürgen Otto also served as the interim Chief Financial Officer.

The Business Allocation Plan below illustrates how the functional responsibilities are allocated within the Management Board as of March 31, 2026.

The Supervisory Board consists of 12 members. According to the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz – AktG), its most important tasks include appointing and dismissing members of the Management Board, supervising and advising the Management Board, approving the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements and approving or advising on important corporate decisions and planning. Further information on the cooperation between the Management Board and Supervisory Board and on corporate governance at HEIDELBERG can be found in the Annual Report in the Report of the Supervisory Board and the “Corporate Governance Declaration” section.

Business Allocation Plan as of March 31, 2026

Dr. David Schmedding Chief Technology and Sales Officer	Jürgen Otto Chief Executive Officer and Labor Director	Jürgen Otto (interim) Chief Financial Officer
Markets		
Global Sales and Service Organization		
Functional Responsibilities		
Product Management	Corporate Strategy	Controlling
Research & Development	Manufacturing and Assembly	Finance Transformation
Product Safety	Human Resources	Finance/Treasury
Marketing	Procurement	Investor Relations
Communications	Information Technology	Mergers & Acquisitions
Sales	Information Security	Accounting
Service	Site Management and Health & Safety	Legal, IP, Compliance and Privacy
Risk Management and Internal Control System (interim)	Environmental and Energy Management	Taxes
	Quality Management	Insurance
	Internal Audit	
Segments		
Print & Packaging Solutions (Sheetfed, Postpress Commercial, Postpress Packaging, Wide Web)	HEIDELBERG Technology (Amperfied, Industry)	
Digital Solutions & Lifecycle (Digital Print, Prinect, Narrow Web, Service & Parts, Consumables)		

Organization and segment structure

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is the parent company of the HEIDELBERG Group. While it has central management responsibilities for the entire Group, it is also involved in the operating business itself.

In line with the operating activities, the management model including reporting to the Management Board and the segment structure of the HEIDELBERG Group were divided into the following segments in the 2025/2026 financial year: Print & Packaging Equipment, Digital Solutions & Lifecycle and HEIDELBERG Technology. In the 2025/2026 financial year, these segments were also the reportable segments pursuant to IFRS.

The Print & Packaging Equipment segment includes offset, flexographic and postpress solutions for the packaging and commercial printing sectors. The Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment covers products and activities dealing with software, services, consumables and digital printing. The HEIDELBERG Technology segment mainly comprises activities outside of the core business. These include e-mobility (Amperfied) and industry solutions (production and technology solutions for third-party companies), as well as HD Advanced Technologies GmbH with its future subsidiaries and investments.

Management system

In its management of the HEIDELBERG Group, the Management Board primarily bases its decisions on key financial figures. These key performance indicators are the main basis for the overall assessment of all matters and developments that are to be considered within the Group.

The most important performance indicators relevant to management

Our planning and management are based primarily on the Group's sales and earnings performance. When assessing the financial performance of the operating business, sales revenues and the adjusted operating earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization in relation to sales revenues (adjusted EBITDA margin) are the most important performance indicators relevant to management. HEIDELBERG reports the EBITDA margin adjusted for special items as a performance indicator in order to improve transparency with respect to the Company's operating performance. The adjustments include, for example, individual material issues related to changes in legal regulations, such as significant changes to IFRS accounting standards, extraordinary impairments, results from legal disputes and from acquisitions and divestments (M&A), external events (e.g. geopolitical conflicts or comparable extraordinary situations) and restructuring measures.

More detailed information on the development of these financial performance indicators can be found in the individual sections of the "Economic Report" and in the "Future Prospects" section.

Other financial and non-financial performance indicators

Other most important key performance indicators used to measure the financial performance of the operating business are, in particular, operating earnings before interest and taxes in relation to sales revenues (EBIT margin), net working capital in relation to sales revenues and free cash flow. The free cash flow includes the cash inflow from operating activities (operating cash flow) and the cash outflow from investing activities. The Management Board also tracks non-financial performance indicators. These include, in particular, key performance indicators on quality assurance and performance indicators from the environment, social and governance (ESG) area.

Partnerships

- Partnerships and collaborations expedite the expansion of new business fields
- Partners in the area of digital printing: Canon and Ricoh
- Collaborations in the field of postpress processing expanded
- New partnerships accelerate entry into the security and defense industry

HEIDELBERG believes that collaborations and partnerships are a useful way of amplifying its own innovative strength by combining it with that of its partners. At the same time, integrating mutual expertise ensures optimized resource management on both sides. Alongside sales partnerships, these projects especially focus on supplementing our product portfolio so that we can cover our customer's entire value chain or tap into new markets.

Partners in the area of digital printing: Canon and Ricoh

HEIDELBERG has been collaborating with the company Canon Production Printing Holding B.V. (Venlo, the Netherlands) in the area of sheetfed inkjet printing since May 2024. The agreement with Canon means that their associated range of products in the area of industrial inkjet digital printing closes the gap for HEIDELBERG between the toner-based Versafire for very small print runs and its highly productive offset presses for large print runs. HEIDELBERG can thus offer its customers a complete ecosystem for hybrid and AI-controlled print production processes.

In the growth sector of digital printing, the Jetfire 50 (B3 format) is being rolled out and installed worldwide. We are now building on these foundations: In January 2026, we presented the Jetfire 75 – the digital core of our hybrid strategy. The Jetfire 75 addresses areas experiencing structural growth such as small print runs, print-on-demand, personalization and hybrid production jobs in the larger B2 format.

In collaboration with our partner Ricoh, we have now been offering toner-based digital printing solutions for the cost-effective production of small print runs in the commercial printing market for 15 years. The globally installed base comprises on average 1,500 presses. Customers benefit from the seamless integration of the machines into our Prinect software ecosystem. To ensure our customers' success, HEIDELBERG is continuously enhancing the Prinect Digital Frontend and expanding the Prinect functionalities. In this way, the capabilities of the devices can be flexibly deployed for a growing range of printing applications while the systems can still be efficiently and completely integrated into the print shop workflow at the same time. This makes it possible to manage both digital and

offset printing systems within a common workflow. For all of its digital printing presses, HEIDELBERG benefits from steady, recurring revenues arising from the volume-based billing of these systems.

Collaboration with Masterwork on the postpress packaging market expanded

Following the first decade of successful collaboration, the partnership between HEIDELBERG and Masterwork (Tianjin) has now entered a new phase involving deeper cooperation and updated strategic objectives. This development was formalized with the signing of a new strategic partnership agreement in October 2025. While the collaboration had previously focused on a limited product portfolio, HEIDELBERG will now sell Masterwork's entire range of postpress packaging solutions worldwide. At the same time, the product range has been expanded to include, among other things, new solutions in the areas of robotics and digital technologies. This agreement strengthens HEIDELBERG's end-to-end product range in the area of packaging printing and underlines the long-term commitment of both companies. The Masterwork Group is also currently HEIDELBERG's largest single shareholder. HEIDELBERG operates a joint venture with Masterwork in Tianjin that produces individual parts and modules.

Acquisition of technology and trademark rights from our long-standing partner Polar Mohr

In the area of cutting and die-cutting systems, HEIDELBERG and Polar Mohr can look back on a long-standing partnership stretching back to the 1950s. In the reporting period, we reached an agreement with the shareholders of the Polar Group to acquire the company's technologies, intellectual property (IP), trademark rights and other assets. HEIDELBERG now holds the exclusive worldwide rights to distribute, service and sell the company's products in the postpress processing segment. This strengthens our direct access to other packaging markets, particularly in the area of label production. The product range includes components and systems that integrate and automate all processes from loading, jogging, cutting and die-cutting through to unloading and banding. Polar systematically and strategically rounds off HEIDELBERG's system integrator approach.

Collaboration with manroland sheetfed in the packaging sector for large-format sheetfed offset presses

HEIDELBERG has been collaborating with manroland sheetfed GmbH in the large-format packaging printing segment since June 2025. This has strengthened its position as a system integrator for the end-to-end production of folding boxes. The Cartonmaster CX 145 is based on the Roland Evolution 900 from manroland sheetfed and is fully integrated into HEIDELBERG's digital ecosystem, including its customer portal and service provision. manroland sheetfed announced comprehensive restructuring measures under protective shield proceedings as a result of insolvency in March 2026. HEIDELBERG continues to collaborate with manroland sheetfed and is analyzing developments and potential scenarios at the company.

New partnerships accelerate entry into the security and defense industry

In the reporting period, we secured a position in the security sector for the first time via a specific project, whereby we agreed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for a system partnership with VINCORION Advanced Systems GmbH. HEIDELBERG will enter the defense market via this partnership in which it will develop, industrialize and manufacture energy control and distribution systems for VINCORION. HEIDELBERG aims to establish itself as a reliable partner for high-quality products and gradually expand this role within the security industry.

We also entered into negotiations with Ondas Holdings Inc. (Nasdaq: ONDS) and its subsidiary Ondas Autonomous Systems Inc. (OAS) in December 2025 and announced the foundation of a joint venture between HD Advanced Technologies GmbH (HDAT), a wholly owned subsidiary of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG (HEIDELBERG), and OAS in March 2026. The aim is to jointly develop and produce drone defense systems to protect critical infrastructure in Europe.

The joint venture is called ONBERG Autonomous Systems (ONBERG). It will utilize HEIDELBERG's existing infrastructure, especially at the Brandenburg an der Havel site, which will be expanded to become a leading center of excellence for drone defense and autonomous security systems. The product range will meet the highest requirements with respect to national security, border protection and the protection of critical infrastructures, while addressing military, civilian and industrial applications. These products will be based on field-proven systems from ONDS, which will be gradually supplemented with additional autonomous technologies, as well as sensor and communication technologies.

Collaboration with universities, associations and research partners

To supplement our internal research projects, we also work with institutes and universities. This includes collaborations with the Technical University of Darmstadt, the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), the DHBW Mannheim, the University of Wuppertal and the Fraunhofer Society. These activities are rounded off by our work with, and memberships in, associations such as the VDMA, FVA, Fogra and on DIN/ISO committees.

Research and development

- HEIDELBERG’s development work in the core business focuses on system integration
- AI as an enabler: New functions and a modernized development model
- Expansion of the digital customer portal and integration of the Jetfire 50
- Innovations in machine technology for the core business
- HEIDELBERG is intensifying its development work in the industrial customer business and defense sector
- Milestones on the path towards becoming a system provider for e-mobility

In the 2025/2026 financial year, HEIDELBERG’s research and development activities consistently focused on its strategic orientation as a system integrator and provider of end-to-end solutions. The projects were designed with the aim of comprehensively networking the customer’s production environment both digitally and physically and automating them with the support of AI. Global packaging and label printing, in particular, is experiencing structural growth – driven by growing demand for packaged goods and sustainable solutions. HEIDELBERG is thus expanding its value chain in the packaging sector. The Company is looking beyond the pressroom and considering the entire ecosystem from the perspective of the end product. The aim is to optimize, digitalize and network production pathways in collaboration with partners.

Increasingly AI-driven software solutions will play a key role in integrating individual systems. Milestones included the market launch of the autonomous, AI-driven Prinect Touch Free workflow at pilot customers, as well as the announcement of the industrial digital printing system Jetfire 75 for the B2 format. HEIDELBERG is continuously enhancing its digital ecosystem for integrated end-to-end production. It is an important distinguishing feature that differentiates the Company from its competition and forms the basis for HEIDELBERG’s success.

AI as an enabler: New functions and a modernized development model

In the reporting year, HEIDELBERG successfully introduced a wide range of AI-based functions onto the market. They included a new service chatbot, smart online help systems and AI-driven reporting and analytics tools. At the same time, the Company fundamentally modernized its software development for printing presses. By introducing a fully integrated CI/CD process, it was able to accelerate the delivery of new functions for printing presses significantly. The average delivery time fell from nine to three months, while the effort required was cut by around 50 percent without affecting quality, which remained at a consistently high level.

Expansion of the digital customer portal and integration of the Jetfire 50

In the financial year, HEIDELBERG added new functions and applications to its digital customer portal. The new DataCapture app allows users to systematically record production data from manual process steps for the first time and integrate it into the overall context of the production chain. In addition, the Jetfire 50 was fully integrated into the customer portal, creating a consistent and unified user experience. As a result, the digital customer portal is increasingly becoming the backbone of HEIDELBERG’s entire ecosystem, supporting both the automation of print production and the development of new data-driven business models.

Innovations in machine technology for the core business

HEIDELBERG made important progress with its sheetfed offset printing technologies. It introduced a largely automated and interruption-free coating supply system with the new CoatingCenter. Following several major product launches in the previous year, HEIDELBERG focused on the early stages of new development projects, accompanied by successful installations of the Contiweb CBN systems and the presentation of the FoilStar Generation 4 at the new “Home of Print” center. In the postpress processing sector, the Company continued its development of the coexistent robotics system StackStar C and it is now ready for series production.

For the roller-fed flexographic printing press Boardmaster, HEIDELBERG intensified its development work in the area of sustainable packaging production even further and helped to push forward the global trend toward the paperization of packaging. For example, it successfully tested several barrier coatings, including water-repellent and oxygen-barrier solutions that make it possible to use paper-based packaging in new fields of application, during the reporting year. In parallel, the Company systematically expanded its internal expertise in the areas of chemical formulations, coating technology and process integration. This helped to raise awareness on the market for HEIDELBERG's expertise in the area of barrier coatings. Boardmaster is thus becoming a key technology for flexible, paper-based high-volume applications.

In the label printing sector, HEIDELBERG presented the new Gallus Five – a digital, hybrid press capable of speeds up to 100 m/min – at Labelexpo 2025, and subsequently installed the system for its first pilot customers. Its performance capability and modular system-to-compose architecture make it a highly flexible printing press. At the same time, the Company developed a new entry-level solution called the Gallus Alpha and made further progress in integrating the Gallus systems into HEIDELBERG's digital ecosystem.

HEIDELBERG is intensifying its development work in the industrial customer business and defense sector

The development activities for industrial customer business – especially in the defense sector – developed particularly dynamically during the 2025/2026 financial year. HEIDELBERG is now working on a wide range of complex applications in the fields of control technology, sensor technology and mobile systems. Its projects include contracts to supply energy to the military, as well as system solutions that combine both development and production processes. The Company placed a particular focus on the development of an electrically powered, remote-controlled unmanned ground vehicle with a payload of more than two metric tons that can be used as an integration platform in both the defense sector and civilian logistics. Furthermore, the Company is developing a scalable and cost-efficient functional carrier for use as an interceptor drone and establishing robust supply chains. The development activities also support the establishment of the joint venture with ONDAS.

Milestones on path towards becoming a system provider for e-mobility

In the area of e-mobility, HEIDELBERG made significant progress at Amperfied in the development of a high-performance DC fast-charging system for passenger cars and trucks. It can manage loads dynamically across up to 12 charging points per system. HEIDELBERG aims to establish Amperfied as one of the leading system providers for charging solutions for companies and public sectors in Europe in the medium term. Its main focus will be placed on operational management, including the provision of services for large-scale charging parks and fleet infrastructures. HEIDELBERG is incorporating its comprehensive experience in the 24/7 operation of capital goods into the new range of products and services, which means it will be able to offer customers availability-based contracts.

European development network with unique industry expertise

The IVZ – our innovation and testing center – lies at the heart of our development network, which also covers other production sites in Kiel, Ludwigsburg, Weiden and St. Gallen (Switzerland) as well as the Chinese production site in Qingpu. Our developers work across the entire network in the areas of printing technology (including prepress and postpress processing), control systems, drive systems and software (including user interfaces and consumables). They not only have expertise in traditional mechanical engineering but also in the areas of digitalization and image processing, electronics and software development, and process engineering and chemistry.

Research and development in figures

Around 8.3 percent of our workforce is currently employed in the area of research and development. We invested around 4.5 percent of our sales revenues in research and development in the reporting year. In the 2025/2026 financial year, HEIDELBERG registered 37 (previous year: 45) new patents. This means that HEIDELBERG's innovations and unique selling points are now protected by 2,190 active patents and patent applications worldwide.

Five-year overview: Research and development

	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
R&D costs in € millions	98	96	104	108	104
thereof depreciation of capitalized development costs	7	8	8	7	7
Capitalization of development costs	9	21	17	10	15
Capitalization ratio in percent	9.3	19.6	15.3	9.6	14.1
R&D costs in percent of sales	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.5
R&D employees	726	731	781	767	752
Patent applications	40	48	60	45	37

Economic Report

Macroeconomic and industry-specific conditions

In the 2025 calendar year, the global economy proved relatively resilient and grew by 2.9 percent despite the negative impact of US tariff policy and the high level of uncertainty as a result. The advanced economies only grew moderately by 1.9 percent, while emerging and developing countries, especially those in Asia, recorded strong growth of 4.4 percent.

Real gross domestic product for the US economy grew by 2.2 percent, which was the lowest growth rate since 2021. The longest government shutdown in US history had a noticeable impact in the fourth quarter. However, the other major industrialized countries also experienced weak growth. The euro zone grew by just 1.5 percent and was significantly impacted by the weak development of the German economy. The Japanese economy also experienced only moderate growth of 1.2 percent. The depreciation of the yen had a generally positive effect on exports.

China once again proved to be a major pillar of the global economy with growth of 5 percent. Despite the tariff dispute with the United States, exports remained the cornerstone of the Chinese economy as weak domestic investment and the ongoing real estate crisis continued to hold back stronger economic growth.

India was yet again the fastest growing G20 economy with growth of 7.4 percent, but the Latin American economy as a whole also experienced solid growth of 2.3 percent, matching the growth rates in the previous two years. The Brazilian economy grew by 2.6 percent, while Mexico grew by only 0.8 percent.

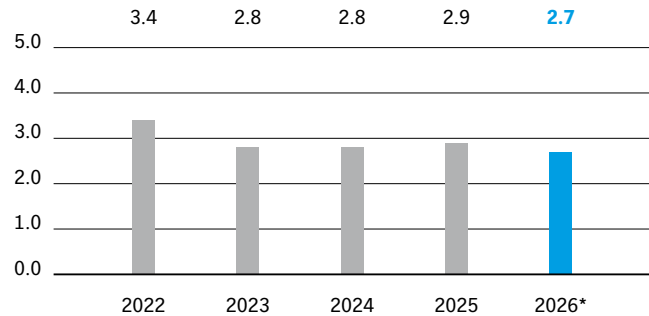
Political uncertainties, trade and tariff disputes, armed conflicts and intense competition – particularly from China – posed major challenges for companies in the mechanical engineering industry. According to preliminary calculations by the Federal Statistical Office, production in the German mechanical engineering and plant construction sector fell by 2.2 percent in real terms in 2025 compared to the previous year. Sales at German mechanical engineering companies fell by around 2 percent on the previous year in real terms, while according to

preliminary figures from the VDMA incoming orders stagnated at the previous year's level when adjusted for inflation. In the paper and printing technology industries (Germany), sales of printing presses rose by 8.1 percent in real terms, while orders fell by 10.6 percent.

Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence 2025; VDMA 2025

Change in global GDP

Figures in percent



* Forecast

Source: S&P Global; calendar year; as of March 2026

Development of EUR/USD

March 2016 to March 2026



Source: S&P Global (March 2026)

Development of EUR/JPY

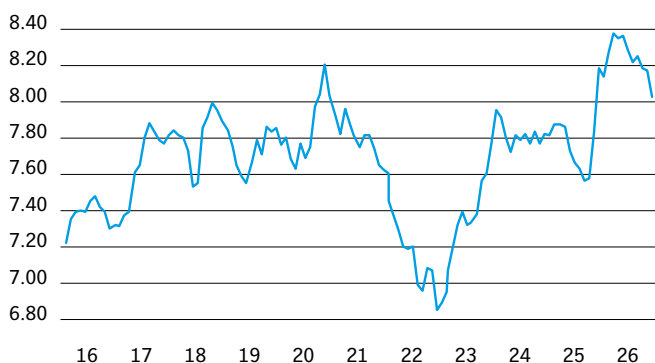
March 2016 to March 2026



Source: S&P Global (March 2026)

Development of EUR/CNY

March 2016 to March 2026



Source: S&P Global (March 2026)

Business development and results of operations

- Incoming orders* as expected below previous year's figure
- Sales slightly under forecast but above previous year's figure
- Adjusted EBITDA margin significantly below forecast and previous year's figure

Overall assessment of business development

The 2025/2026 financial year was marked by difficult economic and geopolitical conditions, which were influenced in particular by the unpredictable tariff policy being pursued by the United States as well as by ongoing and newly emerging conflicts and wars. Toward the end of the financial year, the

* All of the disclosures on incoming orders and the order backlog in this report are not covered by the audit conducted by the auditor KPMG

military conflict in the Middle East had an especially big impact, causing supply shortages, order delays and rising energy prices. In this challenging environment, HEIDELBERG recorded an adjusted EBITDA margin of 6.6 percent in the 2025/2026 financial year and thus failed to achieve its forecast of an improved adjusted EBITDA margin of up to 8 percent compared to the previous year (7.1 percent). When the Company published its interim statement for the third quarter of 2025/2026 in early February 2026, it had still assumed, in view of significant currency effects, persistently weak macroeconomic conditions and uncertain trade policies, that the adjusted EBITDA margin would remain at the lower end of the forecasted increase. In the fourth quarter of the financial year, following the outbreak of the war in the Middle East, investment demand fell abruptly once again and the situation was compounded by persistently stable and continuous negative currency impacts. A weaker product mix year-on-year, as well as early investment and expenses for new, promising activities outside of the core business (especially in the security and defense sector), led to a shortfall in operating earnings, the magnitude of which increased significantly, particularly in March 2026.

Sales stood at € 2,293 million in the 2025/2026 financial year (previous year: € 2,280 million). Although the sales forecast of €2,350 million was not met, sales, after adjusting for currency effects, are in line with expectations. The Company had based its sales forecast of € 2,350 million on unchanged exchange rates compared with the 2024/2025 financial year. Taking into account the negative currency effects of around € 69 million sales adjusted for currency effects stood at around € 2,362 million.

Although the forecasts for sales (nominal) and adjusted EBITDA margin were not achieved, the Company believes that the 2025/2026 financial year was satisfactory overall. HEIDELBERG was able to achieve some important strategic milestones with the planned improvement in key operational cost indicators, progress in establishing new business fields and an improved net result before and after taxes.

Incoming orders* as expected below previous year's figure

Incoming orders in the 2025/2026 financial year stood at € 2,246 million and were as expected below the figure for the previous year (€ 2,433 million) in which the sector trade fair drupa was held in May/June 2024 and led to an increase in incoming orders. In the reporting year currency effects of around € 71 million also had a negative impact on incoming orders. Adjusted for these currency effects, incoming orders totaled around € 2,317 million. The fourth quarter of 2025/2026 was the strongest quarter of the reporting year with incoming orders of € 619 million, which was also higher year-on-year.

Consequently, the order backlog* decreased compared to the reporting date in the previous year and stood at around € 639 million (previous year: € 722 million) as of March 31, 2026.

Sales at the same level as in the previous year

In the reporting year, sales of € 2,293 million were at the same level as in the previous year (previous year: € 2,280 million) and included negative currency effects of around € 69 million. Sales increased in the EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and Americas regions and decreased in the Asia-Pacific region.

Nearly 52 percent of Group sales were generated in the Print & Packaging Equipment segment, almost 46 percent in the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment and almost 3 percent in the HEIDELBERG Technology segment.

The Group's total operating performance of € 2,283 million, which includes net sales, changes in inventories and own work capitalized, was slightly lower than in the previous year (€ 2,320 million).

Adjusted EBITDA margin below the previous year's figure

The adjusted EBITDA margin in the 2025/2026 financial year was 6.6 percent and thus considerably lower than both the previous year's figure (7.1 percent) and the defined target range.

This was due to early investment and expenses for new, promising activities outside of the core business (especially in the security and defense sector). The outbreak of the war in the Middle East also led to a further sharp decline in investment demand, combined with supply bottlenecks, order delays, rising energy prices, tariffs and persistently adverse currency effects, which negatively impacted EBITDA by € 20 million, as well as a weaker product mix compared to the previous year.

In the previous year, total provisions of around € 25 million were formed for agreed measures to structurally reduce staff costs. These were reported under staff costs. An adjustment was made to adjusted EBITDA for this special item. In the 2025/2026 financial year, there were adjustments made for special items in connection with a legal dispute in the USA totaling € 6 million.

The EBITDA for the Group adjusted for special items was € 151 million in the 2025/2026 financial year and was thus lower than the previous year's figure (€ 162 million).

Before adjusting for special items, the EBITDA margin was 6.3 percent (previous year: 6.0 percent), while EBITDA increased from € 137 million in the previous year to € 145 million in the reporting year.

In the reporting period, staff costs (excluding restructuring expenses) fell by around € 23 million compared to the previous year. Other functional costs were also below the respective figures in the previous year.

The cost of materials in relation to total operating performance increased compared to the previous year, which meant the cost-of-materials ratio rose accordingly to 46.1 percent (previous year: 45.3 percent).

In the reporting year, net other operating expenses, i.e. other operating income and expenses netted, were around € 316 million and were thus at the same level as in the previous year (€ 314 million). Further information can be found in notes 9 and 13 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report. Depreciation and amortization of € 78 million was at the same level as in the previous year (€ 76 million).

Interest expenses for pensions negatively impact financial result

The financial result in the reporting period was € –30 million (previous year: € –34 million) and was primarily impacted by non-cash interest expenses for pensions.

Taxes on income stood at € 22 million in the 2025/2026 financial year and were at the same level as in the previous year (€ 22 million).

Overall, the net result after taxes increased to € 15 million in the reporting period compared to € 5 million in the previous year.

Five-year overview: Business development and results of operations

Figures in € millions	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Incoming orders	2,454	2,433	2,288	2,433	2,246
Order backlog as of March 31	901	848	652	722	639
Sales	2,183	2,435	2,395	2,280	2,293
EBITDA ¹⁾	160	209	168	137	145
Adjusted EBITDA ^{1),2)}	n/a	175	172	162	151
in percent of sales	n/a	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.6
Result of operating activities	81	131	91	61	67
Financial result	-30	-19	-36	-34	-30
Net result after taxes	33	91	39	5	15
in percent of sales	1.5	3.7	1.6	0.2	0.6

1) Result of operating activities before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

2) Adjustment is reported as of FY 2023/2024; previous year adjusted; FY 2021/2022 not reportable

Income statement

Figures in € millions	2024/2025	2025/2026
Net sales	2,280	2,293
Change in inventories/other own work capitalized	39	-10
Total operating performance	2,320	2,283
Other operating income and expenses	314	316
Cost of materials	1,052	1,052
Staff costs ¹⁾	818	770
EBITDA²⁾	137	145
Adjustments	-34	4
Adjusted EBITDA²⁾	162	151
in percent of sales	7.1	6.6
Depreciation and amortization	76	78
Result of operating activities (EBIT)	61	67
Financial result	-34	-30
Net result before taxes	27	37
Taxes on income	22	22
Net result after taxes	5	15

1) In FY 2024/2025 including restructuring provisions of € 29 million

2) Result of operating activities before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

Net assets

- Further optimization of net working capital
- Equity slightly higher, equity ratio at 27 percent

Further optimization of net working capital

As of March 31, 2026, net working capital (NWC) fell to € 373 million (March 31, 2025: € 401 million). The NWC in relation to sales on the reporting date was 16.3 percent (March 31, 2025: 17.6 percent). Lower advance payments due to the currently weak order backlog were offset to some extent by, in particular, measures for the continuous optimization of inventories, a strict management policy for receivables and the increase in liabilities from the purchasing financing facility.

Assets

Figures in € millions	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26
Non-current assets	912	918
Inventories	608	572
Trade receivables	254	235
Receivables from sales financing	51	54
Cash and cash equivalents	171	141
Other assets	178	168
	2,174	2,086

Total assets fell slightly compared to the reporting date in the previous year, amounting to € 2,086 million as of March 31, 2026.

Inventories decreased compared to the beginning of the financial year to € 572 million as a result of the fall in the order backlog (March 31, 2025: € 608 million).

The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was mainly attributable to the negative free cash flow.

Five-year overview: Net assets

Figures in € millions	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Total assets	2,183	2,221	2,114	2,174	2,086
Total operating performance	2,233	2,435	2,336	2,320	2,283
Ratio of total assets to total operating performance (in percent)	97.8	91.2	90.5	93.7	91.4
Net working capital (NWC) ¹⁾	440	515	472	401	373
in percent of sales ²⁾	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	16.3
Equity	242	514	527	546	568
in percent of total equity and liabilities	0.1	0.2	0.2	25.1	27.2
Net financial position ³⁾	11	51	77	91	39

1) The total of inventories and trade receivables less trade payables, purchasing financing and advance payments

2) Net working capital in relation to sales for the last four quarters

3) Net total of cash and cash equivalents and current securities less financial liabilities

Equity and liabilities

Figures in € millions	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26
Equity	546	568
Provisions	845	770
of which: pension provisions	650	605
Financial liabilities	80	101
Trade payables	243	217
Other equity and liabilities	461	430
	2,174	2,086

At € 568 million, the HEIDELBERG Group's equity at the end of the 2025/2026 financial year was higher than in the previous year. This development was due to the net result after taxes and especially the decrease in the cash value of the pension obligations as a result of a rise in the actuarial interest rate for pensions in Germany from 3.8 percent on the reporting date in the previous year to 4.2 percent as of the reporting date of March 31, 2026. This effect directly impacts equity through total assets. The equity ratio was 27 percent (previous year: 25 percent).

The pension provisions fell due to the rise in the interest rate for pensions, provisions overall decreased to € 770 million.

As of the reporting date of March 31, 2026, financial liabilities stood at € 101 million, compared to € 80 million on March 31, 2025. This was due to the negative free cash flow and a non-cash increase in lease liabilities.

Order-related, which is also reflected in the inventories, trade payables decreased as of March 31, 2026 to € 217 million, compared to the previous year's level (€ 243 million).

Financial position

- Free cash flow of € -19 million
- Positive net financial position
- Financing secured in the long term

Free cash flow stood at € -19 million in the reporting year (previous year: € 51 million).

Cash generated by operating activities (operating cash flow) stood at € 36 million (previous year: € 113 million). In comparison to the previous year, this item was negatively impacted by a significant reduction in advance payments due to the drop in incoming orders and by payments for restructuring measures totaling € 26 million. The application of working capital management tools in the area of supplier liabilities had a positive impact on operating cash flow.

The cash used in investing activities stood at € -54 million in the reporting period (previous year: € -62 million) and in addition to replacement investment included around € 11 million for the acquisition of selected assets in the area of cutting and die-cutting systems from the Polar Group, Hofheim am Taunus, Germany, at the end of August 2025.

Positive net financial position – financing secured in the long term

The net financial position, i.e. the balance of cash and cash equivalents and financial liabilities, was positive again in the reporting period. At the end of the financial year, cash and cash equivalents (€ 141 million) exceeded financial liabilities (€ 101 million) by € 39 million.

HEIDELBERG reorganized its **Group financing** at the beginning of 2026 to further optimize its financing structure. The syndicated credit line arranged in 2023 was replaced by a new syndicated loan and extended ahead of schedule until 2030. The volume was increased to € 436 million and was agreed with a slightly modified bank consortium. This expands the Company's financial flexibility for the planned business expansion and significantly extends the maturity profile of the Group's financing.

On the reporting date of March 31, 2026, around € 64 million of the credit line (€ 436 million) had been utilized, mainly for cash drawdowns and guarantees in connection with export transactions. This meant that € 372 million, or 85 percent, of the credit line had not been utilized as of the reporting date.

Five-year overview: Financial position

Figures in € millions	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Cash generated by operating activities	51	33	90	113	36
of which: net result after taxes	33	91	39	5	15
of which: net working capital	71	-79	40	69	21
of which: other operating changes	-53	21	53	38	0
Cash generated by/used in investing activities	36	39	-34	-62	-54
Free cash flow	88	72	56	51	-19
in percent of sales	4.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	-0.8

Segment report

HEIDELBERG amended its management model including how it reports to the Management Board and thus also the segment structure on April 1, 2025 and now reports using the following segments: Print & Packaging Equipment, Digital Solutions & Lifecycle and HEIDELBERG Technology. The figures for the previous year in the tables below have been adjusted accordingly for the purposes of comparability.

This new management model will place greater focus on product-oriented management in line with market requirements and customer needs, as well as on consistent accountability for results. At the same time, the new management model at HEIDELBERG will make the progress achieved in the implementation of strategic growth projects more transparent.

The Print & Packaging Equipment segment includes offset, flexographic and postpress solutions for the packaging and commercial printing sectors. The Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment covers products and activities dealing with software, services, consumables and digital printing. The HEIDELBERG Technology segment mainly comprises activities outside of the core business. These include e-mobility (Amperfied) and industry solutions (production and technology solutions for third-party companies), as well as HD Advanced Technologies GmbH with its future subsidiaries and investments in the security and defense sectors.

Print & Packaging Equipment segment

In the Print & Packaging Equipment segment, incoming orders fell by around 11 percent in the 2025/2026 financial year. In contrast, sales in this segment increased by around 2 percent. Adjusted EBITDA stood at € 93 million (previous year: € 107 million).

Print & Packaging Equipment

Figures in € millions	2024/2025 ¹⁾	2025/2026
Incoming orders	1,282	1,135
Order backlog	460	384
Sales	1,162	1,182
Adjusted EBITDA ²⁾	107	93
EBITDA ²⁾	89	91

1) Figures have been adjusted according to the new segment structure

2) Result of operating activities before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment

In the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment, incoming orders fell by around 4 percent year-on-year and sales decreased by around 1 percent. Adjusted EBITDA for the 2025/2026 financial year of € 71 million was slightly lower than in the previous year.

Digital Solutions & Lifecycle

Figures in € millions	2024/2025 ¹⁾	2025/2026
Incoming orders	1,096	1,052
Order backlog	235	229
Sales	1,062	1,051
Adjusted EBITDA ²⁾	73	71
EBITDA ²⁾	66	68

1) Figures have been adjusted according to the new segment structure

2) Result of operating activities before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

HEIDELBERG Technology segment

In the HEIDELBERG Technology segment, incoming orders and sales both increased year-on-year. EBITDA improved slightly compared to the previous year but remained negative. Excluding early expenditure of around € 5 million for new activities outside of the core business (especially in the security and defense sector), this improvement would have been even more pronounced.

HEIDELBERG Technology

Figures in € millions	2024/2025 ¹⁾	2025/2026
Incoming orders	56	60
Order backlog	26	27
Sales	56	59
Adjusted EBITDA ²⁾	-18	-14
EBITDA ²⁾	-19	-14

1) Figures have been adjusted according to the new segment structure

2) Result of operating activities before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

Report on the regions

- EMEA region: Incoming orders fall in a post-drupa year, sales improve slightly
- Asia-Pacific region: Incoming orders and sales negatively impacted by substantial exchange rate effects
- Americas region: Incoming orders fall only slightly, sales increase despite substantial customs and currency effects

Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)

Incoming orders in the EMEA region stood at € 1,109 million in the 2025/2026 financial year, which, as expected, was below the previous year's figure (€ 1,247 million) that was given a particular boost in this region by the sector trade fair drupa. Smaller markets such as Belgium, South Africa, the Czech Republic and Hungary posted higher incoming orders, as again did Italy due to a state-funded investment program. Sales in this region were around 3 percent higher year-on-year. This was also mainly due to the contributions made by smaller markets and Italy.

Asia-Pacific

In the 2025/2026 financial year, incoming orders in the Asia-Pacific region decreased by around 6 percent compared to the previous year. They were, however, negatively impacted by currency effects of almost € 40 million. The important Chinese market recorded growth of around 10 percent, but was unable to offset the decreases in almost all of the other markets in the region. Sales in this region were negatively impacted by currency effects of around € 37 million and were around 8 percent below the previous year's figure.

Americas

In the reporting year, the Americas region recorded the smallest decrease in incoming orders of 2 percent. Excluding significant currency effects of around € 30 million, incoming orders would have exceeded the previous year's figure. This was mainly attributable to strong incoming orders in Brazil, Mexico and smaller markets in the region. The US market was once again influenced by a reluctance to invest due to uncertainties driven by tariff policy. In contrast, the sales performance in this region was positive and grew by around 5 percent, despite negative currency effects of around € 31 million, with the USA recording an increase of around 9 percent.

Incoming orders by region

Figures in € millions	2024/2025	2025/2026
EMEA	1,247	1,109
Asia-Pacific	643	602
Americas	543	535
HEIDELBERG Group	2,433	2,246

Sales by region

Figures in € millions	2024/2025	2025/2026
EMEA	1,136	1,176
Asia-Pacific	637	583
Americas	507	534
HEIDELBERG Group	2,280	2,293

Information on Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberg, is the parent company of the HEIDELBERG Group. Due to the size of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft relative to the Group, the above disclosures on the HEIDELBERG Group also apply to Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft unless stated otherwise below.

The annual financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft are prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG). The consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in the European Union and in accordance with the supplemental provisions of section 315e (1) of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code) that were mandatory as of the reporting date.

In addition to being the largest operating company, the business activities of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft include its function as the holding company and parent of the HEIDELBERG Group. The business of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is managed using the two key performance indicators net sales and net result after taxes.

Results of operations

Income statement

Figures in € millions	2024/2025	2025/2026
Sales	1,093	1,090
Total operating performance	1,112	1,112
EBITDA¹⁾	347	-7
in percent of sales	31.7	-0.6
EBIT²⁾	311	-45
in percent of sales	28.5	-4.1
Financial result	8	76
Taxes on income	7	2
Net result after taxes	311	29
in percent of sales	28.5	2.7

1) Result of operating activities before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

2) Result of operating activities

In the reporting year, sales of € 1,090 million were at the same level year-on-year (previous year: € 1,093 million). Contrary to the forecast made last year, in which Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft expected a significant decline in sales in comparison to the 2024/2025 financial year, it was possible to again achieve the same level of sales as in the previous year thanks to strong sales in the final two quarters of the reporting year and thus exceed the forecast.

The net result after taxes in the reporting year was € 29 million (previous year: € 311 million). The decrease year-on-year was in line with expectations and primarily attributable to the fact that previous year's net result after taxes was mainly influenced by a non-operating, one-time special item resulting from the transfer of sales companies at fair value into the Group's internal sales and service holding company Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Sales & Service Management GmbH, Walldorf. No comparable effect existed in the reporting year.

Other operating income decreased compared to the previous year by € 394 million to € 41 million (previous year: € 435 million). The high figure in the previous year was largely due to transfer of sales companies at fair value into Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Sales & Service Management GmbH, which resulted in income of € 377 million. In the previous year, this item also included the reversal of a restructuring provision of € 17 million.

The cost of materials was by € 19 million higher than the previous year at € 572 million (previous year: € 553 million), primarily due to higher revenue from machinery and merchandise sales.

In the reporting year, personnel expenses of € 367 million were slightly below the previous year's figure (previous year: € 381 million).

Other operating expenses fell by € 44 million to € 222 million (previous year: € 266 million). The main reasons for this decrease were the restructuring provisions of € 38 million in connection with the structural reduction of staff costs that were formed in the previous year.

In comparison to the previous year, the financial result rose by € 68 million to € 76 million (previous year: € 8 million). This increase was mainly due to higher income from dividends within profit and loss transfer agreements of € 98 million (previous year: € 21 million).

Net assets and financial position

In the reporting year, total assets fell by around 1 percent, or € 23 million, to € 2,346 million (previous year: € 2,369 million). Non-current assets fell by € 17 million compared to the previous year to € 1,896 million (previous year: € 1,913 million). At € 450 million, current assets including prepaid expenses were € 6 million lower than in the previous year (previous year: € 456 million). On the liabilities side, equity increased by € 29 million to € 947 million (previous year: € 918 million). Provisions decreased by € 73 million to € 789 million (previous year: € 862 million). Liabilities including deferred income increased by € 20 million compared to the previous year to € 598 million (previous year: € 578 million).

Within the non-current assets, intangible assets increased by € 8 million to € 88 million (previous year: € 80 million), which

was mainly attributable to the acquisition of selected assets from the Polar Group, Hofheim am Taunus, Germany, and capitalized development costs. Property, plant and equipment fell by € 1 million compared to the previous year to € 394 million (previous year: € 395 million). Financial assets decreased by € 24 million to € 1,414 million (previous year: € 1,438 million).

In the current assets, inventories increased by € 2 million to € 286 million (previous year: € 284 million). Receivables and other assets increased by € 41 million to € 156 million (previous year: € 115 million), which was primarily due to an increase of € 44 million in receivables from associated companies. As of the reporting date, cash and cash equivalents were € 1 million (previous year: € 50 million). Overall, current assets including prepaid expenses were almost at the level of the previous year.

Balance sheet structure

Figures in € millions	31-Mar-25	in % of balance sheet total	31-Mar-26	in % of balance sheet total
Non-current assets	1,913	80.8	1,896	80.8
Current assets ¹⁾	456	19.2	450	19.2
Balance sheet total	2,369	100.0	2,346	100.0
Equity	918	38.8	947	40.3
Special items	11	0.5	12	0.5
Provisions	862	36.3	789	33.7
Liabilities ¹⁾	578	24.4	598	25.5
Balance sheet total	2,369	100.0	2,346	100.0

1) Including deferred income/prepaid expenses

The increase in equity by € 29 million to € 947 million (previous year: € 918 million) was solely due to the net result after taxes (€ 29 million). The equity ratio stood at 40 percent as of the reporting date (previous year: 39 percent).

In the reporting year, provisions fell overall by € 73 million to € 789 million (previous year: € 862 million). This fall was primarily attributable to the decrease in pension obligations by € 41 million and a reduction in the restructuring provisions by € 25 million.

Liabilities including deferred income increased in the reporting year by € 20 million to € 598 million (previous year: € 578 million). In addition to an increase in liabilities associated with the purchasing financing facility by € 38 million, this mainly included a decrease in liabilities to associated companies by € 26 million.

Research and development

The research and development activities within the HEIDELBERG Group largely correspond to those of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, whose Innovation Center at the Wiesloch-Walldorf site is the headquarters of a European development network. A total of 631 employees – around 16 percent of our workforce – work in the area of research and development. We invested € 89 million, which corresponds to around 8 percent of our sales, in research and development in the reporting year.

Employees

As of the reporting date, there were a total of 4,055 employees, excluding trainees, at the four Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft sites, which was 123 fewer than on the reporting date of the previous year.

Number of employees per site

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26
Wiesloch-Walldorf	3,621	3,509
Brandenburg	352	348
Kiel	191	184
Neuss	14	14
	4,178	4,055
Trainees	275	258
	4,453	4,313

Risks and opportunities

The risks and opportunities of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft are broadly the same as for the HEIDELBERG Group. Therefore, please refer to the information provided in the “Risks and Opportunities” section. In addition, the annual financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft are generally subject to risks and opportunities arising from the valuation of investments and fluctuations in dividend income from subsidiaries.

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is integrated into the Group-wide risk management system and the internal control system of the HEIDELBERG Group. Further information can be found in the “Internal control and risk management system for the Group accounting process in accordance with section 289 (4) and section 315 (4) HGB” section of the Combined Management Report.

Forecast

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft expects a significant drop in sales in the 2026/2027 financial year compared to the reporting year. Overall, the Company anticipates a net loss in the low two-digit million euro range in the 2026/2027 financial year.

Employees

The number of people working for the HEIDELBERG Group around the world decreased by 244 as of March 31, 2026 and stood at 9,065 employees excluding trainees (previous year: 9,309). As of the reporting date, there were 5,605 employees in Germany and 3,460 outside of Germany.

A key focus of HR management over the last financial year was the continuation of measures within the Company's plan for the future, which also included staff restructuring at the Wiesloch/Walldorf site. Another focus of the human resources and organizational development work was HEIDELBERG's strategic positioning as a high-tech provider and the associated expansion of its dual-use business.

Vocational training, talent management

Vocational training at HEIDELBERG aims to meet the demand for skilled workers in those fields that will be strategically important to the Company in the future. On this basis we offer around 100 apprenticeship and study places in Germany across 20 training professions and 14 dual degree courses.

We designed and implemented an international talent management system last year and have now successfully transitioned it into an annual process and firmly embedded it within the organization. The Company has used this system to fill key positions globally. By systematically developing a talent pool, it should ensure a better balance between internal and external appointments in the future. In order to support HEIDELBERG's strategic agenda, the talent management system will also have an international focus on sites outside Germany and on the area of service provision.

In the coming financial year, HEIDELBERG will launch a newly designed leadership development program to support managers in their implementation of the Company's plan for the future and of the strategic road map.

Company anniversary

As part of the Company's 175th anniversary, HEIDELBERG initiated and implemented various measures across the Group. These included events and platforms for employees that were designed to promote staff loyalty and retention. One key format in this regard was the employee events held at the various sites. The Family Festival at the Wiesloch-Walldorf site attracted around 8,500 visitors, including employees, their families and retirees. The events featured specially designed experiences and information services that made the Company's technological expertise, innovative strength and corporate history visible and tangible.

Please refer to the combined Group Sustainability Report for further information on our activities in relation to our own workforce. This report can be found on our website www.heidelberg.com under Investors > Publications > Reports and presentations.

Employees by region¹⁾

	2024/2025	2025/2026
EMEA	7,036	6,810
Asia-Pacific	1,567	1,571
Americas	706	684
HEIDELBERG Group	9,309	9,065

1) Excluding trainees

Sustainability

HEIDELBERG defines sustainability as combining economic success with environmental and social responsibility. The sustainability policy is an integral part of the Group's strategic orientation and is embedded in HEIDELBERG's mission statement with a binding code of conduct. HEIDELBERG takes sustainability aspects into account across all relevant areas of activity – from products, production processes and the supply chain through to the responsible treatment of employees, customers and partners.

HEIDELBERG's commitment to sustainability does not end at its own value creation stage. Responsible business practices guide our actions and are an integral part of our corporate governance.

We are striving to have the smallest environmental footprint in our industry within our value chain. This will be achieved by offering products and services that cover the entire print shop value chain and through durable products and services. As a system integrator, we offer complete solutions that make a positive contribution to the circular economy and we also support our customers with a diverse range of advisory services.

HEIDELBERG has set itself the target of achieving net zero CO₂e emissions by the 2050/2051 financial year, in line with the Paris Agreement. The importance of this target is also reflected in the internal management system: Climate targets are, among other things, a component of the Management Board's variable remuneration and thus firmly embedded in the Group's sustainability management system.

In HEIDELBERG's target markets, such as packaging printing, sustainability has a regulatory aspect and is also an important sales argument. Requirements and trends such as recyclability, the use of mono-materials, paper-based solutions as an alternative to plastic and environmentally friendly, food contact materials and coatings are steadily increasing. HEIDELBERG is addressing these developments in good time and systematically translating them into innovative, market-oriented solutions.

Further information on our sustainability initiatives can be found in the combined Group Sustainability Report for the 2025/2026 financial year, which is published in the Investor Relations section of our website www.heidelberg.com under Investors > Publications > Reports and presentations.

Risks and Opportunities

In the financial year ended, HEIDELBERG celebrated its 175th anniversary. HEIDELBERG is a globally active company and thus exposed to macroeconomic opportunities and risks, alongside industry-specific and Company-specific opportunities and risks. Opportunities may arise externally as a result of new customer requirements or regulatory changes, as well as internally from new business fields, products, innovations and improvements in quality.

Opportunities and risks are defined as possible future developments or events that can lead to a negative or positive deviation from the targets defined in the corporate planning. The early recognition, management and monitoring of opportunities and risks is enshrined in HEIDELBERG's business processes. Risks are only accepted when the associated opportunities are expected to make an appropriate positive contribution to the Company's enterprise value, while any developments that could jeopardize the Company's existence as a going concern can be ruled out at all times.

The level of risk to the Company's existence as a going concern is determined through risk aggregation (Monte Carlo simulation), which is based on corporate planning and expressed using suitable key figures (risk-bearing capacity concept). The impact of opportunities and risks on covenants and future ratings is also taken into account.

The Supervisory Board has defined the level of threat to the Company's continued existence as a going concern at which "appropriate countermeasures" to prevent a crisis must be initiated in accordance with section 1 German Act on the Stabilization and Restructuring Framework for Companies (StaRUG) and the Supervisory Board itself must be informed without delay.

A critical level of threat to the Company's continued existence as a going concern was not reached in the last financial year. Based on a regular analysis and aggregation of risks, it can be concluded that a "development that could jeopardize the Company's existence as a going concern" is highly unlikely in the new financial year, both for the Group and for Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG as an individual company. Continuous monitoring ensures that potential critical developments can be identified in good time.

HEIDELBERG's risk management system (RMS) is continuously reviewed and adapted where necessary. The workflow for recording, evaluating and reporting opportunities and

risks has been digitalized using GRC (governance, risk and compliance) software.

In line with its audit planning, the Internal Audit department examines the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management system (RMS) and internal control system (ICS).

HEIDELBERG's risk management system has the following objectives:

- Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements
- Safeguarding HEIDELBERG's continued existence as a going concern by ensuring that the overall risk situation is appropriately covered by the available financial resources (risk coverage potential)
- Securing and increasing HEIDELBERG's enterprise value through end-to-end risk management in order to support the achievement of financial targets
- Creating economic value added by ensuring that the impact of business decisions on the overall risk position is taken into account to an adequate extent (business judgment rule)

Risk management

Risk management organization

The Management Board is responsible for managing HEIDELBERG and thus has overall responsibility for the RMS, among its other duties. However, the Management Board has transferred operational responsibility for the monitoring, coordination and further development of the risk management process to the Risk Management department (RM). HEIDELBERG's business continuity management system (BCM) and internal control system (ICS) also fall under the responsibility of the RM.

The Group is managed by the Management Board and management based on clear values, principles and guidelines. The Group policy on risk management defines a structured process that helps to reliably ensure that opportunities and risks are systematically identified, assessed, controlled and documented in the GRC system in an audit-proof manner. The fundamental aspects of the organizational structure, workflows, responsibilities and methods are documented in a risk management manual.

HEIDELBERG has set up a Risk Committee, which comprises the Management Board, RM and managers of key areas of the Company. This committee discusses the current risk situation and the latest risk inventory several times a year and validates the completeness and relevance of identified risks.

The Head of RM informs the Management Board about current developments with respect to opportunities and risks at regular meetings. This information is also regularly provided to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board. In addition to standard reporting processes, there is an obligation to immediately report to the Management Board and Supervisory Board in the event of material changes to existing risks or if new risks arise (when defined thresholds are exceeded). This ensures that any necessary countermeasures can be initiated at an early stage where necessary in accordance with applicable legal requirements. The Head of RM also regularly engages in bilateral discussions with representatives of the Supervisory Board.

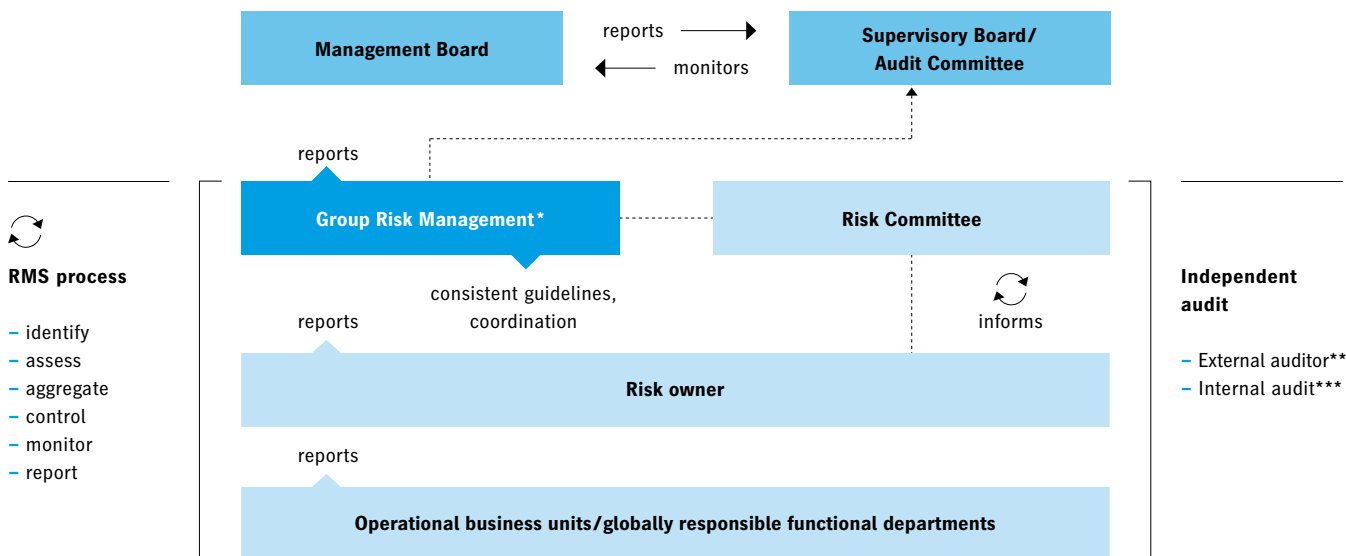
Risk owners – usually managers with budget responsibility – are accountable for the operational implementation of risk management. They are primarily responsible for identifying, assessing, controlling and monitoring opportunities and risks in their departments. Their responsibilities also include taking suitable measures to prevent/mitigate risk at an early stage and reporting on risks to the responsible bodies as part of

the planning, management and controlling process. The RM department is responsible for maintaining an overview of all risks and supports risk owners in a uniform interpretation of the guidelines.

The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board regularly discusses the appropriateness and effectiveness of the RMS and the ICS. Furthermore, the Head of RM also directly reports to the Audit Committee (in accordance with section 107 (4) sentence 4 AktG) as the responsible manager. The risk early warning system is part of the RMS. The appropriateness of the risk early warning system in accordance with section 317 (4) HGB is assessed by the auditor and a report is included in the audit opinion. The Internal Audit department reviews the appropriateness and effectiveness of the RMS on a regular basis.

HEIDELBERG has established a multi-level risk management system that covers all significant investments. The following diagram illustrates how risk management is organized at HEIDELBERG.

Organization of risk management at HEIDELBERG



* Authorizations implemented in accordance with the FISG

** The independent audit also covers the risk early warning system

*** The independent audit conducted in accordance with DIIR No. 2 (based on the currently valid version) covers the entire risk management system

Risk culture

All business activities are generally associated with some form of risk. Risks may be entered into deliberately, both by taking action and by way of omission. To the extent that it can influence such risks, HEIDELBERG only deliberately enters into risks if they have been carefully investigated and documented and also serve the objectives of the Company as defined in the Articles of Association. Risks are entered into only when the associated opportunities are expected to make an appropriate positive contribution to the Company's enterprise value and do not threaten to exceed the Company's risk-bearing capacity. This risk policy is designed to exclude the possibility of a development that could jeopardize the Company's existence as a going concern. The Management Board of HEIDELBERG takes various measures to set a "clear tone from the top", including the Code of Conduct, the HEIDELBERG mission statement and periodic statements.

Identification of opportunities and risks

Constantly changing conditions (e.g. legislation, market conditions) and internal changes affecting the organizational structure and workflows require a process of continuous analysis so that it is possible to identify existing and potential future risks. The priority is to identify opportunities and risks as early as possible so that corresponding (counter-)measures can be taken in good time. Therefore, risk owners are obligated to regularly review the risks (financial and non-financial) in their respective areas – with the support of RM – to ensure that they are up to date and complete and to update the risk inventory (including planning and sustainability risks) where necessary.

This process is supported by checklists of potential risks and supplemented by review meetings where these risks are discussed with risk owners in order to produce the most complete and transparent overview possible of the risks and any potential opportunities facing HEIDELBERG.

A risk-aware mindset is a prerequisite for compliance with laws and regulations, as well as with the internal guidelines flanked by the ICS. Non-compliance entails risks such as fines, compensation for damage or reputational damage. All HEIDELBERG employees are expected to act in accordance with this risk culture.

Assessment of opportunities and risks

Each of the opportunities and risks are assessed individually using the uniform assessment techniques set out in the risk management manual. All individual risks recorded are assessed after taking risk mitigation activities into account (net assessment). Appraisals and estimates by experts are also used where necessary. Individual risks and opportunities that exceed thresholds defined by the Company are recorded and reported, whereby the opportunities and risks are not offset against one another but assessed individually.

Opportunities and risks are assessed based on assumptions about their loss distribution and, where applicable, their probability of occurrence. How the opportunities and risks could impact the Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations is also assessed.

The risk value not only takes into account the expected value of any loss event but also the costs of any equity that must be held to cover the worst-case scenario.

Changes to risk values mean some individual risks can have a different classification (low, medium, high) compared to the previous year.

The highest value limit in the relevance scale has been derived using the value of a loss event that would threaten the Company's ability to comply with a covenant for the financing of HEIDELBERG.

The relevance scale is unchanged compared to the previous year. The value limits for the risks and opportunities are shown in the following table:

Relevance scale	Threshold in € millions
[1] Low	≤5
[2] Medium	>5 to ≤15
[3]	>15 to ≤30
[4] High	>30 to ≤70
[5]	>70

Extreme risks are analyzed separately according to their relevance so that both their expected impact and a realistic extreme impact can be taken into account.

As previously, only risks that are classified as high are described in the Annual Report. Exceptions to this rule may arise if, for example, risks from the previous year are still included to ensure consistent reporting.

Aggregation of opportunities and risks and risk-bearing capacity

Developments that could jeopardize the Company's existence as a going concern mostly do not arise due to an (isolated) individual risk but rather a combination of risks.

The Company assesses individual risks and opportunities quantitatively and aggregates them using a Monte Carlo simulation. A large number of possible scenarios (various combinations of loss events and loss amounts) are taken into account.

The results act as the basis for an analysis of the risk-bearing capacity and are used on the one hand to determine the overall risk potential and on the other to evaluate business decisions (→ business judgment rule).

A Monte Carlo simulation is carried out to assess the risk-bearing capacity, i.e. to check whether the Company's equity requirements and liquidity are covered and whether the probability of a threat to the Company's continued existence as a going concern is at the level accepted by the Supervisory Board.

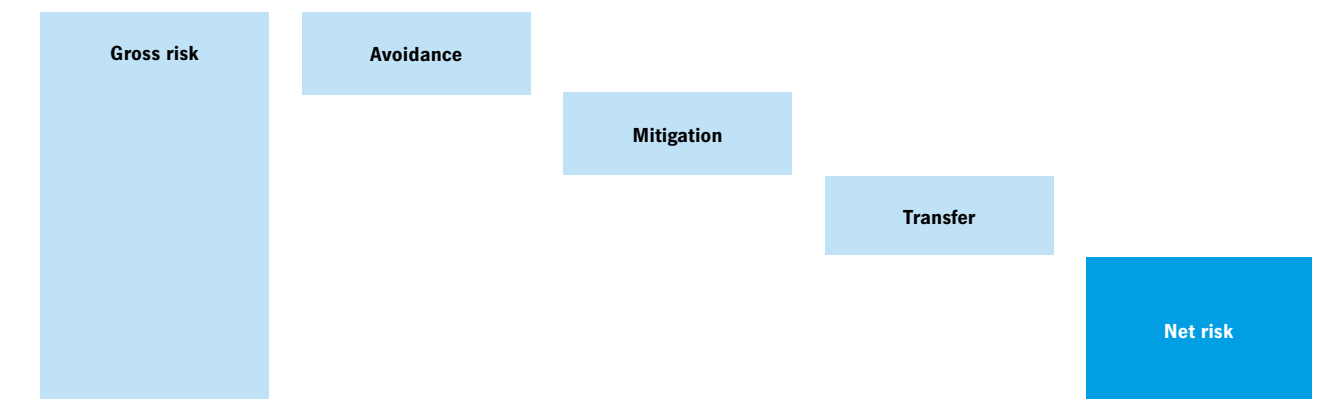
Managing opportunities and risks

Risk owners must define appropriate measures to manage the risks that may depend on the kind of risk in each case and must also track the implementation of the measures and evaluate their effectiveness. Appropriate measures for minimizing risk may include:

- Avoidance (not going ahead with an originally planned activity)
- Mitigation (measures to reduce the probability of occurrence and/or the loss potential)
- Transfer (reducing the consequences if the risk occurs)

The Head of RM ensures that the Management Board and Supervisory Board are informed directly in the event of a potential threat to the Company's continued existence as a going concern so that the Management Board and Supervisory Board can initiate appropriate countermeasures.

Risk-mitigating activities (illustration)



Monitoring of risks and opportunities

Regular monitoring allows the Company to detect any changes in individual risks and make adjustments to the risk management process to initiate any necessary measures in a timely manner. Each risk owner is responsible for reporting all known opportunities and risks within their own area of responsibility to the RM department after taking the materiality thresholds into account.

Risks and the processes within the primary risk management system are also monitored by the Risk Management department and the Internal Audit department, as described above in the “Risk management organization” section.

Risks relating to material non-financial matters

In accordance with section 289c HGB, HEIDELBERG’s risk management system takes into account the following aspects: environmental, employee and social issues, human rights, combating corruption and bribery, and risks relating to the supply chain. These could result from the Company’s business activities in general or from the products and services it offers that could have an impact on non-financial matters.

In compliance with the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), HEIDELBERG carried out a double materiality assessment to evaluate the impact that the actions of HEIDELBERG have on sustainability matters (inside-out) and also the impact that sustainability matters have on HEIDELBERG (outside-in). Further disclosures and a detailed presentation of non-financial matters can be found in the Sustainability Report.

In the view of Group Risk Management, no material non-financial risks were identified in the reporting year.

Risk and opportunity report

Corporate risks are divided into the categories “National economy”, “Strategy and industry”, “Operational”, “Financial markets” and “Legal and compliance”. The following table provides an overview of the risk categories, their overall assessment (opportunities as well as risks) and any change compared to the previous year:

Risk category	Classification	Change as against previous year
National economy	Low	→
Strategy and industry	Medium	↗
Operational	High	→
Information security	High	→
Production/Purchasing	High	→
Financial markets	High	→
Legal and compliance	Medium	↘

The table above shows HEIDELBERG’s current (net) risk assessment. The time horizon used for classifying risks is one year, which is the same horizon used for the forecast.

National economy opportunities and risks

Economic conditions have a direct impact on HEIDELBERG’s business activities and its net assets, financial position and results of operations. They are influenced by social developments, political changes and environmental events (e.g. natural disasters), which may be reflected in changes to the prevailing legal and macroeconomic conditions. Unexpected disruptions to global economic relations could have consequences that are difficult to predict.

HEIDELBERG addresses these challenges through the geographical diversification of its procurement markets, sales markets and production sites, and by developing alternative scenarios in the case of serious events.

Several regions of the world are currently involved in military, political and economic conflicts. There are various reasons for these conflicts and they are having an impact on national economies during a still difficult economic period.

As in the previous year, they include – with no claim to completeness – the ongoing military conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, as well as other operations carried out in South America in the last financial year. There are also territorial disputes in other parts of the world¹⁾. Not all of the conflicts listed have the potential to expand into protracted regional conflicts. Nevertheless, it remains necessary to monitor and continuously assess whether and how these conflict hotspots could affect HEIDELBERG's economic interests. The Company analyzes corresponding scenarios, including potential courses of action, on an ongoing basis.

The military attack on Iran by the United States and Israel on February 28, 2026 is likely to have a diverse range of consequences that cannot yet be fully assessed. Global market prices for crude oil and liquefied natural gas fluctuated strongly as a result. There were also several reasons for this development, including:

- the closure of the Strait of Hormuz as a key logistics route for a wide range of goods and commodities,
- the destruction of infrastructure in neighboring countries, the reconstruction of which could take a long time, and
- the contraction of the oil and gas industries as well as secondary products.

The Company also has to consider other aspects such as international isolation, the high costs of war and risks related to interest rate developments in response to inflationary pressures, which could potentially result in a lower willingness to invest.

As a manufacturer of high-quality investment goods, there are manifold interdependencies for HEIDELBERG with the potential to positively or negatively influence economic activity. Therefore, the statement we have made in previous years that it is not possible at present to predict the development of geopolitical and economic conditions or about when an easing of tensions could be expected still applies. Our other statements made about the fact that HEIDELBERG is only indirectly affected by the consequences of these conflicts and that a decoupling of commodity markets and price developments is only possible to a limited extent also remain valid.

Despite HEIDELBERG's high degree of vertical integration, maintaining production should the availability of raw materials fall again, or should problems occur in global supply chains, would constitute an operational challenge. It is for this reason that HEIDELBERG continuously analyzes political, economic and legal conditions, and works in close cooperation with its suppliers and logistics partners so that it can respond to changes in the supply chain with appropriate countermeasures at an early stage and reinforce the supply chain where necessary.

Our statement made in the previous year that since the 45th and 47th US President took office, his policies – commonly described as “Trumpism”¹⁾ – have led to an erosion of trust in notions such as reliability and predictability also remains valid. This assessment is supported by the German Economic Institute (IW) in Report No. 65, which concluded that the international trade in goods continues to be adversely affected by the protectionist environment.²⁾ In contrast, macroeconomic policies aimed at cushioning the effects of higher tariffs may mitigate these impacts without fully compensating for them. However, high levels of national debt restrict budgetary freedom and limit the flexibility of macroeconomic policy, as well as the scope for public investment.³⁾

Therefore, it is still difficult to reliably quantify the opportunity and risk potential in the current global conditions. The range of potential impacts is relatively broad. It is also still difficult to predict how individual countries will develop in the medium to long term. Rapid advances in artificial intelligence (AI), combined with the expansion of digital infrastructure, are likely to support new waves of investment and innovation. However, it is precisely these developments that are likely to be the preserve of just a few major economies as they will be the only ones able to provide the required technological and financial resources. This is likely to sustain the existing imbalance between countries or even aggravate the situation. This opens up both risks and opportunities for HEIDELBERG's product portfolio.

1) See https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste_von_Territorialstreitigkeiten

2) See <https://www.iwkoeln.de/studien/thomas-obst-galina-kolev-schaefer-weltwirtschaft-truegerische-stabilitaet.html>

3) See <https://www.un.org/german/sites/default/files/2026-01/Lage-der-Weltwirtschaft-2026.pdf>

In January, assessments collected by the IFO Institute showed that companies had “less favorable” business expectations for the mechanical engineering sector in the next six months and, although the situation had improved slightly over the last five months, it was not sufficient for them to change their expectations to the “unchanged” or “more favorable” categories. Expectations for export business have followed a similar trend.

Political instability in some countries in South America, Eastern Europe or Asia could also have a negative impact on economic conditions. Furthermore, customs tariffs and other barriers to trade make imported goods more expensive, which once again fuels inflation and will cause the international central banks to continue with their restrictive monetary policies for longer. In turn, this will make investment more expensive and make investors reluctant to invest, especially during a time of huge uncertainty. When faced with such a situation, many customers and suppliers will no longer be able to service their debts as normal. The Joint Economic Forecast for Germany published by the IFO Institute under the title of “Geopolitical Upheaval Exacerbates the Crisis” estimated that GDP will only rise by 0.6 percent this year.⁴⁾ In this context, it should be noted that S&P Global is still forecasting economic growth of 0.8 percent, provided that the military conflict – especially the situation around the Strait of Hormuz – eases by the end of the second quarter of 2026 at the latest.

If the economic framework conditions were to improve significantly on initial expectations, there could be an opportunity for improvement in the Group’s net assets, financial position and results of operations. However, lead times in production and the sensitivity of demand mean that there would be a certain delay in the positive impact for HEIDELBERG of any improvements in economic framework conditions.

Strategic and industry-specific opportunities and risks

In the 2026/2027 financial year, the market environment for the printing industry will remain characterized by intense competitive pressure, structural changes on the customer side and volatile macroeconomic conditions. Customer investment decisions continue to be influenced by economic uncertainties, rising costs and increased pressure to streamline their operations.

HEIDELBERG is addressing this development with a technologically diversified portfolio that focuses on automation, digital connectivity and integrated end-to-end solutions. This presents opportunities for the Company to strengthen its competitive position, improve customer loyalty and further expand higher-margin lifecycle revenues from software, consumables and service provision.

If the global economy experiences weaker growth than expected – especially in sales markets relevant to HEIDELBERG – there is also a risk that the planned sales and earnings performance in the new machinery business may not be achieved. The more stable lifecycle business can cushion cyclical downturns to some extent, but cannot fully offset them.

HEIDELBERG’s plans for 2026/2027 assume that the inflationary environment will continue to normalize. A key operational objective is to implement and execute price adjustments on the market. In particular, risks will arise if the Company is only able to realize its price increases to a limited extent or is faced with unexpected cost increases along the supply chain that could put pressure on profit margins. In a more favorable market environment, corresponding opportunities for higher-than-expected price levels and profitability may arise.

Furthermore, HEIDELBERG is targeting the development of new, growth-oriented business fields based on long-term global megatrends such as automation, digitalization, energy efficiency, security and industrial system integration. Drawing on its existing technological, industrial and systems expertise, the Company is addressing selected fields of application that have attractive medium- to long-term growth and margin potential.

4) See <https://www.ifo.de/fakten/2026-04-01/gemeinschaftsdiagnose-fruehjahr-2026-energiepreisschock-ueberlagert-fiskalimpuls>

These activities offer additional earnings opportunities beyond the traditional core business but are associated with increased market, ramp-up and implementation risks, especially during the development phase. Therefore, the Company only takes on these investments and risks selectively and closely monitors them within the framework of its strategic and operational risk management systems.

HEIDELBERG continuously reviews and assesses its key strategic opportunities and risks as part of its Group-wide risk management system.

Operational opportunities and risks

Operational opportunities and risks arise in the operational areas of the Company and could be triggered by internal systems, processes, persons or also external events. In particular, risks can arise in the areas of information security and IT, purchasing and production, and can have a significant impact on HEIDELBERG. No operational opportunities that would be categorized as “high” have been identified at this time.

INFORMATION SECURITY AND IT

For the fifth time in a row, this year’s Allianz Risk Barometer 2026 lists “cyber incidents” and especially ransomware attacks as the number 1 business risk given in 42 percent of the responses.⁵⁾ In the area of information security and IT, HEIDELBERG also assesses this risk cluster as the most important operational risk. A loss event could result in the partial or full shutdown of information technology systems and an interruption to business operations. As HEIDELBERG relies on networks and services based on cloud computing, its provision of services could be fully impaired in the worst-case scenario.

There are various reasons for risks to arise in this category such as cyberattacks (e.g. hacking, ransomware or malware attacks), employee misconduct or a lack of resources, all of which could have significant negative impacts.

Legal and regulatory requirements are increasing worldwide. Some examples include the NIS2 Directive and Cyber Resilience Act (CRA). Their intended purpose is to strengthen resilience for stakeholders. A failure to implement these regulatory requirements or delays in their implementation may result in fines and the possibility of members of the executive bodies being held personally liable.

Although systematic risk analyses and a combination of organizational, preventive, reactive and investigative technical protection measures – such as:

- entry and access controls
- network access control systems (NAC)
- network encryption (AES, 3DES, DES, WPA2, etc.)
- state-of-the-art endpoint detection and response (EDR)
- secure access service edge (SASE) systems
- data backups and data encryption in the cloud

and investments in reinforcing the IT landscape – can mitigate risks, they cannot eliminate them completely. Regular communication, training and awareness measures (e.g. anti-phishing training courses) serve to strengthen risk awareness and the understanding of security within the Company. External IT service providers and their IT security management systems are expected to meet the same high standards (e.g. ISO 27001) as are placed on the Company’s own information security and IT.

PRODUCTION

There is the risk of disruptions to production or downtimes due to elemental loss events (e.g. a fire at the foundry or a natural disaster), as well as disruptions to operations (e.g. machinery/tool failure), transport and logistics. Due to the high level of integration in production, a loss event at one production site could also have a negative impact on production, electronics production, assembly and the supply chain at other sites. As a consequence of this kind of loss event, HEIDELBERG could suffer consequential damage due to lost sales and margins.

⁵⁾ See <https://commercial.allianz.com/content/dam/onemarketing/commercial/commercial/reports/allianz-risk-barometer-2026-10-survey-snapshots-de.pdf>

HEIDELBERG counters these risks by implementing high technical and safety standards to mitigate the amount of any damage incurred and its probability of occurrence. Any residual risks are transferred to insurance companies with appropriate coverage and indemnification periods.

PURCHASING

Purchasing has implemented organizational measures (e.g. supplier management, cooperation with key suppliers and system suppliers) to mitigate procurement risks because HEIDELBERG relies on a needs-based supply of raw materials, preliminary materials, energy and services. Nevertheless, there is a risk of additional cost burdens as a result of price fluctuations on the procurement markets – caused by global conflicts. There is also a risk of additional expenses in production or, in the worst case, production downtimes due to a partial or complete loss of individual suppliers, supply routes or transport capacities. Moreover, new or stricter regulatory requirements in the areas of IT security, supply chains, sustainability and documentation obligations may lead to higher management overheads and increased costs for purchasing.

Financial opportunities and risks

Financial opportunities and risks can arise for HEIDELBERG from the valuation of assets (especially goodwill) and liabilities (especially pension obligations) and this can have a corresponding impact on the Company's net assets, financial position and results of operations.

Pension obligations under defined benefit pension plans are calculated on the basis of externally produced actuarial reports. In particular, the size of the pension obligations is dependent on the interest rate used to discount future pension obligations. As this is based on the returns from corporate bonds with good credit ratings, market fluctuations in these therefore influence the amount of pension obligations. Changes in other parameters, such as the rate of inflation and life expectancy, also have an influence on the size of the pension and/or payment obligations.

Risks or opportunities can arise here depending on the change in these parameters. Corresponding expert reports, including an evaluation of the relevant parameters, are available.

HEIDELBERG's pension obligations are covered – in part, completely or on a pro rata basis – by plan assets managed in trust and are reported net on the statement of financial position. The plan assets consist of interest-bearing securities, shares, real estate and other investment classes. Diversifying these assets helps to mitigate risk. Remeasurement effects from pension obligations and plan assets are recognized directly in equity, taking deferred taxes into account. The occurrence of these revaluation effects (especially due to a reduction in the discount rate, but also to unexpected developments on the capital market) could have a negative impact on equity and the equity ratio.

In addition, HEIDELBERG is exposed to foreign currency and interest risks due to exchange rate fluctuations on the purchasing and sales sides and to changes in the interest rate on variable-rate liabilities. To counteract these risks, the Company monitors and manages foreign currency risks centrally and mitigates interest rate risks where necessary by concluding appropriate interest rate swaps.

HEIDELBERG conducts business around the world and is subject to the local tax laws and regulations applicable in the respective country, as well as to multilateral and bilateral tax agreements. Changes to underlying legal provisions or the application of law, or any violations of these legal provisions, could have negative consequences. Therefore, HEIDELBERG has taken organizational precautions to ensure compliance with all tax regulations and also to be able to respond promptly to changes in the fiscal environment. To mitigate transfer price risks due to close business relationships between HEIDELBERG companies, HEIDELBERG has implemented a transfer price system with the approval of the financial authorities.

HEIDELBERG offers sales financing to support the sale of machinery. In this case, HEIDELBERG either brokers financing with one of our financing partners or provides customer financing itself. If financing partners were not available as expected, there is a risk that HEIDELBERG will have to expand its own financial commitments and this could increase the risk profile (liquidity and valuation risks) of sales financing.

HEIDELBERG's financing commitments require it to comply with financial covenants. If the Company's net assets, financial position and results of operations were to deteriorate to such a degree that it could no longer guarantee compliance with the financial covenants, this would have a significant negative impact on HEIDELBERG's liquidity and refinancing capacity.

HEIDELBERG continuously monitors its liquidity and its compliance with financial covenants for this reason so that it can identify funding requirements at an early stage and respond accordingly. The financing commitments from banks have a maturity profile up to 2030, with an option to extend until 2031.

No financial opportunities that would be categorized as "high" have been identified at this time.

Legal and compliance opportunities and risks

The international nature of the HEIDELBERG Group's business activities means it is subject to legal and compliance risks. These risks may arise, in particular, from legal disputes with business partners or other third parties, infringements of industrial property rights or breaches of legal requirements and other regulatory guidelines.

The existing legal disputes mainly relate to product liability and warranty cases in connection with sales of machinery. Appropriate provisions are formed in accordance with applicable accounting standards to cover for risks resulting from legal disputes if the claim is likely to be upheld and the probable amount can be reliably estimated. Wherever possible and appropriate, standardized framework agreements are utilized in order to limit legal risks.

Furthermore, antitrust risks arise due to the market structure and HEIDELBERG's market position. HEIDELBERG counteracts these risks by establishing Group-wide policies and providing relevant employees with regular training.

HEIDELBERG has a Group-wide compliance management system (CMS) that is designed to ensure that HEIDELBERG's corporate bodies, managers and employees comply with legal regulations and the Company's internal rules. The aim of the CMS is to prevent potential financial damage and reputational damage for the Company through effective prevention and early identification of compliance risks.

An important component of the CMS is a compliance risk analysis that is carried out regularly. In particular, this analysis helps to identify, assess and prioritize risks associated with violations of antitrust, corruption and money laundering laws. Appropriate measures to minimize these risks are defined and implemented based on the results. The Company continuously reviews its Group-wide compliance principles, framework directives, guidelines and work instructions, updating them as required.

To mitigate compliance risks in the supply and production chains, HEIDELBERG utilizes a Code of Conduct for Business Partners. It defines minimum standards for lawful and responsible conduct. HEIDELBERG reserves the right to review compliance with these requirements using a risk-based approach.

HEIDELBERG has established various internal and external channels across the Group for reporting potential compliance violations, including an external ombudsman and an electronic whistleblowing system (SpeakUp). These reporting channels can be used by HEIDELBERG's employees, managers and members of the executive bodies, as well as by external third parties such as customers, suppliers and other business partners.

HEIDELBERG has identified legal and compliance opportunities mainly associated with duty drawbacks issued by the United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

General statement on opportunities and risks

The Company uses a risk-bearing capacity concept to assess the overall risk situation. This concept includes a Monte Carlo simulation to assess whether the Company could absorb the financial impact that various risk scenarios might have on its key financial indicators, especially with regard to compliance with the financial covenants. According to this assessment, HEIDELBERG is highly unlikely to experience a “development that could jeopardize the Company’s existence as a going concern” in the new financial year.

The Management Board is not currently aware of any risks that – independently or in combination with other risks – could jeopardize the continued existence of the Group and Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG as a going concern. However, the possibility cannot be fully excluded that some determining factors that are currently unknown or considered to be immaterial will negatively influence the continued existence of the Group, Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG or individual consolidated companies as a going concern in the future.

As a company, HEIDELBERG can only partially insulate itself from macroeconomic conditions and mitigate their impact to a limited extent through appropriate measures. Due to its dependence on the export of goods and services, international developments have a decisive influence on the Company. Should parameters such as low interest rates combined with supportive investment incentives, the removal of trade barriers, favorable currency developments, etc. materialize, it would have a correspondingly positive impact on the Company’s sales and earnings performance.

The Management Board and Supervisory Board consider the risks to be manageable as they currently stand.

Internal control and risk management system for the Group accounting process in accordance with section 289 (4) and section 315 (4) HGB

The principles, procedures and measures that form HEIDELBERG’s internal control system (ICS), and which are intended to ensure proper and reliable external financial and non-financial reporting, are based on the COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) framework model. As part of the second line of the “three lines of defense” model, the ICS acts as a link between the operational areas (first line) and Internal Audit department (third line). Furthermore, all three lines of defense cooperate with the auditor and readily embrace any advice, feedback, etc.

HEIDELBERG’s ICS encompasses the following measures:

- Uniform accounting principles
- Integrated controls in processes and systems
- Functional separation/principle of dual control
- Process-independent monitoring measures

The operational financial accounting processes are performed at the Group companies, in some cases with the support of outsourcing partners. The central Group Accounting department is responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements. It formulates uniform, binding requirements for the technical content, formal structure and timing of financial accounting.

HEIDELBERG’s internal accounting rules, which set out uniform accounting and valuation policies for all Group companies, are regularly reviewed and revised at least once a year.

The Group companies transfer their financial data to the Group Accounting department for consolidation. The systems used for this process include extensive technical controls and plausibility checks of the content in order to ensure proper financial reporting. This includes, for example, checking whether the data for the financial statements is complete and whether tax positions are correctly recorded and calculated in the financial statements. In the event of any discrepancies, the data is tagged and blocked for further processing until it has been corrected.

Alongside consolidating the financial data, the Group Accounting department also tests the recoverability of goodwill reported in the statement of financial position for impairment.

The Management Board is responsible for establishing and regularly reviewing an appropriate and effective internal control and risk management system for the consolidated financial statements and the disclosures in the Combined Management Report. This control and risk management system is designed to ensure proper and reliable internal and external accounting, the presentation and accuracy of the consolidated financial statements and the Combined Management Report and the disclosures made therein.

Operational responsibility for the effectiveness of the ICS with respect to the accounting processes, including their further development, lies with the responsible managers and process owners. The Internal Audit department also reviews the effectiveness of the ICS across the Group by carrying out random tests in individual areas and Group companies. Furthermore, it examines whether transactions are properly controlled and documented and whether the Company is complying with the principles of functional separation and dual control. Compliance with internal guidelines and instructions that have an impact on accounting processes are also examined. Reports on the ICS are given to the Management Board and Audit Committee on an annual basis.

The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board meets with the independent auditor, the Management Board and the heads of the Internal Audit, Risk Management and Internal Control System departments on a regular basis to discuss the findings of the internal audits and audits of the financial statements with respect to the internal control and risk management system for the accounting process. The auditor reports to the Audit Committee and, at the accounts meeting, to the Supervisory Board on the results of the audit of the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

Appropriateness and effectiveness of the comprehensive internal control and risk management system in accordance with recommendation A.5 DCGK¹⁾

Since publication of the German Corporate Governance Code (DCGK) as amended on April 28, 2022 in the official section of the Federal Gazette on June 27, 2022 (“Code 2022”), there has been a recommendation to describe other key features of the internal control and risk management system – beyond the consolidated financial statement accounting process – and to comment on the appropriateness and effectiveness of this system. Please refer to the Declaration of Conformity from November 27, 2025. The internal control and risk management system also includes a compliance management system (CMS) that focuses on our risk situation.

The governance subsystems implemented at HEIDELBERG have always extended beyond the consolidated financial accounting process and also address operational risks, which include sustainability-related aspects. This applies equally to Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and to the Group.

To assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of the entire internal control and risk management system, the Management Board relies on the information systems that have been set up and the workflows which form the basis for the data pool and reporting. Independently of this, the Internal Auditing department – as the “third line of defense” – reviews the workflows and reports on the results.

The processes and systems for both the risk management system and the internal control system are monitored on an ongoing basis. HEIDELBERG has taken measures to eliminate any identified weaknesses and to continuously improve processes and systems. The overall assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control system and the risk management system, taking into account the scope of the Company’s business activities and its risk situation, did not reveal any indications that these systems are inappropriate or ineffective.

1) The disclosures in this section are not part of the management report and are not covered by the audit conducted by the auditor KPMG

Outlook

Expected conditions

Following the attack on Iran by the United States and Israel on February 28, 2026 global market prices for crude oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) rose sharply, and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz – the access route to the Persian Gulf through which around 20 percent of globally traded crude oil and LNG is transported – also led to physical shortages and thus potentially serious consequences for production and consumption. At the present time, it is difficult to predict, when the production and transport of oil and gas by countries in the Persian Gulf will soon return to normal. Given the uncertainty surrounding further developments in the Middle East, however, the risk of a significant slowdown in the global economy has currently increased. The economists at S&P Global forecast weak growth of 2.7 percent for the global economy in 2026.

GDP growth in the advanced economies as a whole will fall slightly to 1.8 percent in the current year. While low tariffs imposed in the United States following a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States should boost private consumption in the coming months, economic activity in the euro zone is likely to be inhibited in the near term by heightened geopolitical uncertainty and rising energy prices.

Growth in the emerging economies is anticipated to slow overall to 3.9 percent. The main reason for this loss of momentum in the forecast period is the slowdown in economic growth in Asian countries. Assuming that US tariffs are not raised again above their current level, the Chinese economy is only expected to grow by 4.5 percent in 2026. For India, high growth of 6.6 percent is once again anticipated, supported by an improved external economic environment after the United States rolled back its high special tariffs on the country in February and India concluded a comprehensive trade agreement with the EU. However, growth will be substantially lower than in 2025. In Latin America, GDP growth is expected to fall to 1.9 percent, with a clear slowdown in Brazil on one side and a slight rebound in Mexico on the other.

Sector developments

2026 is likely to be largely a year of consolidation for the German mechanical engineering and plant construction sector. Economists at the VDMA anticipate a moderate increase in production of 1 percent in real terms. This forecast is still subject to a high degree of uncertainty as the export-oriented German mechanical engineering and plant construction sector is highly dependent on developments in global markets. The current trade and geopolitical upheavals have the potential to significantly impact business performance.

Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence 2025; VDMA 2025

Future prospects

The economic and industry-specific conditions presented in this report for those markets relevant to HEIDELBERG form the foundation for the forecast for the 2026/2027 financial year (April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027). The forecast also assumes that global economic growth will not be weaker than currently predicted by the economic research institutes.

Outlook for 2026/2027: Persistently challenging framework conditions in the core business, expansion of the growth segment HEIDELBERG Technology

Based on the assumptions outlined above, the company forecasts stable Group sales year-on-year, as well as a noticeable improvement of the adjusted EBITDA margin for the 2026/2027 financial year. This forecast is also based on the assumption that there will be no substantial change in the exchange rates relevant to business activities.

The forecast assumes the rigorous implementation of the Company's plan for the future, ongoing cost discipline and the following expectations at an operational level in the individual segments:

Framework conditions in the Print & Packaging segment will remain challenging in the 2026/2027 financial year. In particular, investment demand will remain weak, and as a result it is unlikely that any price increases will be able to fully offset cost inflation. On the cost side, the measures implemented within the Company's plan for the future will take effect. Furthermore, the planned transfer of personnel from the Print & Packaging Equipment segment to support the development of new business areas in the HEIDELBERG Technology segment will ease the burden.

Accordingly, HEIDELBERG anticipates that the Print & Packaging Equipment segment will experience year-on-year a noticeable decline in sales compared to the previous year, as well as a significant increase in adjusted EBITDA margin.

In the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment, the focus will be placed on continuing to expand the proportion of recurring revenue. By increasing the proportion of recurring revenue, HEIDELBERG will be able to reduce its cyclicalities overall.

As a result, HEIDELBERG expects a slight increase in sales compared to the previous year, as well as a slight decline in adjusted EBITDA margin.

HEIDELBERG will focus on expanding the HEIDELBERG Technology segment. This will require investment and expenses that will negatively impact this segment's result in the 2026/2027 financial year.

Accordingly, HEIDELBERG expects a significant increase in sales in the HEIDELBERG Technology segment compared with the previous year, as well as a significantly improved adjusted EBITDA margin that will be impacted by start-up investment and expenses for HD Advanced Technologies GmbH.

Overall assessment of the expected development of HEIDELBERG

Despite the ongoing risks associated with international trade conflicts (for example, with the USA) and also geopolitical tensions – particularly in the Middle East or due to the war in Ukraine or the ongoing disputes between China and Taiwan – the Management Board of HEIDELBERG is looking ahead to the coming financial year with a sense of realistic optimism. HEIDELBERG's primary goal is to achieve stable Group sales and a noticeable improvement of the adjusted EBITDA margin.

The Company will continue to focus on its key priorities of improving operational cost indicators in the core business and expanding new business areas. In particular, opportunities will arise from the Company's consistent focus on global megatrends such as automation, security and defense, AI, energy, robotics and mobility.

Legal Disclosures

Takeover-related disclosures pursuant to section 289a of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and section 315a HGB and explanatory notes

In accordance with section 289a sentence 1 nos. 1 to 9 and section 315a sentence 1 nos. 1 to 9 HGB, we address in this Combined Management Report all points that could be relevant in the event of a public takeover bid for HEIDELBERG. The following disclosures reflect the situation as of the reporting date. The following explanation of these disclosures also complies with the requirements of section 176 (1) sentence 1 German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

As of March 31, 2026, the ISSUED CAPITAL (share capital) of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft amounted to € 779,466,887.68 and was divided into 304,479,253 no-par value bearer shares that are not subject to any restriction on transferability. As of the reporting date, the Company held 142,919 treasury shares, from which no rights arise for the Company in accordance with section 71b AktG.

The APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD is carried out according to sections 84 ff. AktG in conjunction with sections 30 ff. of the German Codetermination Act (MitbestG).

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION are made in accordance with the provisions in sections 179 ff. and 133 AktG in conjunction with section 19 (2) of HEIDELBERG's Articles of Association. In accordance with section 19 (2) of the Articles of Association, unless otherwise stipulated by law, resolutions of the Annual General Meeting are passed with a simple majority of the votes cast and, if a capital majority is required by law in addition to a majority of votes, with a simple majority of the share capital present when the resolution is passed. In accordance with article 15 of the Articles of Association, the Supervisory Board is authorized to make amendments and additions to the Articles of Association that affect their wording only.

HEIDELBERG is only permitted to acquire TREASURY SHARES in accordance with section 71 (1) nos. 1 to 6 AktG.

In accordance with section 71 (1) no. 8 AktG, the Annual General Meeting also authorized the Management Board on July 25, 2024 to acquire treasury shares for any lawful purpose up

to July 24, 2029, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board. This acquisition of shares is limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the existing share capital at the time of the resolution or – if lower – the share capital at the time that the Management Board exercises this authorization in each case. The treasury shares can be acquired via the stock exchange or by means of a purchase offer made to all shareholders or an invitation to all shareholders to submit an offer to sell. In all cases, the price paid to acquire the treasury shares as defined more precisely in the authorization issued on July 25, 2024 must not be significantly higher or lower than the current stock market price.

With the approval of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board is authorized to use the treasury shares acquired in accordance with the authorization described above and those held on the reporting date as follows, while disapplying the preemptive subscription rights of the shareholders:

- for disposal, if sold in exchange for cash and at a price not significantly less than the stock market price, as defined more precisely in the authorization resolved by the Annual General Meeting on July 25, 2024; the volume of shares sold in this way together with other shares issued with their preemptive subscription rights disapplying must not exceed 10 percent of the share capital on July 25, 2025 in total or – if lower – 10 percent of the share capital at the time the authorization is exercised;
- for disposal against in-kind contributions for the purpose of mergers, the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, interests in companies (including capital increases) or other assets;
- to fulfill obligations arising from convertible bonds and/or bonds with warrants issued or to be issued by the Company itself or by indirect or direct majority-owned subsidiaries of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft;
- the aforementioned shares can be used within share participation or other share-based programs and offered for sale to employees of the Company or employees of an associated company or to members of the management board at an associated company or granted or transferred as a remuneration component, whereby the manager must be a member of the management board or the employee must have an employment contract with the Company or one of its associated companies at the time the shares are granted. However, the use of the authorization for this purpose is limited to shares with a volume of 5 percent of the share capital at the time this authorization becomes effective or – if lower – at the time the authorization is exercised. This limit must also include shares that are issued or sold during the term of this authorization under another

authorization to the same group of people while disapplying the preemptive subscription rights of the shareholders.

Furthermore, the Management Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to withdraw treasury shares without any further resolution by the Annual General Meeting. These shares can also be withdrawn without a capital reduction using the simplified method of adjusting the proportion of the Company's share capital represented by the remaining shares.

The authorizations described above can be exercised in full or in part in each case.

The Annual General Meeting on July 26, 2023 authorized the Management Board, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to issue warrants, convertible bonds and/or participating bonds as well as profit-sharing rights including combinations of the above instruments (collectively referred to hereinafter as "bonds") up to a total nominal amount of € 200,000,000.00, dated or undated, on one or more occasions by July 25, 2028, and to grant the bearers or creditors of the bonds options or conversion rights to up to 30,447,925 bearer shares of the Company with a pro rata amount of share capital of up to € 77,946,688.00 in total, in accordance with the further conditions of the bonds. The preemptive subscription rights of the shareholders can be disappplied in accordance with the further conditions of this authorization. For this purpose, the share capital of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft was contingently increased by up to € 77,946,688.00 (CONTINGENT CAPITAL 2023). Further information on the Contingent Capital 2023 can be found in article 3 (3) of the Articles of Association.

In accordance with a resolution of the Annual General Meeting on July 26, 2023, the Management Board was authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital of the Company by up to € 155,893,376.00 in one full amount or in partial amounts on one or more occasions by issuing up to 60,895,850 new bearer shares against cash and/or non-cash contributions by July 25, 2028 (AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 2023). The preemptive subscription rights of the shareholders can be disappplied in accordance with the further

conditions of this authorization. The Management Board was authorized to define, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, the further content of the share rights and the conditions for issuing the shares. Further information on the Authorized Capital 2023 can be found in article 3 (4) of the Articles of Association.

The syndicated revolving credit facility concluded on July 21, 2023 contains standard market CHANGE-OF-CONTROL CLAUSES in the version applicable on the reporting date, which grant the banks additional information and termination rights in the event of a change of control or majority ownership of the Company.

A technology license agreement with a manufacturer and supplier of software products in sectors such as digital media and graphics contains a change-of-control clause; it grants each party a right of termination limited to 90 days if at least 50 percent of the shares or voting rights of the other party are acquired by a third party.

A licensing agreement with a software provider under which the Company is provided with a cloud-based platform for e-commerce and the provision of services to customers also contains a right of termination clause in the event that the Company is acquired by a direct competitor of the provider; in this case, any fees paid in advance would be reimbursed.

An agreement with a manufacturer and supplier of digital production printing systems for the sale of these systems also contains a change-of-control clause. This clause grants each party the right to terminate the agreement with a notice period of three months, starting at the time notification is received from the other party that a change of control has occurred or is possibly imminent or at the time the change of control becomes known. Under the terms of this agreement, a change of control is considered to have occurred if a third party acquires at least 25 percent of the voting rights of the party concerned or acquires the ability to exert decisive influence on the activities of the party concerned on a contractual basis or on the basis of the articles of association or similar provisions that grant the third party corresponding rights.

Group Sustainability Report

The special Group Sustainability Report pursuant to sections 315b and 315c in conjunction with sections 289b to 289e HGB, which was produced for the first time in the 2025/2026 financial year using the European Reporting Standards (ESRS) and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 18, 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, is permanently available on our website www.heidelberg.com under Investors > Publications > Reports and presentations.

Disclosures on treasury shares

The disclosures on treasury shares pursuant to section 160 (1) no. 2 AktG can be found in note 25 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Corporate Governance Declaration

The combined Corporate Governance Declaration for Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the HEIDELBERG Group in accordance with section 289f HGB and section 315d HGB can be found in the “Supervisory Board and Corporate Governance” section of this Annual Report. In accordance with section 317 (2) sentence 6 HGB, the audit of the disclosures pursuant to sections 289f (2) and (5) and 315d HGB by the auditor must be limited to establishing whether the disclosures have been made. The Corporate Governance Declaration is also permanently available on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance.

Important note

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements based on assumptions and estimates by the management of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. Although the management believes that these assumptions and estimates are realistic, actual future developments and results may deviate substantially from these forward-looking statements due to various factors. These factors could, for instance, include changes in the overall economic situation, exchange rates and interest rates, as well as changes within the print media industry. Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft provides no guarantee and assumes no liability for future developments and results deviating from the assumptions and estimates made in this Annual Report. HEIDELBERG neither intends nor assumes any separate obligation to update the assumptions and estimates made in this Annual Report to reflect events or developments occurring after the publication of this Annual Report.

03

Financial section

62	Consolidated financial statements
62	Consolidated income statement
63	Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
64	Consolidated statement of financial position
66	Statement of changes in consolidated equity
68	Consolidated statement of cash flows
70	Notes to the consolidated financial statements
70	Development of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investment property
72	General notes
90	Notes to the consolidated income statement
94	Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position
126	Additional information
135	Responsibility statement
136	Independent auditor's report
144	Further information (Part of the notes to the consolidated financial statements)
144	List of shareholdings
147	Executive bodies of the Company – Supervisory Board
149	Executive bodies of the Company – Management Board

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated income statement 2025/2026

Figures in € millions	Note	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026
Net sales	8	2,280	2,293
Change in inventories		5	- 33
Other own work capitalized		34	23
Total operating performance		2,320	2,283
Other operating income	9	63	58
Cost of materials	10	1,052	1,052
Staff costs	11	818	770
Depreciation and amortization	12	76	78
Other operating expenses	13	377	374
Result of operating activities (EBIT)		61	67
Financial income	15	6	5
Financial expenses	16	40	36
Financial result	14	- 34	- 30
Net result before taxes		27	37
Taxes on income	17	22	22
Net result after taxes		5	15
Basic earnings per share according to IAS 33 (in € per share)	36	0.02	0.05
Diluted earnings per share according to IAS 33 (in € per share)	36	0.02	0.05

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 2025/2026

Figures in € millions	Note	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026
Net result after taxes		5	15
Other comprehensive income not reclassified to the income statement			
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans and similar obligations		23	29
Deferred income taxes	22	-2	-7
		21	22
Other comprehensive income which may subsequently be reclassified to the income statement			
Currency translation			
Change outside of profit or loss		-8	-13
Fair value of other financial assets			
Change outside of profit or loss		0	0
Cash flow hedges			
Change outside of profit or loss		-3	3
Change in profit or loss		3	-3
		0	0
Deferred income taxes	22	0	0
		-8	-13
Total other comprehensive income		14	9
Total comprehensive income		19	23

Consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2026

Assets

Figures in € millions	Note	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	18	218	228
Property, plant and equipment	19	675	671
Investment property	19	10	9
Financial assets	20	9	9
Receivables from sales financing	21	32	29
Other receivables and other assets ¹⁾	21	22	20
Deferred tax assets	22	71	62
		1,038	1,029
Current assets			
Inventories	23	608	572
Receivables from sales financing	21	19	25
Trade receivables	21	254	235
Other receivables and other assets ²⁾	21	77	76
Income tax assets		8	10
Cash and cash equivalents	24	171	141
		1,136	1,057
Total assets		2,174	2,086

1) Of which financial assets € 18 million (previous year: € 20 million) and non-financial assets € 3 million (previous year: € 2 million)

2) Of which financial assets € 22 million (previous year: € 17 million) and non-financial assets € 54 million (previous year: € 60 million)

Equity and liabilities

Figures in € millions	Note	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Equity	25		
Issued capital		779	779
Capital reserves, retained earnings and other reserves		-239	-226
Net result after taxes		5	15
		546	568
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	26	650	605
Other provisions	27	24	25
Financial liabilities	28	43	66
Contractual liabilities	29	19	20
Income tax liabilities	32	15	9
Other liabilities ³⁾	31	12	14
Deferred tax liabilities	22	11	15
		775	755
Current liabilities			
Other provisions	27	171	140
Financial liabilities	28	36	35
Contractual liabilities	29	236	192
Trade liabilities	30	243	217
Income tax liabilities	32	13	14
Other liabilities ⁴⁾	31	155	166
		853	764
Total equity and liabilities		2,174	2,086

3) Of which financial liabilities € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) and non-financial liabilities € 14 million (previous year: € 12 million)

4) Of which financial liabilities € 73 million (previous year: € 48 million) and non-financial liabilities € 93 million (previous year: € 107 million)

Statement of changes in consolidated equity as of March 31, 2026¹⁾

Figures in € millions	Issued capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings
April 1, 2024	779	34	- 349
Profit carryforward	-	-	39
Total comprehensive income	-	-	22
Other changes	-	-	0
March 31, 2025	779	34	- 288
April 1, 2025	779	34	- 288
Profit carryforward	-	-	5
Total comprehensive income	-	-	22
Other changes	-	0	-2
March 31, 2026	779	34	- 263

1) For further details please refer to note 25.

Other retained earnings				Total other retained earnings	Total capital reserves, retained earnings and other retained earnings	Net result after taxes	Total
Revaluation of land	Currency translation	Fair value of other financial assets	Fair value of cash flow hedges				
160	-135	0	-1	24	-291	39	527
-	-	-	-	-	39	-39	-
0	-8	0	0	-8	14	5	19
0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0
160	-143	0	-1	16	-239	5	546
160	-143	0	-1	16	-239	5	546
-	-	-	-	-	5	-5	-
-	-13	0	0	-13	9	15	23
1	-	-	-	1	-1	-	-1
161	-157	0	-1	4	-226	15	568

Consolidated statement of cash flows 2025/2026¹⁾

Figures in € millions	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026
Net result after taxes	5	15
Depreciation and amortization/write-downs/write-ups ¹⁾	77	78
Change in pension provisions	-14	-14
Change in deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities	-4	3
Result from disposals ²⁾	0	2
Change in inventories	-23	41
Change in trade receivables	-5	1
Change in trade payables	18	-23
Change in advance payments	56	-37
Changes in liabilities from supply financing	23	38
Change in sales financing	-3	-4
Change in other provisions	-12	-27
Change in other items of the statement of financial position	-6	-38
Cash generated by operating activities³⁾	113	36
Intangible assets/property, plant and equipment/investment property		
Investments	-88	-65
Income from disposals	26	22
Company acquisitions		
Investments	-	-11
Financial assets		
Investments	0	0
Income from disposals	0	-
Cash used in investing activities	-62	-54
Cash generated by operating activities	113	36
Cash used in investing activities	-62	-54
Free cash flow	51	-19
Borrowing of financial liabilities	200	289
Repayment of financial liabilities	-231	-298
Cash used in financial activities	-31	-9
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	20	-28
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	153	171
Changes in scope of consolidation	0	0
Currency adjustments	-2	-2
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	20	-28
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	171	141

1) For further details please refer to note 37.

2) Relates to intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, investment property and financial assets.

3) Includes income taxes paid and refunded of € 25 million (previous year: € 36 million) and € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million) respectively. The interest expenses and interest income amount to € 11 million (previous year: € 10 million) and € 5 million (previous year: € 6 million) respectively.

Financial section

70	Notes to the consolidated financial statements
70	Development of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investment property
72	General notes
90	Notes to the consolidated income statement
94	Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position
126	Additional information

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

Development of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investment property

Figures in € millions								Cost
	As of start of financial year	Change in scope of consolidation	Additions	Remeasure- ment	Reclassifi- cations	Currency adjustments	Disposals	As of end of financial year
2024/2025								
Intangible assets								
Goodwill	127	-	-	-	-	0	-	127
Development costs	445	-	10	-	-	0	-	455
Software/other rights	99	0	2	-	0	0	5	96
Advance payments	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
	671	0	12	-	-	0	5	678
Property, plant and equipment								
Land and buildings	829	-	9	-	3	-	7	834
Technical equipment and machinery	560	-	13	-	1	0	18	555
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	639	-	63	-	4	-1	46	660
Advance payments and assets under construction	16	-	17	-	-8	0	0	25
	2,044	-	101	-	0	-1	71	2,074
Investment property	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
2025/2026								
Intangible assets								
Goodwill	127	0	-	-	-	0	-	127
Development costs	455	-	15	-	1	0	-	470
Software/other rights	96	-	8	-	0	0	9	94
Advance payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	678	0	22	-	0	0	9	692
Property, plant and equipment								
Land and buildings	834	-	26	-	1	-3	22	837
Technical equipment and machinery	555	-	8	-	0	-1	15	548
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	660	-	36	-	4	-2	55	643
Advance payments and assets under construction	25	-	17	-	-8	0	1	33
	2,074	-	88	-	-4	-5	92	2,060
Investment property	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

1) Including write-downs of € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million), see note 12

As of start of financial year	Change in scope of consolidation	Depreciation and amortization ¹⁾	Reclassifications	Currency adjustments	Cumulative depreciation and amortization		As of end of financial year	Carrying amounts
					Disposals	Reversals		As of end of financial year
1	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	127
370	-	7	-	0	-	-	378	77
83	0	3	0	0	4	-	82	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
454	0	10	0	0	4	-	460	218
456	-	19	0	0	7	-	469	365
441	-	16	-1	0	13	-	443	112
482	-	31	1	-1	26	-	487	173
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	25
1,379	-	66	0	-1	46	-	1,399	675
4	-	0	-	-	-	-	4	10
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	127
378	-	7	-	0	-	-	385	85
82	-	4	0	0	8	-	78	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
460	-	11	0	0	8	-	463	228
469	-	19	-1	-1	19	-	466	370
443	-	15	-1	0	10	-	446	102
487	-	33	-1	-1	41	-	477	166
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	33
1,399	-	67	-3	-3	71	-	1,389	671
4	-	0	-	-	-	-	4	9

General notes

1. Basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, based in Heidelberg, Germany, Kurfürsten-Anlage 52 – 60, is the parent company of the Group and is entered in the commercial register of the Mannheim Local Court, Germany, under register number HRB 330004. The consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in the European Union and in accordance with the supplemental provisions of section 315e (1) of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code) mandatory as of the balance sheet date. The consolidated financial statements reflect the business activities of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and its subsidiaries (hereinafter also referred to as the HEIDELBERG Group or HEIDELBERG). The consolidated financial statements therefore comply with the IFRS in force and applicable in the EU as of the end of the reporting period and have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The HEIDELBERG Group manufactures, sells and deals in printing presses and other print media industry products, and provides consulting and other related services. In addition, its product portfolio comprises other products as well as consulting and other services in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering and the metal industry. We also use our expertise to position ourselves as an incubator in new business areas, such as electromobility and other green technologies. To this end, the Group is focusing on expanding new business areas in the industrial business such as high-precision plant engineering with integrated control systems, power electronics, automation technology and robotics. In the financial year, the Group is divided into the Print & Packaging Equipment, Digital Solutions & Lifecycle and HEIDELBERG Technology segments.

Certain consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of financial position items have been combined to improve the clarity of presentation. A breakdown of these items is presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated income statement has been prepared in line with the nature of expense method.

All amounts are generally stated in millions of euros (€ million). In individual cases, rounding may result in discrepancies concerning the totals. Figures with “0” indicate amounts rounded to zero, while figures with “–” indicate actual zero amounts. For subsidiaries located in countries outside the euro zone, the annual financial statements prepared in local currency are translated into euros (see note 5).

These consolidated financial statements relate to the 2025/2026 financial year (April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026). They were approved for publication by the Management Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft on June 2, 2026.

2. Adoption of amended or new IFRS standards

The HEIDELBERG Group applied all IFRS standards that were mandatory in the reporting year.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) have approved the following changes to existing standards, which are to be applied for the first time in the 2025/2026 financial year.

Standards	Publication by the IASB/IFRS IC	Date of adoption ¹⁾	Published in the Official Journal of the EU	Effects
Amendments to standards				
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	15-Aug-2023	1-Jan-2025	13-Nov-2024	None

1) For financial years beginning on or after this date

New accounting provisions

The IASB and the IFRS IC approved and amended other standards and interpretations, whose application is not yet compulsory in the 2025/2026 financial year or which have not yet been endorsed by the European Union (EU). HEIDELBERG is not currently planning to apply these standards at an early date.

Standards	Publication by the IASB/IFRS IC	Date of adoption ¹⁾	Published in the Official Journal of the EU	Content	Effects
Amendments to standards					
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	30-May-2024	1-Jan-2026	28-May-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The amendments are intended to ensure uniform application of the rules for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and eliminate existing uncertainties in practical implementation and disclosure. – A particular focus is on the more precise handling of interest components in the SPPI test and ESG-related clauses in loan agreements. 	No material effects
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Relating to Nature-Based Electricity	30-May-2024	1-Jan-2026	1-Jul-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Amend the requirements for own use in IFRS 9 to include the factors that an entity must consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts for the purchase and sale of electricity from renewable energy sources where the source of electricity generation is nature-dependent. 	No material effects
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards – Volume 11	18-Jul-2024	1-Jan-2026	10-Jul-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – As part of the IASB's annual improvements project, minor and non-urgent improvements to IFRS are made. These relate to the standards IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7. 	No material effects
Amendments to IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (translation into a hyperinflationary presentation currency)	13-Nov-2025	1-Jan-2027	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The amendments clarify that, when translating the financial position, financial performance and cash flows from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency, the closing rate at the current reporting date is to be applied for both the current and the comparative period. 	None
Amendments to IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	21-Aug-2025	1-Jan-2027	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The amendments result in a reduction and simplification of the disclosure requirements under IFRS 19. In particular, certain disclosure objectives have been removed (including those relating to supplier finance arrangements, lack of exchangeability, Pillar Two, financial instruments and covenants). In addition, requirements of a purely guidance nature have been eliminated, and disclosures on management-defined performance measures have been replaced by a reference to IFRS 18. 	None
New standards					
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	9-Apr-2024	1-Jan-2027	16-Feb-2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IFRS 18 replaces the previous standard IAS 1. – The standard is intended to improve the presentation of financial information and make financial statements more transparent and easier to compare. 	No material effects
IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	9-May-2024	1-Jan-2027	Pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If a subsidiary applies the full IFRS in its separate or consolidated financial statements, the optional application of IFRS 19 substantially reduces the scope of the disclosures in the notes compared to the other IFRS standards. 	None

1) For financial years beginning on or after this date

3. Scope of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft include a total of 62 (previous year: 60) domestic and foreign companies controlled by Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft within the meaning of IFRS 10. Of these companies, 46 (previous year: 45) are located outside Germany.

	2024/2025	2025/2026
April 1	62	60
Additions	0	2
Disposals (including mergers)	2	0
March 31	60	62

Control within the meaning of IFRS 10 exists when an investor controls the material activities of the investee, has exposure to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to utilize its control to influence the amount of returns from the investee. Subsidiaries that are of minor significance are not included. These subsidiaries are of minor significance if the total of the equity, total assets, net sales and net profit or loss of the subsidiaries not included amounts to only an insignificant portion of the Group figure. The list of all shareholdings of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, which is a component of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, can be found in the annex to these notes.

Effective August 31, 2025, Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft acquired the cutting and die-cutting systems business, along with 14 employees, from companies of the Polar Group based in Hofheim am Taunus, Germany. The acquisition was carried out as an asset deal, involving the purchase of technologies associated with this business, intellectual property (IP) and trademark rights (including the "Polar" brand), as well as specific tangible assets and contracts related to the development and production of cutting and die-cutting systems. In addition, a strategic partnership was agreed upon, which provides for long-term collaboration in the areas of development, production, sales and parts supply.

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft will henceforth have the exclusive global rights for the distribution, service and marketing of products in the postpress segment. This move strengthens HEIDELBERG's partnership with Polar Group and enhances its direct access to additional packaging markets, particularly in growth regions such as Asia, South America and the Middle East. For customers, all familiar processes regarding new machines, spare parts supply and service remain unchanged.

The acquired assets were recorded at fair value as part of the preliminary purchase price allocation in accordance with IFRS 3. The fair values of the identified assets at the acquisition date are as follows:

	Fair value at date of acquisition
Non-current assets	
Intangible assets	7
Property, plant and equipment	1
Current assets	
Inventories	3
Total assets	11

The most significant impacts of the acquisition on the Group's balance sheet resulted from the initial consolidation of intangible assets at fair value. The intangible assets primarily include technologies and trademark rights.

The scope of consolidation changed as follows as against the previous year:

- The newly created company HD Titan GmbH, Walldorf, Germany, was included in consolidation effective as of December 22, 2025.
- The newly created company HEIDELBERG INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS DOOEL, Rečica, Kumanovo, Republic of North Macedonia, was included in consolidation effective as of January 28, 2026.

4. Principles of consolidation

In accordance with IFRS 3, all business combinations are recognized using the purchase method in the form of the full revaluation method.

On first-time consolidation of acquired companies, the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value as of the date of acquisition. If the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the identifiable assets less liabilities and contingent liabilities, this is recognized as goodwill. Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition at less than market value is recognized in profit or loss after a repeat assessment of the measurement performed.

Intra-Group sales, expenses and income, receivables, liabilities and contingent liabilities are eliminated. Intra-Group transactions are calculated both on the basis of market prices and on the basis of arm's length transfer prices. Assets from commercial transactions among consolidated companies included in inventories are adjusted to eliminate intercompany profits and losses. In consolidation processes affecting profit or loss, income tax effects are taken into account and the corresponding deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss. In consolidation processes not affecting profit or loss, deferred taxes are recognized outside profit and loss.

5. Currency translation

In those individual financial statements of consolidated companies which are prepared in local currencies, monetary items in foreign currencies (cash and cash equivalents, receivables, liabilities) are measured at the exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period and exchange rate effects are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are posted at their historic exchange rates.

The financial statements of the companies included in consolidation that are prepared in foreign currency are translated on the basis of the functional currency concept (IAS 21) in accordance with the modified closing rate method. As our subsidiaries financially, economically and organizationally effect their transactions on an independent basis, the functional currency is usually the same as each subsidiary's respective local currency. Assets and liabilities are therefore translated at the closing rates, the equity – except income and expenses recognized directly in equity – at the historical rates, and expenses and income at the average exchange rates for the year. The difference resulting from the foreign currency translation is offset against other reserves outside profit and loss. Currency translation differences arising as against the previous year's translation in the HEIDELBERG Group are also offset against other reserves outside profit and loss.

Accounting in line with IAS 29 was not required as the HEIDELBERG Group does not have any subsidiaries whose functional currency corresponds to the national currency of a hyperinflationary country.

The main exchange rates used in currency translation are as follows:

	Average rates for the year		Reporting date rates	
	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026
	€ 1 =	€ 1 =	€ 1 =	€ 1 =
AUD	1.6520	1.7502	1.7318	1.6693
CAD	1.4979	1.6036	1.5533	1.6022
CHF	0.9513	0.9288	0.9531	0.9194
CNY	7.7414	8.2224	7.8442	7.9341
GBP	0.8393	0.8660	0.8354	0.8683
HKD	8.3683	9.0676	8.4130	9.0136
JPY	163.6300	175.4258	161.6000	183.3900
KRW	1,502.1542	1,654.8967	1,594.7100	1,753.2200
USD	1.0741	1.1615	1.0815	1.1498

AUD = Australian dollar
CAD = Canadian dollar
CHF = Swiss franc
CNY = Chinese yuan
GBP = Pound sterling

HKD = Hong Kong dollar
JPY = Japanese yen
KRW = South Korean won
USD = US dollar

6. General accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the consolidated financial statements are presented below. Further information on the individual items of the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of financial position and corresponding figures is shown from note 8 onwards.

General principles

In the opinion of the IASB, the consolidated financial statements present a true and fair view and a fair presentation (overriding principle) if the qualitative criteria of the presentation of accounts are met and the individual IFRS guidelines are complied with. Consequently, to achieve fair presentation, preparers cannot deviate from the individual regulations.

Uniform accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies that are applied uniformly throughout the Group. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in line with the principle of historical cost, with the exception of certain items of the statement of financial position, which are reported at fair value.

Consistency of accounting policies

With the exception of changes resulting from new or amended standards or interpretations (see note 2), the accounting policies applied in the previous year remain unchanged.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the **sale of machinery** is recognized when the buyer has obtained control of the machinery sold. This is typically on delivery of the machinery. Neither a continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the machinery sold remain. In the rare case of bill-and-hold agreements, revenue from the sale of machinery is recognized on invoicing and storage at the agreed storage location if all the other relevant IFRS 15 criteria have been met. When selling machinery, customer payments are typically divided into an advance payment on receipt of order confirmation, an advance payment before delivery and a final payment after invoicing. As a rule, the advance payments cover around 90 percent of the invoice amount when the invoice is issued. Installation revenue is recognized when the installation is completed.

When **selling consumables and spare parts** and when **selling charging stations (Wallboxes) in the field of e-mobility**, as well as **components in the industrial customer business**, control is typically transferred and sales are recognized on delivery to the customer. Invoicing takes place at the same time. The average payment deadline is around 40 days.

Sales from **services** are recognized when the services are rendered or when the customer has obtained control of the services. Invoicing takes place when the services have been rendered. The average payment deadline is around 30 days. Sales from long-term service contracts are generally distributed on a straight-line basis. As expenses are incurred in line with the percentage of completion, the net sales deferred for long-term service contracts are recognized in proportion to the expected development in costs. Given the large number of long-term service contracts that there are, straight-line distribution represents a sufficiently accurate estimate of the expected development in costs. A long-term service contract typically also entails a warranty extension. HEIDELBERG's associated obligation to offer services beyond the statutory warranty period constitutes a separate performance obligation.

Net sales are reported net of discounts. Transaction prices are agreed on a case-by-case basis due to the large number of machinery configurations and equipment variants that customers can select individually. If a contract includes variable consideration, revenue from the sale of machinery is typically estimated at the most probable amount. There is variable consideration for consumables, whereby the volume usually fluctuates depending on the capacity utilization of the machinery.

For multi-component contracts, such as contracts for the sale of new printing presses and services, the transaction price is allocated to the various performance obligations on the basis of relative stand-alone selling prices.

A financing component included in the transaction price is only deferred in application of the simplification provision under IFRS 15 if the period until receipt of the consideration from the customer is longer than one year and the amount to be deferred is material. The disclosure of transaction prices attributable to unfulfilled performance obligations from services billed at a fixed hourly rate or to contracts with an original term of less than one year is waived in accordance with the simplification option under IFRS 15.

Income from **operating and finance leases** is recognized based on the provisions of IFRS 16.

Intangible assets

With the exception of goodwill, all intangible assets have a limited useful life and are therefore amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life. In accordance with the option provided under IAS 38, intangible assets are measured at amortized cost. Goodwill is tested for impairment on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 3 and then annually and if there is any evidence to suggest a loss of value in accordance with IAS 36. Purchased intangible assets are capitalized at cost. Internally generated intangible assets are capitalized to the extent that the criteria for recognition in IAS 38 are met. Manufacturing costs include all directly attributable costs.

Research and development costs

Development costs for newly developed products are capitalized at cost to the extent that expenses are directly attributable and if both the technical feasibility and the marketing of the newly developed products are assured (IAS 38). There must also be a sufficient degree of probability that the development activity will lead to future inflows of benefits. Capitalized development costs include all direct costs and overheads that are directly attributable to the development process. Capitalized development costs are amortized on the basis of the estimated period during which sales may be expected. The capitalized development costs of projects that have not yet been completed are written down if the projects are cancelled or if the annual impairment test results in an impairment requirement.

In accordance with IAS 38, research costs cannot be capitalized and are therefore recognized in profit or loss directly in the consolidated income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

Exercising the option allowed, developed and undeveloped land recognized in accordance with IAS 16 is measured at the revalued amount, which is the respective fair value on the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated write-downs; revaluation must be repeated at sufficiently regular intervals. Corresponding increases in the value of this land, after taking deferred taxes into account, are added to a revaluation surplus through other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income or, if they reverse impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss, they are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income as long as they do not exceed the revaluation reserve allocated to the respective property. Otherwise, the impairment is recognized in profit or loss.

All other property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets under leases recognized in accordance with IFRS 16, are measured at cost less cumulative straight-line depreciation and cumulative write-downs in line with the option provided under IAS 16.

In addition to direct costs, the cost also includes appropriate portions of material and production overheads.

Investment property

Investment property (IAS 40: Investment Property) is recognized at cost less cumulative straight-line depreciation and cumulative write-downs in line with the option provided under IAS 40. The fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. This value is calculated by non-Group, independent experts in line with internationally acknowledged valuation methods at sufficiently regular intervals; otherwise it is derived from the current market price of comparable real estate.

Leases

A lease is an agreement in which the lessor transfers the right to use a specified asset to the lessee for a period of time in return for a fee. If a lease also contains non-lease components, these are not recognized in accordance with IFRS 16.

The leases in which we are the lessee are essentially for buildings, the fleet of vehicles and IT equipment. HEIDELBERG exercises the practical expedient of recognizing expenses for short-term leases or concerning low-value assets on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. For all other leases, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognized on the provision date of the asset. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost on the provision date. These correspond to the lease liability on the provision date plus initial direct costs, lease payments already made prior to provision and the present value of estimated costs at the end of the term less lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets are generally amortized over the term of the respective lease. If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to HEIDELBERG at the end of the lease term or the costs already take into account the exercise of a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is instead amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the leased asset. The right-of-use assets are subject to impairment testing in accordance with IAS 36.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the corresponding currency and maturity-dependent incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial recognition. Lease payments primarily comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable and variable lease payments that depend on an index or interest rate.

Variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities are recognized in profit or loss when the condition triggering those payments occurs. These are immaterial in terms of value.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. If future lease payments change due to an amendment to the lease or a change in the assessment of existing residual value guarantees, purchase or extension options, the carrying amount of the lease liability is adjusted accordingly.

Some of the leases contain termination, prolongation and/or purchase options. The assessment of whether these options are reasonably certain to be exercised is based on judgments as to whether there are economic incentives to exercise the option.

For rented buildings, there is typically an obligation to maintain them in accordance with their use and to return them in their original condition at the end of the rental period. In some cases, the subletting of rented buildings is only permitted with the owner's consent.

The leases in which the HEIDELBERG Group is the lessor are essentially for printing presses leased to customers. If such leases are operating leases, the underlying asset is capitalized in non-current assets. If customers finance printing presses by way of a finance lease, the corresponding lease receivable from the customer is reported under receivables from sales financing. The risks of leases in which we are the lessor are limited as far as the law allows by corresponding contractual arrangements. In particular, leases contain regulations on risks in connection with the legal ownership of the leased assets that rests with HEIDELBERG, for example regarding the use of the leased asset, relocation and insurance. As part of the secondary realization strategy, the leased assets are either resold or assigned to another leasing business. Market price developments are monitored transparently through active market observation, and any market value risks are identified at an early stage and addressed accordingly. In finance leases HEIDELBERG typically has a contractual put option to sell the leased asset to the customer at its calculated residual value. The residual value risk is thus transferred to the customer in such cases. Moreover, finance leases are subject to risk management for sales financing (see also "Operational risks and opportunities" in the risk and opportunity report in the Combined Management Report).

Depreciation and amortization

Amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment, and investment property is calculated primarily on the basis of the following useful lives, which are applied uniformly throughout the Group (in years):

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Development costs	5 to 12	5 to 12
Software/other rights	3 to 20	3 to 15
Buildings	25 to 50	25 to 50
Technical equipment and machinery	10 to 31	10 to 31
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	5 to 26	5 to 26
Investment property	33	33

Write-downs on non-financial assets

Intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment are impaired if the recoverable amount of the asset is less than the carrying amount. Except for goodwill, the recoverable amount is generally estimated for the individual asset where there is an indication of impairment. If an asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets, it is grouped together with those other assets to form a cash-generating unit.

Where intangible assets (including capitalized development costs) and items of property, plant and equipment are part of a cash-generating unit, impairment is determined on the basis of the recoverable amount of this unit. This is typically the case for intangible assets.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. If goodwill has been assigned to a cash-generating unit and its carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the goodwill is first impaired by the amount of the difference. Any additional impairment requirements are recognized by way of the pro rata reduction of the carrying amounts of the other assets of the cash-generating unit, if the individual assets are not recoverable.

If the reason for earlier impairment ceases to exist, the impairment on intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment is reversed. However, the carrying amount increased by reversal may not exceed amortized cost. No impairment on goodwill is reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Carrying amounts are calculated using the weighted average cost method.

Costs include production-related full costs determined on the basis of normal capacity utilization.

In particular, the cost of products includes directly attributable direct costs (such as production materials and wages used in construction) and directly attributable fixed and variable production overheads (such as materials and production overheads), including an appropriate depreciation on manufacturing equipment. Particular account is taken of costs that are charged to specific production cost centers.

The risks of holding inventories arising from reduced usability are taken into account by appropriate write-downs. These write-downs are recognized on the basis of the future production program or actual consumption. Individual periods are used for different inventory items, which are monitored and adjusted based on appropriate criteria. Measurement takes into account lower realizable net selling prices at the end of the reporting period. If the reasons for a lower valuation no longer apply to inventories that have formerly been written down and the net selling price has therefore risen, the reversal of the write-down is recognized as a reduction of the cost of materials.

Financial instruments

BASIC INFORMATION

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are recognized when HEIDELBERG becomes party to a contract for the financial instrument. If the trade date and settlement date differ for standard purchases or sales, financial instruments are recognized at the settlement date. First-time measurement of financial assets and liabilities is at fair value, whereby trade receivables without a significant financing component are recognized at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15. The carrying amount of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss includes the directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is in line with the measurement categories defined in IFRS 9: Financial Instruments. Under IFRS 9, on first-time recognition financial assets and liabilities can be designated as financial instruments in the fair value through profit and loss category. HEIDELBERG did not exercise this option.

In general, financial assets and liabilities are reported without being offset. They are only offset when there is an enforceable legal right to do so at the end of the reporting period and the entity intends to settle them on a net basis (see note 33). The recognized carrying amount of current and variable interest, non-current financial assets and liabilities is an appropriate estimate of the fair value.

The HEIDELBERG Group is exposed to default risks to the extent that partners do not fulfill their contractual obligations. Default risk essentially relates to receivables from sales financing and trade receivables. Default risks from derivative financial instruments are regularly managed and continuously monitored with regard to deteriorations in creditworthiness. Other default risks for other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents are of minor significance for the Group.

The general approach for determining expected losses is used for receivables from sales financing. For those receivables there are risks of default on receivables due to industry, customer, residual value and country risks. They are monitored and managed very closely by internal receivables management. A significant increase in credit risk is assumed when payments are more than 30 days past due. Receivables from sales financing are considered to be credit-impaired if they are more than 90 days overdue. Receivables from sales financing past due by more than 180 days are generally written down in full as it must be assumed that they will be defaulted on. In the case of receivables from sales financing, a default is also assumed if customer financing is terminated prematurely by HEIDELBERG due to non-payment, with the start of the realization of collateral or in the event of the customer's insolvency.

The simplified approach for determining expected losses is used for trade receivables. For these receivables, a full impairment is generally recognized if they are more than 360 days overdue. A default always exists if the debtor is no longer able to settle its liabilities in full.

Credit security measures are also continued for fully impaired receivables. The amounts received are recognized in profit or loss. A financial asset is derecognized if, according to a reasonable assessment, the agreed cash flows are no longer expected to be realized in full or in part, for example following the conclusion of insolvency proceedings or depending on country-specific and legal circumstances. For outstanding receivables, it is checked on an ongoing basis whether enforcement measures still have a chance of being successful.

Financial assets are measured **at amortized cost** if they are held in a business model with the objective of generating contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. In case of financial assets measured at amortized cost, impairments are recognized in profit or loss by using an allowance account. The carrying amount of uncollectible receivables is derecognized. If the amount of impairment is objectively reduced in subsequent reporting periods due to an event occurring after recognition of the impairment, the impairment recognized is reversed accordingly in income.

Financial assets are measured **at fair value through other comprehensive income** if they are held in a business model with the objective of generating contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets, and if the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. In addition, equity instruments that are not held for trading and for which the option to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income was exercised in accordance with IFRS 9 are allocated to this measurement category.

All other financial assets are measured **at fair value through profit or loss**.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the expected credit losses from financial assets measured at amortized cost must be assessed on the basis of the expected loss model. The calculation of the expected loss is dependent on whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. If the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, the impairment loss is measured on the basis of the 12-month expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses for receivables from sales financing are calculated on the basis of the credit risk assessment for each individual receivable using the general impairment model in accordance with IFRS 9. This calculation takes into account all receivables not already impaired. The key inputs are the internally calculated individual probability of default for the receivable and the expected loss given default. In order to draw conclusions about the customer's future sales and earnings performance, pieces of forward-looking information, including estimates of the expected development of the

macroeconomic environment and demand on the relevant market derived from the internal customer risk assessment, are taken into consideration. Impairment is recognized on the receivable if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the value of the collateral held exceeds the amount of the receivable from sales financing in the event of default, the HEIDELBERG Group considers the resulting value adjustments to be of minor significance.

For trade receivables, in line with the simplified approach chosen to calculate write-downs in accordance with IFRS 9, receivables are allocated to level 2 already from initial recognition and the lifetime expected credit losses are recognized. The trade receivables portfolio is clustered by country and number of days past due to calculate the expected credit losses. Historical loss experience is used to calculate a provision matrix which is adjusted by a forward-looking factor that reflects the expected development of country risk. The theoretical maximum remaining risk of default of financial assets, disregarding collateral, is the same as their recognized carrying amounts. As soon as there is objective evidence of an increase in the default risk since initial recognition, the receivable concerned is allocated to level 3 and individually impaired. If the value of the collateral held exceeds the amount of trade receivables in the event of default, the Group considers the resulting value adjustments to be of minor significance.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to cash flows end or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligation is discharged or legally canceled.

The net gains and losses essentially include changes in the fair value and exchange rate effects recognized in net operating income and the financial result and interest income and expense from financial instruments recognized in the financial result. The net result from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in equity instruments includes only dividends recognized in profit or loss.

For information on risk management please refer to note 33 and to the risk and opportunity report in the Combined Management Report.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other investments, investments accounted for using the equity method and securities that represent financial assets are reported under financial assets.

Securities reported under financial assets are predominantly classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income by exercising the option provided by IFRS 9 for financial investments in equity instruments as they are not primarily for short-term profit maximization. On the basis of IFRS 9, these financial instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income taking deferred taxes into account and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. These securities are measured at their stock market prices.

The appropriate classification of these securities is determined at the time of purchase and is reviewed as of the end of each reporting period.

Other investments are measured at fair value.

Shares in associated companies where the HEIDELBERG Group exercises significant influence and joint ventures are generally recognized using the equity method. Income and expenses in connection with investments accounted for using the equity method are recognized in the financial result.

LOANS

The loans represent credit facilities extended by HEIDELBERG and are classified as financial assets at amortized cost under IFRS 9. Non-current non-interest-bearing and low-interest-bearing loans are carried at net present value. Measurement in subsequent periods is at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. After initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value; unrealized gains and losses are recognized through profit or loss.

RECEIVABLES FROM SALES FINANCING

Receivables from sales financing include receivables from our customers arising in connection with the financing of machinery sales and receivables under finance leases.

Finance leases include leased installations considered as sales under non-current financing. In line with IFRS 16, these receivables are carried at the net investment value, i.e. discounted future minimum lease payments plus any unguaranteed residual values. Lease payments are broken down into repayments and interest income, and interest income is recognized in the consolidated income statement over the term of the leases reflecting a constant periodic rate of return.

Receivables from sales financing are assigned to the IFRS 9 category “measured at amortized cost” and carried at fair value. Measurement in subsequent periods is at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables do not contain any significant financing components and hence are carried at their transaction price on initial recognition. In subsequent periods they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

The receivables and other assets item includes both non-financial assets and financial assets including derivative financial instruments. With the exception of derivative financial instruments, financial assets are assigned to the “measured at amortized cost” and “measured at fair value through profit or loss” categories under IFRS 9. Non-financial assets are measured in line with the respective applicable standard.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash on hand and bank balances are carried at amortized cost. Bank balances have a remaining term of up to three months.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Primary financial instruments include financial liabilities, trade payables and non-derivative other financial liabilities. Trade payables and non-derivative other financial liabilities include accruals for outstanding invoices and accruals for personnel-related liabilities.

In the past financial year, HEIDELBERG made use of two programs for structured supply financing.

In the course of classic reverse factoring agreements, the character of the trade payables remains fundamentally unchanged, as only a change of creditor takes place as part of the assignments made. Therefore, from the debtor's perspective, recognition under trade payables still appears appropriate.

If, on the other hand, the financing partner makes a debt-discharging payment to the supplier on behalf of HEIDELBERG, the original trade payables are derecognized. Instead, the obligations to offset the financing partner's expenses, which have conditions that are customary in the industry and are settled in the regular business cycle in accordance with their economic nature, are allocated as other liabilities from supply financing to other current financial liabilities.

Primary financial liabilities are recognized at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9. In the case of financial liabilities not recognized at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs are taken into account. In subsequent periods, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For information on the recognition of lease liabilities, see the "Leases" section in this note. Financial guarantees are recognized at the higher of the amount to be determined in accordance with IFRS 9 or the amount originally recognized as a liability less any amortization. They are reported under other provisions.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments in the HEIDELBERG Group comprise hedging instruments used to manage exchange rate fluctuations. These instruments serve to reduce income volatility. The Group does not enter into trading positions, i.e. derivatives without an underlying hedged item. We currently use over-the-counter (OTC) instruments. These currently comprise forward exchange transactions.

The scope of hedging by financial derivatives comprises recognized, onerous and highly probable hedged items.

In accordance with IFRS 9, derivatives meet the recognition criteria for assets and liabilities, as a result of which they must be capitalized (other assets) or expensed (other liabilities) at fair value. First-time recognition is as of the trade date.

Under IFRS 9, the distinction between a fair value hedge and a cash flow hedge is of fundamental importance for hedge accounting.

The aim of a fair value hedge is to offset the changes in fair value of assets and liabilities with opposing changes in the fair value of the designated hedging instrument. Any profit or loss resulting from the change in fair value of the designated hedging instrument is recognized directly in the consolidated income statement. From the inception of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are also recognized in profit or loss. A cash flow hedge serves to hedge the changes in cash flows that typically arise in connection with floating rate assets or liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, foreign currency onerous contracts or planned future transactions. The gains and losses on the effective portion of derivatives designated as a hedging instrument are recognized outside profit or loss until the respective hedged item becomes effective.

Hedges that do not satisfy the documentation requirements of IFRS 9 for hedge accounting or whose underlying hedged items no longer exist are classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

Assets and liabilities held for sale

Non-current assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale when disposal is highly likely and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. In addition, the owner must have resolved to sell the individual asset or disposal group within one year.

Assets held for sale are carried at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Assets held for sale are no longer subject to scheduled depreciation or amortization.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated in accordance with the liability method (IAS 12). Under this method, deferred taxes are recognized for all temporary differences between IFRS carrying amounts and the tax carrying amounts of the individual companies or Group companies and on corresponding consolidation adjustments. In addition, deferred tax assets for future benefits from tax loss carryforwards are also taken into account. Deferred tax assets for accounting differences and for tax loss carryforwards are recognized in the amount for which it is probable that taxable income will be available, i.e. for which utilization seems reasonably assured. Deferred taxes are measured on the basis of the income tax rates of the respective countries. A tax rate of 24.00 percent (previous year: 28.00 percent) is used to calculate domestic deferred taxes. In addition to the corporate income tax rate of 11.00 percent (prior year: 15.00 percent) determined as a result of the phased reduction of the tax rate from 15.00 percent to 10.00 percent for the assessment periods from 2028 to 2032, and the solidarity surcharge of 5.50 percent, the average trade tax rate was taken into account.

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 12, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are not discounted. Deferred tax assets are offset against deferred tax liabilities in cases where this is required by IAS 12. Accordingly, offsetting must be carried out if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current

taxes and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and arise at the same company or in the same tax group. The HEIDELBERG Group has made use of the temporary, mandatory exemption with regard to the recognition of deferred taxes in accordance with IAS 12.4A from the introduction of global minimum taxation.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

The pensions and similar obligations comprise the obligations of the Group to establish provisions under both defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans.

For defined benefit plans, the pension obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method (IAS 19). Under this method, expert actuarial reports are commissioned each year. The discount rate used for the present values of defined benefit obligations is based on the yields of high-quality corporate bonds with matching maturities and currencies and ratings of AA on the basis of the information provided by Bloomberg. This discount rate is also used to determine the net interest on the net liability/asset from defined benefit plans. Mortality and retirement rates are calculated in Germany according to the 2018 G Heubeck mortality tables and, outside Germany, according to comparable foreign mortality tables. Plan assets carried at fair value are offset against defined benefit obligations. The cash and cash equivalents of Heidelberg Pension-Trust e. V. are held in trust by the latter and serve to secure pension obligations as well as pension payments in case of delay. They do not qualify as plan assets in accordance with IAS 19.8. Current service cost and any past service cost is recognized immediately and reported under staff costs; the net interest expense, as the net total of interest expenses on benefit obligations and interest income on plan assets, is reported in the financial result. Gains or losses resulting from changed expectations with regard to life expectancy, future pension and salary increases, and the discount rate from the actual developments during the period are recognized outside profit or loss directly in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income. Recognition of the gains or losses from remeasurements reported in other comprehensive income in profit or loss in later periods is not permitted.

The difference between the (interest) income on plan assets calculated at the start of the period and the actual return on plan assets determined at the end of the period is also recognized outside profit or loss in other comprehensive income.

For defined contribution plans, compulsory contributions are offset directly as an expense. No provisions for pension obligations are recognized, as in these cases the Company does not have any obligation beyond that to pay premiums.

Other provisions

Other provisions are recognized when a past event gives rise to a current obligation, utilization is more likely than not and its amount can be reliably estimated. This means that the probability must exceed 50 percent. They are measured either at the most likely settlement amount or, if probabilities are equal, at the expected settlement amount. Provisions are only recognized for legal or constructive obligations in respect of third parties. Provisions are measured at full production cost, taking into consideration possible cost increases. Provisions for restructuring measures are recognized to the extent that the criteria of IAS 37 or IAS 19 respectively are met.

Non-current provisions with a remaining term of more than one year are carried at the discounted settlement amount at the end of the reporting period on the basis of appropriate interest rates. The underlying interest rates depend on the term of the obligation.

Income tax liabilities

Income tax liabilities are recognized in the amount which is expected to be paid to the tax authorities. If income tax liabilities include uncertain income tax items because they are probable, these are typically measured at the most probable amount. In some cases the determination of income tax liabilities requires discretionary decisions.

Share-based payment

From the 2017/2018 financial year, in the context of the multi-year variable remuneration of the Management Board, share-based, cash-settled payment has been granted on the basis of the total shareholder return performance indicator. This is then paid out at the end of the respective performance period.

The multi-year variable remuneration granted under the current remuneration system 2023+ is based on the allocation of virtual HEIDELBERG shares and is earned over a one-year vesting period. The performance period covers four financial years, and settlement is effected in full in cash.

The valuation of these components is measured in accordance with IFRS 2 on the basis of their fair value using a Monte Carlo simulation.

The fair values of the cash-settled remuneration components are remeasured at each reporting date and at the settlement date and recognized proportionately in personnel expense.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities typically arise in connection with the sale of sheetfed offset presses on account of the advance payment usually required and, for service and maintenance work, on account of the one-time payment when the contract is signed.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized as soon as there is reasonable assurance that all funding conditions can be met and the grant will be awarded in full.

For taxable government investment subsidies and tax-free investment allowances, which are recognized accordingly in the cash inflow from investments, there is an option to recognize these as deferred income or deduct them when determining the carrying amount of the asset. HEIDELBERG reports these subsidies as deferred income that is reversed and recognized as income in line with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset over its useful life.

Grants related to income are allocated to the cash inflow from operating activities and are recognized directly in profit or loss separately under the main item "other operating income".

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential obligations that relate to past events and whose existence will not be confirmed until one or more uncertain future events occur. These future events, however, lie outside the sphere of influence of the HEIDELBERG Group. Furthermore, current obligations can represent contingent liabilities if the outflow of resources is not sufficiently probable to recognize a respective provision or if the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably estimated. The carrying amount of contingent liabilities is equal to the best possible estimate of the settlement amount resulting from the liability.

7. Estimates and judgments

When preparing consolidated financial statements, certain assumptions and estimates are made that have an effect on the amount and reporting of assets and liabilities, information on contingent assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and on income and expense reported in the period under review. Climate-related aspects can also lead to additional uncertainties and thus to estimates and discretionary decisions. The risks and opportunities associated with climate change are analyzed as part of the risk management process and evaluated in terms of their potential financial and accounting impact. Overall, there were no material effects on accounting in connection with climate change.

The following are the key issues affected by assumptions and estimates:

- the assessment of the recoverability of goodwill,
- the determination of the expected useful lives of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment,
- the assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets, including loss carryforwards,
- the determination of fair values as part of the IAS 16 revaluation,
- the measurement of provisions for pensions and similar obligations.

In the impairment test for goodwill, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined as the higher of its fair value less the cost to sell and its value in use. The fair value here reflects the best estimate of the price independent market participants would receive under standard market conditions for the sale of the cash-generating units at the end of the reporting period. The value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected from the cash-generating unit. A change in determining factors can change the fair value or the value in use, and could result in the recognition of write-downs. Goodwill impairment testing is mainly based on the parameters listed in note 18.

Key planning assumptions relate to operating profit, the growth rate used in determining the terminal value, and the pre-tax discount rates. A decrease of the growth rate used to determine the terminal value by one percentage point in each case, or a 5 percent reduction in cash flows resulting from a decrease in operating profit, would not result in any impairment requirement for the cash-generating units Print & Packaging Equipment, Digital Solutions & Lifecycle, and E-Mobility.

A one percentage point increase in the pre-tax discount rate for the Print & Packaging Equipment cash-generating unit to 10.6 percent, for the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle cash-generating unit to 10.9 percent and for the E-Mobility cash-generating unit to 15.5 percent would not have resulted in any impairment losses.

The useful lives used throughout the Group for intangible assets – with the exception of goodwill – and for items of property, plant and equipment are subject to management assessments. In the case of internally generated intangible assets, the expected useful life is based on the lifecycle planned at the time of marketability, taking appropriate account of future market developments.

The recoverability of loss carryforwards is subject to increased estimation uncertainty, as a tax effect from a loss carryforward existing on the balance sheet date can only be capitalized if there is sufficient probability that a corresponding taxable profit will be available to offset losses in the future on the balance sheet date and any restrictions on loss offsetting or expiry do not prevent the use of losses. The existence of a loss history in the recent past constitutes regularly negative evidence with regard to the future realizability of the loss carryforward. Existing loss carryforwards are therefore only considered to be recoverable if, according to a corresponding planning calculation, sufficient profits are expected in the future to offset losses and there is no history of losses.

The fair values to be recognized as part of the IAS 16 revaluation of land are generally derived primarily according to nationally standardized valuation methods and determined by an external appraiser due to the lack of international methodological standards for determining fair value or market value. In Germany, the basis of the valuation in the comparative value procedure is generally the standard land value published by the relevant expert committee. Value-forming input factors of the land valuation, in particular the quality of the location, the state of development and the land use and development plan, are first consolidated in a general valuation approach when applying the comparative value method and then adjusted by property-specific value factors. These include, in particular, the individual development status of the property and any legal encumbrances or restrictions on use.

The calculation of the provisions for pensions and similar obligations and the associated pension expenses is based on actuarial models. The valuations are based on various assumptions such as current actuarially developed probabilities (including discount factor and mortality), assumptions about future fluctuation depending on age and years of service or experience-based assumptions about the probability of pension and installment payments. Sensitivity analyses are used to determine any financial effects that occur in the event of deviations within key input factors. Further information can be found in note 26.

The assumptions and estimates are based on the information and data currently available. Actual developments can deviate from the estimates. The carrying amounts of the relevant assets and liabilities are adjusted accordingly if actual amounts deviate from estimated values.

Notes to the consolidated income statement

8. Net sales

	2024/2025 ¹⁾	2025/2026
Revenue from contracts with customers	2,269	2,283
of which sales of machines	1,293	1,323
of which consumables and spare parts	590	581
of which service business	330	320
of which sales of components for industrial customer business	50	51
of which sales of charging stations (wallboxes)	6	8
Other revenue	12	10
of which commissions and finance and operating lease arrangements	8	7
of which interest income from sales financing and finance lease arrangements	3	3

1) Prior year figures have been adjusted; industrial business has been reclassified from sales of machines and the service business

The gain on disposal and the financial income on the net investment in the lease are immaterial to income from finance leases, as in the previous year. Income from operating leases amounted to € 5 million (previous year: € 6 million).

HEIDELBERG's business activities are divided into the Print & Packaging Equipment segment, which includes sheetfed offset and flexo printing as well as packaging and commercial printing; the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment, which encompasses software, service and spare parts, consumables, and digital printing; and the HEIDELBERG Technology segment, which comprises the e-mobility business, the industry sector (production and technology solutions for third-party companies), as well as the defense business. Sales of machinery essentially comprise the sheetfed offset, label printing, postpress and digital printing business.

Of the performance obligations not yet fulfilled as of the end of the reporting period (see note 29), € 154 million (previous year: € 195 million) relates to machinery not yet delivered and € 58 million (previous year: € 59 million) to maintenance and services not yet performed.

Fulfillment of the former performance obligations is essentially expected within the next 12 months while fulfillment of the latter performance obligations is essentially expected within a short- to medium-term period.

The breakdown of net sales by segment and by region is shown in note 38.

9. Other operating income

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Income from disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property	1	1
Reversal of other provisions and accruals	33	22
Hedging/exchange rate gains	6	12
Recoveries on loans and other assets previously written down	4	4
Income from operating facilities	3	4
Other income	15	16
	63	58

Other income includes income from the settlement of legal disputes amounting to € 2 million (previous year: € 4 million).

10. Cost of materials

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies, and of goods purchased and held for resale	949	950
Cost of purchased services	103	102
	1,052	1,052

The ratio of the cost of materials to total operating performance is 46.1 percent (previous year: 45.3 percent).

11. Staff costs and number of employees

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Wages and salaries	673	628
Cost of pension scheme	14	14
Other social security contributions and expenses	130	127
	818	770

In the prior year, the item “Wages and salaries” included net expenses for restructuring provisions in connection with the structural reduction in personnel costs in the amount of € 25 million. The aim of this measure was to cut 450 jobs at the Wiesloch-Walldorf site, which was decided in December 2024.

The number of **employees**¹⁾ was:

	Average		As of	
	2024/2025	2025/2026	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
EMEA	7,130	6,880	7,036	6,810
Asia-Pacific	1,566	1,578	1,567	1,571
Americas	710	692	706	684
	9,405	9,150	9,309	9,065
Trainees	450	422	413	383
	9,855	9,572	9,722	9,448

1) Not including interns, graduating students, dormant employees and employees in the non-working phase of partial retirement

12. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization including write-downs of € 78 million (previous year: € 76 million) relate to intangible assets of € 11 million (previous year: € 10 million) and property, plant and equipment of € 67 million (previous year: € 66 million). Depreciation and write-downs of € 21 million (previous year: € 20 million) relate to right-of-use assets from leases reported under property, plant and equipment. In turn, these relate to land and buildings of € 9 million (previous year: € 9 million) and other equipment, operating and office equipment of € 11 million (previous year: € 10 million).

Impairment losses of € 1 million were incurred (previous year: € 1 million).

13. Other operating expenses

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Other deliveries and services not included in the cost of materials	135	129
Special direct selling expenses including freight charges	80	83
Travel expenses	36	37
Insurance expense	12	11
Rents and leases	14	15
Bad debt allowances and impairment on other assets	5	7
Hedging/exchange rate losses	10	14
Additions to provisions and accruals relating to several types of expense	5	4
Costs of car fleet (excluding leases)	4	4
Power Purchase Agreement	1	-
Other overheads	75	71
	377	374

Other operating expenses include € 8 million (previous year: € 7 million) for legal disputes in connection with product liability cases for machines whose production has already been discontinued and which were produced and sold by the former Linotype-Hell Aktiengesellschaft and its legal successors.

In addition to ancillary costs and services, the “Rents and leases” item recognizes the following amounts for leases in which the HEIDELBERG Group is the lessee:

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Expenses for short-term leases	0	0
Expenses for leases for low-value assets (not including short-term leases)	2	2
Expenses for variable lease payments	0	1
Total	2	3

14. Financial result

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Financial income	6	5
Financial expenses	40	36
Financial result	- 34	- 30

15. Financial income

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Interest and similar income	5	4
Income from financial assets/loans/ securities	1	1
Financial income	6	5

16. Financial expenses

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Interest and similar expenses	37	33
of which: net interest cost of pensions	23	24
Expenses for financial assets/loans/ securities	2	2
Expenses from investments using the equity method	1	1
Financial expenses	40	36

In addition to the net interest cost of pensions, interest and similar expenses includes expenses in connection with the credit facility (see note 28). The net interest expense for pensions is the net total of interest expenses on defined benefit obligations (DBO) and (interest) income on plan assets.

Interest and similar expenses include interest expenses from leases in the amount of € 3 million (previous year: € 3 million).

17. Taxes on income

Taxes on income are broken down as follows:

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Current taxes	26	19
of which Germany	1	- 4
of which abroad	25	23
Deferred taxes	- 4	3
of which Germany	7	- 7
of which abroad	- 11	10
	22	22

The adoption of amended tax rates or new taxes resulted in € 1 million tax income (previous year: € 0 million tax income). These result from changes in tax legislation and tax rates, primarily from the adjustment of the deferred tax rate for German entities from 28.00 percent to 24.00 percent as a consequence of the gradual reduction of the German corporate income tax rate from 15.00 percent to 10.00 percent for the assessment periods from 2028 to 2032. In determining deferred taxes, the tax rates that are expected to apply at the time the underlying assets are realized or the liabilities are settled were used.

Taxes on income comprise German corporate tax (15.00 percent) plus the solidarity surcharge (5.50 percent), trade tax (12.17 percent; previous year: 12.17 percent) and comparable taxes of the foreign subsidiaries. The nominal total German tax rate is 28.00 percent for the financial year (previous year: 28.00 percent).

No deferred tax liabilities were recognized for temporary differences on shares in subsidiaries of € 12 million (previous year: € 12 million) as it is unlikely that these differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities of € 2 million (previous year: € 2 million) were recognized on the basis of the respective applicable tax rates in line with local taxation on planned dividends.

No deferred tax expense or deferred tax income arose from the impairment of deferred tax assets or the reversal of earlier write-downs on temporary differences in the reporting year (previous year: deferred tax income of € 6 million). In the reporting year, the deferred tax expense due to the write-down of deferred tax assets on temporary differences amounted to € 0 million (previous year: € 1 million).

Deferred tax assets were not recognized for the following items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the deferred tax assets.

	2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Gross amount	Tax effect	Gross amount	Tax effect
Deductible temporary differences ¹⁾	99	25	104	24
Interest carryforwards	112	31	120	29
Tax loss carryforwards	2,093	586	2,148	516
	2,304	642	2,373	568

1) Prior year figures have been adjusted

Of the unused tax loss carryforwards not recognized, € 2,143 million (prior year: € 2,093 million) are not subject to expiration.

Deferred tax assets are only recognized for tax loss and interest carryforwards if their realization is guaranteed in the near future. Deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards recognized in previous years were written down by € 2 million in the reporting year (previous year: € 3 million). Deferred tax assets of € 8 million (previous year: € 6 million) were recognized in the reporting year on tax loss carryforwards not yet recognized.

Deferred tax assets of € 0 million (previous year: € 1 million) were capitalized at companies that generated a tax loss in the reporting year or in the prior financial year, as on the basis of tax planning it is assumed that taxable positive income will be available in the foreseeable future.

No income from carryback was recognized in the reporting year (previous year: none).

In accordance with the newly introduced statutory regulations, the HEIDELBERG Group falls within the scope of application for global minimum taxation under the MinStG ("Pillar Two"). In the 2025/2026 financial year, no top-up tax arises for jurisdictions that do not meet the temporarily enacted safe harbour criteria and have an effective tax rate below 15 percent (previous year: € 0 million).

Current taxes were reduced in the reporting year by € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) as a result of deferred tax assets for tax loss carryforwards that had not previously been taken into account. Current income taxes include net prior period income of € 6 million (previous year: € 7 million).

Taxes on income can be derived from the net result before taxes as follows:

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Net result before taxes	27	37
Theoretical tax rate in percent	28.00	28.00
Theoretical tax income/expense	8	10
Change in theoretical tax income/expense due to:		
Differing tax rate	-4	-3
Tax loss carryforwards ¹⁾	14	19
Reduction due to tax-free income	-7	-18
Tax increase due to non-deductible expenses	12	8
Change in income tax liabilities for reassessment risks	-7	-6
Impairment/reversal of deferred tax assets on temporary differences	5	12
Global minimum taxation ("Pillar Two")	0	-
Other (incl. taxes on previous years)	0	0
Taxes on income	22	22
Tax rate in percent	80.03	59.54

1) Write-downs and reversals of tax loss carryforwards, utilization of non-recognized tax loss carryforwards and non-recognition of current losses and interest income

Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position

18. Intangible assets

Goodwill includes amounts arising from the takeover of businesses (asset and share deals). In order to carry out impairment tests, the assets are allocated to the cash-generating units (CGUs) in accordance with IAS 36.80. As a result of the revised management model and the resegmentation effective from 1 April 2025, these correspond to the segments Print & Packaging Equipment and Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segments (see note 38) and the E-Mobility business area. The carrying amounts of the goodwill allocated to the Print Solutions, Packaging Solutions and E-Mobility cash-generating units amounted to € 68 million, € 57 million and € 2 million respectively.

As a result of the resegmentation, goodwill was reallocated using a relative value approach. Consequently, the disclosures for the current financial year are not comparable with those of the prior year. In the prior year, the carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to the then segments Print Solutions and Packaging Solutions as well as to the E-Mobility business unit amounted to € 47 million, € 77 million and € 2 million, respectively.

When determining the carrying amounts of the segments or CGUs for the purposes of the impairment test for goodwill, the operating assets and operating liabilities are allocated, directly or indirectly, to a segment or a cash-generating unit on an appropriate and consistent basis. An appropriate and consistent basis for the Print & Packaging Equipment and Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segments is an allocation based on sales revenue for the current financial year.

In accordance with IAS 36, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is determined as part of the impairment test by the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value reflects the best possible estimate of the price that independent market participants would receive under normal market conditions if the cash-generating units were sold on the valuation date. The value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected from the cash-generating unit. The calculation of the value in use

used by HEIDELBERG on the basis of the discounted cash flow method is based on the corporate planning for the 2026/2027 financial year adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board, as well as on the multi-year planning based on the medium-term planning of operating results for a period of five (previous year: five) financial years. These plans are based on past experience, corporate strategy, external sources of information and expectations of future market developments. The key assumptions on which the management's determination of the value in use is based are forecasts regarding the development of the operating result in the planning period, taking into account the effects of company-wide earnings improvement measures, the cost of capital and the growth rate.

In the detailed planning period, revenue growth averages around 0.7 percent per year for the cash-generating unit Print & Packaging Equipment, averages around 3.9 percent for the cash-generating unit Digital Solutions & Lifecycle and around 358.3 percent for the cash-generating unit E-Mobility. The sales trend is mainly based on the assumption of a further decline in demand for printing presses for conventional use, which will be more than offset by strategic initiatives already initiated up to the reporting year and by forecast sales price increases. It also results from sales growth for new products and business models launched on the market up to the reporting year, for which increased demand and market growth are forecast based on the current trend in incoming orders and our own expectations. Adjusted for expected cost developments, this results in EBIT growth by the end of the planning period of a mid-single-digit percentage of revenue for the cash-generating unit Print & Packaging Equipment, a mid-single-digit percentage for the cash-generating unit Digital Solutions & Lifecycle and a low double-digit percentage for the cash-generating unit E-Mobility. The cash outflows from Company-related investing activities relate to investments based on measures already initiated in the reporting year and planned maintenance investments based on current and forecast wear and tear. No additional income from expansion investments is taken into account in the value in use model. With regard to EBIT, the transition to perpetuity is made by taking into account a uniform growth rate for all segments/CGUs of 1 percent (previous year: 1 percent) for EBITDA based on the last planning year and long-term depreciation and amortization.

The calculated cash flows were discounted on the basis of market data using weighted average costs of capital (WACC) before taxes of 9.6 percent for the Print & Packaging Equipment cash-generating unit, 9.9 percent for the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle cash-generating unit and 14.5 percent (previous year: 15.9 percent) for the E-Mobility cash-generating unit.

In the prior year, the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) before taxes amounted to 10.0 percent for the cash-generating unit Print Solutions and 10.0 percent for the cash-generating unit Packaging Solutions.

As a result, as in the previous year, there were no impairment requirements for the Print & Packaging Equipment, Digital Solutions & Lifecycle or E-Mobility cash-generating units.

Sensitivity analyses were conducted as part of the impairment test in accordance with the requirements of IAS 36.134; no impairment requirements were identified.

The capitalized development costs mainly relate to sheetfed offset printing presses and workflow software. The non-capitalized development costs from all segments in the reporting year – including research costs – amounted to € 97 million (previous year: € 100 million).

19. Property, plant and equipment and investment property

The land reported under property, plant and equipment is recognized in accordance with the IAS 16 revaluation model. The last revaluation was carried out in the 2022/2023 financial year (first-time revaluation in the 2019/2020 financial year).

The revaluation reserve totaled € 161 million as of March 31, 2026 (previous year: € 160 million). If this land had still been measured in accordance with the cost model as of March 31, 2026, its carrying amount would have been € 17 million as of the end of the reporting period (previous year: € 18 million).

Most recently as of the measurement date of March 31, 2023, the fair value of land recognized in accordance with the IAS 16 revaluation model was nearly completely calculated by third-party, independent experts in line with internationally acknowledged measurement methods. No revaluations were carried out in the reporting year.

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets from leases in which we are the lessee reported under property, plant and equipment developed as follows:

	As of 1-Apr-2024	Additions	Depreciation and amortization	Disposals	Other changes	As of 31-Mar-2025
Land and buildings	23	8	9	0	0	22
Technical equipment and machinery	6	3	1	-	0	8
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	22	14	10	0	0	26
	50	25	20	0	0	55
	As of 1-Apr-2025	Additions	Depreciation and amortization	Disposals	Other changes	As of 31-Mar-2026
Land and buildings	22	20	9	1	0	31
Technical equipment and machinery	8	1	1	-	-1	8
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	26	12	11	0	0	27
	55	33	21	1	-1	65

Please refer to note 28 for further information on the lease liabilities offsetting the right-of-use assets.

The carrying amounts of assets capitalized in non-current assets from operating leases in which we are the lessor are € 13 million (previous year: € 17 million). These assets are reported under technical equipment and machinery. These assets are printing presses leased to customers. The gross carrying amounts were € 28 million (previous year: € 32 million) and cumulative depreciation amounted to € 15 million (previous year: € 15 million). Depreciation of € 3 million (previous year: € 4 million) was recognized in the reporting year. Future lease income of € 4 million (previous year: € 7 million) is anticipated from operating leases. These undiscounted lease payments are due as follows:

	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Up to 1 year	3	2
Between 1 and 2 years	2	1
Between 2 and 3 years	1	1
Between 3 and 4 years	1	0
Between 4 and 5 years	0	0
More than 5 years	-	-
	7	4

In connection with the refinancing of the HEIDELBERG Group (see note 28), property, plant and equipment was pledged as collateral in the form of a general land charge. The carrying amounts of this collateral amounted to € 148 million as of the balance sheet date (previous year: € 148 million).

For property, plant and equipment leased to customers of the HEIDELBERG Group in finance leases, corresponding receivables have been capitalized in the amount of the discounted future minimum lease payments. Leased items are therefore not reported under non-current assets.

The fair value of investment property (IAS 40: Investment Property) corresponds to the second level in the measurement hierarchy according to IFRS 13 and is € 12 million (previous year: € 12 million). Investment property with a fair value of € 7 million (previous year: € 6 million) was measured by non-Group independent experts in line with internationally acknowledged valuation methods. The other fair values were derived from current market prices of comparable real estate.

As in the previous year, only immaterial current income or expenses were incurred in connection with investment property in the reporting year.

20. Financial assets

Financial assets include other investments of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million), investments accounted for using the equity method of € 8 million (previous year: € 8 million) and securities of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million).

21. Receivables and other assets

	31-Mar-2025			31-Mar-2026		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Receivables from sales financing	19	32	51	25	29	54
Trade receivables	254	–	254	235	–	235
Other receivables and other assets						
Other tax assets	11	0	11	14	0	14
Cash and cash equivalents of Heidelberg Pension-Trust e. V.	–	16	16	–	16	16
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	1	–	1	2	–	2
Contract assets	1	0	1	1	0	1
Prepaid expenses	11	0	12	10	0	10
Purchase price receivable for property in Wiesloch-Walldorf, Germany	3	–	3	2	–	2
Funding applications	1	3	4	3	1	4
Creditors with debit balances	5	–	5	6	–	6
Other assets	43	2	45	38	3	41
	77	22	99	76	20	96

Receivables from sales financing (not including lease receivables from finance leases) and trade receivables result from contracts with customers and amounted to € 283 million as of March 31, 2026 and € 299 million as of March 31, 2025.

In the reporting year, no plan assets (previous year: € 1 million) are included in current other assets (see note 26).

As part of the refinancing of the HEIDELBERG Group, no collateral was issued in the form of undisclosed assignments in the reporting year.

Receivables from sales financing

The fair value of receivables from sales financing essentially corresponds to the reported carrying amounts. This fair value is based on expected cash flows and interest rates with matching maturities taking into account the customer-specific credit rating.

The derived market value of the collateral held for receivables from sales financing was € 52 million as of the end of the reporting period (previous year: € 50 million). This collateral is essentially reservations of title, with the amount of security varying from region to region.

Impairment on receivables from sales financing developed as follows in the reporting year:

	2024/2025			2025/2026		
	Stage 1 – 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 – lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 – lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 1 – 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 – lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 – lifetime expected credit losses
As of the start of the financial year (IFRS 9)	1	0	2	1	0	1
Additions	0	-	0	0	0	0
Utilization	-	-	0	-	-	0
Reversals	0	0	-1	0	0	0
Stage transfer	0	-	0	0	-	0
Change in scope of consolidation, currency adjustments, other changes	0	-	0	0	-	0
As of the end of the financial year	1	0	1	1	0	1

In the reporting year, receivables from sales financing with a previous carrying amount of € 1 million (prior year: none) were modified; impairment allowances for these receivables had been measured at 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1). No net losses from these modifications were recognized in profit or loss in the reporting year. The modifications resulted in a reclassification of the impairment allowances from 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1) to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2) amounting to € 0million.

In the reporting year, no receivables from sales financing were written off (previous year: € 1 million), which are still subject to enforcement measures.

As of the end of the reporting period, the gross carrying amounts are allocated to the credit risk classes as follows:

	2024/2025			2025/2026		
	Stage 1 – 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 – lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 – lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 1 – 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 – lifetime expected credit losses	Stage 3 – lifetime expected credit losses
Gross carrying amounts						
Low risk	13	-	-	15	-	-
Medium risk	36	0	-	35	2	-
High risk	2	-	2	2	-	3
Total	51	0	2	51	2	3

Receivables from sales financing include lease receivables from finance leases in the amount of € 5 million (previous year: € 6 million). These mainly relate to sale-and-lease-back transactions in the 2024/2025 financial year, in which our sales branches act as lessors. The outstanding lease installments total € 7 million and include interest payments of € 1 million. Most of the payments are due within the next three years.

Credit risks arising from receivables from sales financing are concentrated within the print media industry on account of the sector in which we operate. A significant proportion of receivables from sales financing is due from customers located in emerging nations. In terms of value, the risk concentration attributable to Brazil in the reporting year was 76 percent (previous year: 68 percent) of the emerging markets. With

a total amount of € 36 million (previous year: € 26 million), Brazil thus accounts for 64 percent (previous year: 50 percent) of total receivables from sales financing.

Trade receivables

In accordance with the simplified approach for calculating write-downs on trade receivables, the following provision matrix was used to calculate the expected loss on receivables with impaired creditworthiness as of March 31, 2026:

	2024/2025			2025/2026		
	Default ratio	Gross carrying amounts	Expected loss	Default ratio	Gross carrying amounts	Expected loss
Receivables not past due	0.20%	194	0	0.21%	168	0
Receivables past due						
less than 30 days	0.85%	35	0	0.74%	38	0
between 30 and 60 days	7.16%	7	1	2.78%	15	0
between 60 and 90 days	11.40%	3	0	6.00%	5	0
between 90 and 180 days	14.53%	3	0	6.78%	5	0
more than 180 days	20.58%	2	0	14.52%	5	1
Total		245	2		235	2

The carrying amount of the trade receivables is primarily to be taken as an appropriate estimate of the fair value.

The expected credit losses on trade receivables with a gross carrying amount of € 235 million (previous year: € 245 million) as of the end of the reporting period are calculated on a collective basis.

The derived market value of the collateral held for receivables from machinery sales was € 96 million (previous year: € 137 million) as of the end of the reporting period. This collateral is essentially reservations of title, with the amount of security varying from region to region.

Total write-downs on trade receivables amounted to € 6 million (previous year: € 4 million). Of this, write-downs booked to allowance accounts developed as follows in the reporting year:

	2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Expected losses	Impairment	Expected losses	Impairment
As of the start of the financial year	3	15	2	13
Additions	1	2	2	2
Utilization	-	-1	-	-2
Reversals	-1	-1	-2	-3
Change in scope of consolidation, currency adjustments, other changes	0	-1	-1	0
As of the end of the financial year	2	13	2	11

There were no significant modifications to trade receivables in the year under review.

There were no significant concentrations of risk in trade receivables in the reporting year.

Other receivables and other assets

The carrying amount of the other receivables and other financial assets (not including derivative financial instruments) is primarily to be taken as an appropriate estimate of the fair value.

The cash and cash equivalents of Heidelberg Pension-Trust e.V. in the amount of € 16 million (previous year: € 16 million) are held in trust by the latter (see note 26). These instruments serve to secure all pension obligations. They are currently sufficient to satisfy in full the pension obligations not already covered by the Pensions-Sicherungs-Verein (pension guarantee association) in the event of a corresponding claim while also providing a liquidity buffer for any delayed pension payments.

Loans (gross carrying amount: € 1 million; previous year: € 2 million) and other financial assets (gross carrying amount: € 23 million; previous year: € 20 million) are subject to value adjustments of € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million) and € 2 million (previous year: € 2 million). Further expected 12-month and lifetime credit losses on other financial assets are of minor significance for the Group.

Derivative financial instruments include asset cash flow hedges of € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million) and asset fair value hedges of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million). In addition, derivatives from electricity purchase agreements amounting to € 0 million (prior year: none) are included in the reporting year.

Contingent assets

In connection with US tariffs already paid, contingent assets exist as of the reporting date from potential refund claims against the relevant authorities in the low double-digit million euro range. These are not recognized in the financial statements at present, as the inflow of economic benefits is not considered sufficiently probable as yet. The realization of these claims depends on ongoing and not yet concluded legal and administrative proceedings and is therefore subject to uncertainties.

These potential refund claims are offset by corresponding contingent liabilities to customers. These arise from contractual or constructive obligations under which any refunds are to be passed on to customers in whole or in part.

22. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities break down as follows:

	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2026	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Tax loss carryforwards	67	-	58	-
Assets:				
Intangible assets/ property, plant and equipment/ investment property/ financial assets	3	103	3	85
Inventories, receivables and other assets	8	1	11	4
Liabilities:				
Provisions	67	0	45	0
Liabilities	20	0	22	2
Gross amount	165	104	139	92
Offsetting	93	93	77	77
Carrying amount	71	11	62	15

The income taxes recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income break down as follows:

	2024/2025			2025/2026		
	Before income taxes	Income taxes	After income taxes	Before income taxes	Income taxes	After income taxes
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans and similar obligations	23	-2	22	29	-14	16
Revaluation of land	-	0	0	-	6	6
Currency translation	-8	-	-8	-13	-	-13
Fair value of other financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash flow hedges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other comprehensive income	15	-2	14	16	-7	9

23. Inventories

	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Raw materials and supplies	142	132
Work and services in progress	231	229
Finished goods and goods for resale	224	203
Advance payments	10	8
	608	572

In order to adjust inventories to the net realizable value, write-downs of € 4 million were recognized in the year under review (previous year: € 5 million). This essentially relates to inventories with a reduced likelihood of marketability.

24. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and bank balances; their carrying amount is to be taken as an appropriate estimate of the fair value. Restrictions on the disposal of cash and cash equivalents due to foreign exchange restrictions amount to € 71 million (previous year: € 55 million). Bank balances are exclusively held for short-term cash management purposes. Cash and cash equivalents are held largely with banks with a high creditworthiness and an external investment-grade credit rating. Therefore, cash and cash equivalents are not subjected to any significant default risks.

25. Equity

Share capital/number of shares outstanding/treasury shares

The share capital of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft amounts to € 779,466,887.68 and is divided into 304,479,253 shares.

The shares are bearer shares and grant a pro rata amount of € 2.56 in the fully paid-in share capital of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft.

On July 25, 2024 the Annual General Meeting authorized the Management Board, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to acquire treasury shares for any permissible purpose until July 24, 2029 in accordance with Section 71 (1) no. 8 AktG. The acquisition is limited to a maximum of 10 percent of the share capital existing at the time of the resolution or – if lower – at the time of the respective exercise of the authorization. The shares may be acquired via the stock exchange, by means of a purchase offer addressed to all shareholders or by means of an invitation to all shareholders to submit offers to sell.

The Management Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to use treasury shares for all legally permitted purposes. Shareholders' subscription rights are excluded or can be excluded in accordance with the authorization. The authorization for use includes, among other things, the redemption of treasury shares, whereby the redemption can also take place without reducing the share capital by adjusting the proportionate arithmetical amount of the remaining shares in the share capital; in this case, the Management Board is authorized to adjust the number of shares in the Articles of Association. Furthermore, treasury shares may be sold, excluding shareholders' subscription rights, against non-cash contributions as part of business combinations or acquisition transactions or sold to third parties against cash payment at a price that is not significantly lower than the market price at the time of sale. Treasury shares may also be used to service convertible bonds and/or bonds with warrants and to issue shares to employees of the Company or employees or members of the management of companies affiliated with the Company.

As of March 31, 2026 the Company holds 142,919 shares, as in the previous year. The amount of these shares allocated to share capital is € 366 thousand, as in the previous year, with a notional share of share capital of 0.05 percent as of March 31, 2026 (previous year: 0.05 percent).

The shares were acquired in March 2007. The pro rata cost of the acquisition was € 4,848 thousand. Additional pro rata transaction fees amounted to € 5 thousand. The pro rata cost of the acquisition was therefore € 4,853 thousand. These shares were acquired at the time for cancellation or for use in employee share participation programs.

The nominal amount of the treasury shares acquired reduces the reported share capital as a deduction item, whereas any additional acquisition costs of the treasury shares are offset against the freely available reserves.

Contingent capital

CONTINGENT CAPITAL 2023

The Annual General Meeting on July 26, 2023 authorized the Management Board to issue, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, warrants, convertible bonds and/or participating bonds including combinations of the above instruments (collectively referred to as “bonds”) up to a total nominal amount of € 200,000,000.00, dated or undated, on one or several occasions by July 25, 2028 and to grant or impose on the bearers or creditors of the bonds options or conversion rights or conversion obligations for up to 30,447,925 bearer shares of the Company with a pro rata amount of share capital of up to € 77,946,688.00 in total, in accordance with the further conditions of the bonds. The bonds can also be issued against contributions in kind.

Shareholders’ preemption rights can be disapplied in accordance with the further conditions of this authorization.

To this end, the share capital of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is contingently increased by up to € 77,946,688.00 by issuing up to 30,447,925 new no-par value bearer shares (Contingent Capital 2023); details of Contingent Capital 2023 can be found in Article 3 (3) of the Articles of Association.

The resolutions became effective upon entry of the amendment of the Articles of Association in the commercial register of the Mannheim Local Court on August 23, 2023.

Authorized capital

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 2023

In accordance with the resolution of the Annual General Meeting on July 26, 2023 the Management Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital of the Company by up to € 155,893,376.00 on one or more occasions by issuing up to 60,895,850 new shares against cash or non-cash contributions by July 25, 2028 (Authorized Capital 2023).

Shareholders’ preemption rights can be disapplied in accordance with the further conditions of this authorization.

The Management Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to determine the further content of share rights and the conditions for issuing shares.

The authorization became effective on entry of the amendment of the Articles of Association in the commercial register of the Mannheim Local Court on August 23, 2023. Details on Authorized Capital 2023 can be found in Article 3 (4) of the Articles of Association.

Capital reserves

The capital reserves essentially include amounts from capital increases in accordance with section 272 (2) no. 1 and no. 2 HGB, from the non-cash capital increase in the context of the Gallus transaction in the 2014/2015 financial year, from the cash capital increase that took effect in March 2019, from simplified capital reductions in accordance with section 237 (5) of the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), expenses from the issuance of option rights to employees and virtual shares to Management Board members in line with IFRS 2: Share-based Payment, and the difference between the issue proceeds and the fair value of the liability component from convertible bonds (see “Contingent capital”).

Retained earnings

The retained earnings include the profits carried forward generated by consolidated subsidiaries in previous years and the effects of the remeasurement of net liabilities (assets) under defined benefit pension plans and the legal reserve in accordance with Section 150 AktG.

Other retained earnings

The other retained earnings include exchange rate effects, fair value changes outside profit or loss of financial instruments according to IFRS 9 and the revaluation of land recognized in accordance with IAS 16.

26. Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

The HEIDELBERG Group operates pension schemes – either directly or through premium payments to schemes financed by private institutions – for the majority of employees for the time after their retirement. The amount of benefit payments depends on the conditions in the respective countries. The amounts are generally based on the term of employment and the salary of the employees. Liabilities include both those arising from current pensions and vested pension rights for pensions payable in the future. Financing of pension payments expected following the start of benefit payments is distributed over the employee's full period of employment.

Notes on significant pension commitments

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft (based in Heidelberg, Germany), Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH, Heidelberg Postpress Deutschland GmbH and Heidelberg Manufacturing Deutschland GmbH (each based in Wiesloch, Germany) accounted for € 615 million (previous year: € 659 million) of the present value of the defined benefit obligations (DBO) and € 28 million (previous year: € 30 million) of plan assets.

In Germany there are no legal or regulatory minimum allocation obligations.

Until the 2014/2015 financial year, benefit commitments essentially comprised retirement, disability and surviving dependents benefits (widows', widowers' and orphans' pension) plus an age bonus and death benefits.

The funded, defined benefit plans financed at Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH were closed to new entrants on February 28, 2006 and switched to employer-financed direct insurance (defined contribution) with an insurer.

A defined contribution plan was introduced for senior executives on March 1, 2006, which provides for interest to be paid on the contributions determined on the basis of salary and EBIT at interest rates based on the highest permissible actuarial interest rate for life insurance companies in Germany. A lump-sum benefit is promised, with the option of conversion into a lifelong pension. This group of people also has the option of deferred remuneration to increase the employer-financed direct commitment.

The employees of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH who joined the Company after March 1, 2006 were assigned to an employer-financed defined contribution policy offered by an insurance provider.

By way of agreement with the Group Works Council of February 27, 2015 Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH introduced a new pension system effective from January 1, 2015 with greater incentives for private retirement provision. This agreement changed the defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan, which also still includes retirement, disability and surviving dependents benefits (widows', widowers' and orphans' benefits). The new collective agreement on Company pension plans dated June 30, 2020 applies to all current and future pension beneficiaries of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH and Heidelberg Manufacturing Deutschland GmbH, which was spun off effective April 1, 2015. The pension components vested in accordance with the old system were transferred in the form that a corresponding initial component was credited to the pension account of the respective employee as of April 1, 2015 for the pension commitments as of March 31, 2015 (transfer date). The amount of this initial component is based on the monthly pension achieved as at 31 March 2015, multiplied by a flat-rate capitalization factor. The annual pension contribution is determined based on the employee's completed years of service on the basis of the respective eligible remuneration. In addition, for each active employee with a deferred remuneration plan, the employer will provide a further annual contribution to the employee's pension account based on his/her supplementary benefit contribution and amounting to a quarter of the cumulative deferred remuneration amount of the employee per financial year and capped at a maximum amount. The pension credit is paid out in three, five or 12 annual installments, or optionally the employee can choose 14 annual installments with an increased initial installment. Below a certain threshold, the payout takes the form of a one-time capital payment. Alternatively, the beneficiary can access their pension credit as a pension for life. The beneficiaries are divided into two groups and treated differently in the valuation. For beneficiaries without an initial component an installment factor of 100 percent is assumed. For beneficiaries with an initial component, the installment payment is assumed to be 50 percent and the pension option 50 percent.

As part of a CTA at Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH set up in March 2006, assets were transferred to a trustee, Heidelberg Pension-Trust e. V., Heidelberg, which is legally independent from the Company. The trust assets previously qualified as plan assets.

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH amended the trust agreement by way of an agreement with the trustee, Heidelberg Pension-Trust e. V., Heidelberg, dated March 17, 2020. Since then assets can be retransferred to the companies providing they do not fall below the minimum level of € 15.0 million as newly defined in the trust agreement (see note 21). Since then this retransfer is also possible if the corresponding pension obligations are not yet overfunded. The trust assets affected by the amendment to the agreement are no longer classified as plan assets ex nunc/prospectively from the time the amendment came into force on March 17, 2020.

With regard to the remaining trust assets, please refer to note 21. The retransferred funds may only be used for contractually defined measures to reduce financial liabilities and realign HEIDELBERG; if certain events occur, including breaches of these conditions on the use of funds, there is a contractual obligation to return part of the retransferred funds to the trustee.

The pension plans for Company employees in Germany were reorganized in the 2020/2021 financial year. This entails merging the previous pension plans of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH, Heidelberg Manufacturing Deutschland GmbH and Heidelberg Postpress Deutschland GmbH, as well as a uniform dynamization of Company pensions. The new regulations result in a reduction of expected future pension increases.

For details on the pension commitments for members of the Management Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, see the information in the remuneration report.

The **HEIDELBERG Group pension scheme** in the UK is a defined benefit plan. The HEIDELBERG Group pension scheme accounts for € 144 million (previous year: € 153 million) of the present value of the defined benefit obligations (DBO) and € 152 million (previous year: € 162 million) of plan assets. The defined benefit portion is based on final salary with a guaranteed pension level. The pension level is dependent on the length of employment and the respective salary before retiring. Pension payments are adjusted based on the development of the retail price index. This plan is subject to the statutory funding objective under the UK Pension Act 2004. The necessary financing is performed at least every three years by way of so-called technical assessments. These determine whether the statutory funding objective has been complied with. The defined benefit plan is managed by a trustee, the board of which is elected partly by the Company and partly by the members of the plan. The trustee is responsible for obtaining the assessment, the pension payments and investing the plan assets; if necessary, these functions are transferred to professional advisors. Following a payment of GBP 7 million in December 2022, a new Schedule of Contributions was agreed between the employer and the scheme stating that no more deficit reduction contributions were required by the employer. This is subject to review as part of the March 31, 2027 triennial assessment. The scheme's exceptional performance in navigating prevailing economic, geopolitical and market challenges has prompted the trustee to revise its long-term investment de-risking objectives and journey plan. The trustee aims to fully secure members' scheme benefits with an insurance company within a revised approximately four-year timescale.

The **pension funds of the Swiss companies**, which manage pension assets as foundations independent of the Company and are subject to Swiss legislation on occupational pensions, accounted for € 138 million (previous year: € 134 million) of the present value of the defined benefit obligations (DBO) and € 148 million (previous year: € 144 million) of plan assets. These obligations are based on retirement, disability and surviving dependents benefits. The retirement benefits are usually a pension. This is determined based on the individual pension credit saved by the employee by the time of retirement and

the regulatory conversion rates. However, at the discretion of the employee, pension credit can also be drawn in the form of a lump sum payment. Disability and surviving dependents benefits are calculated from the pension credit projected at regulatory retirement age or are defined as a percentage of the pay insured. For each insured employee, the Swiss companies pay an annual employer's contribution to the respective pension fund. The amount of this is determined in the respective pension regulations as a percentage of the pay insured and can be adjusted by the pension fund board of trustees, which consists of equal numbers of employer and employee representatives. In the event of a severe deficit the pension fund board of trustees can resolve to impose recapitalization contributions, if there are no other measures to remedy the deficit. In such an event, the Swiss companies would be legally required to pay at least as much as the respective employee contributions.

Notes on risks

In addition to the standard actuarial risks, the defined benefit obligations are exposed in particular to financial risks in connection with plan assets, which above all can comprise counterparty and market price risks.

The plan assets serve exclusively to satisfy defined benefit obligations. The funding of these defined benefit obligations with assets constitutes a reserve for future cash outflows in the form of pension payments, which is based on the statutory regulations in place in some countries and is voluntary in others, such as Germany.

The ratio of the fair value of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations is referred to as the funding ratio of the respective pension plan. If the defined benefit obligations (DBO) exceed the plan assets, this is a plan deficit; the reverse is an excess.

However, it should be noted that both the defined benefit obligations and the plan assets fluctuate over time. This gives rise to the risk of a growing plan deficit. Depending on the statutory regulations in the respective countries, there is a legal obligation to reduce this deficit by contributing additional funding. Fluctuations can arise in the measurement of defined benefit obligations in that the underlying actuarial assumptions, such as discount rates, the development of pensions and salaries or life expectancy, are subject to adjustments that can materially influence the amount of defined benefit obligations. The return on plan assets is assumed in the amount of discount rates, which are also used in determining the defined benefit obligations and are based on corporate bonds rated AA. If the actual return on plan assets is less than the discounting rates applied the net liability under defined benefit plans increases. However, given the equity backing ratio it is assumed that the actual return can contribute to greater volatility in the fair value of plan assets in the medium and long term. Possible inflation risks, which could lead to a rise in defined benefit obligations, exist to the extent that some plans are based on final salary.

The material German and international pension plans in the HEIDELBERG Group are subject to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and risks of pay increases. The Swiss pension funds are also exposed to the risk that, in the event of a severe deficit, the effectiveness of recapitalization would be limited to the extent that this would have to be covered by future pension beneficiaries and the employer as it is legally prohibited to include current pensioners in the recapitalization.

The information on pensions is structured as follows:

- 1) Composition and development of the net carrying amounts
- 2) Development of net liability from defined benefit plans
- 3) Composition of plan assets
- 4) Cost of defined contribution plans
- 5) Sensitivity analysis
- 6) Forecast contributions to plan assets, future forecast pension payments and duration

1) The net carrying amounts broke down as follows at the end of the financial year:

	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	650	605
Assets from defined benefit pension plans	1	-
Net carrying amounts at the end of the financial year	649	605

The assets from defined benefit pension plans are reported under non-current other assets.

2) The net liability under defined benefit plans developed as follows:

	Funded benefit obligations	Unfunded benefit obligations	Present value of the defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As of April 1, 2024	428	613	1,041	- 355	686
Current service cost	2	3	5	-	5
Interest expense (+)/income (-)	14	21	35	-11	23
Past service cost/gains (-)/losses (+) from settlements and curtailments	-	0	0	-	0
Remeasurements:	-13	-21	-33	10	-23
Gains (-)/losses (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	3	0	4	-	4
Gains (-)/losses (+) from changes in financial assumptions	-15	-20	-35	-	-35
Gains (-)/losses (+) from experience-based adjustments	-1	-1	-2	-	-2
Difference between interest income recognized in profit or loss and actual income from plan assets ¹⁾	-	-	-	10	10
Currency translation differences	7	0	8	-7	0
Contributions:	2	2	4	-4	0
Employers	-	-	-	-2	-2
Pension plan participants	2	2	4	-2	2
Payments made	-34	-36	-70	28	-42
Changes in the scope of consolidation, other changes	-12	0	-12	12	0
As of March 31, 2025	394	582	977	- 327	649

1) This includes the effects of the asset ceiling of € 18 million, which are taken into account by deducting them from the fair value of the plan assets.

	Funded benefit obligations	Unfunded benefit obligations	Present value of the defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As of April 1, 2025	394	582	977	- 327	649
Current service cost	2	3	5	-	5
Interest expense (+)/income (-)	14	21	35	-11	24
Past service cost/gains (-)/losses (+) from settlements and curtailments	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements:	-1	-27	-28	-1	-29
Gains (-)/losses (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	0	0	0	-	0
Gains (-)/losses (+) from changes in financial assumptions	-4	-26	-31	-	-31
Gains (-)/losses (+) from experience-based adjustments	4	-1	3	-	3
Difference between interest income recognized in profit or loss and actual income from plan assets ¹⁾	-	-	-	-1	-1
Currency translation differences	-1	-1	-2	1	-1
Contributions:	2	2	4	-4	0
Employers	-	-	-	-2	-2
Pension plan participants	2	2	4	-2	2
Payments made	-30	-36	-66	23	-42
Changes in the scope of consolidation, other changes	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2026	381	544	925	- 320	605

1) This includes the effects of the asset ceiling of € 17 million, which are taken into account by deducting them from the fair value of the plan assets.

The discount rate is the relevant actuarial assumption for calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligations:

In percent	2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Discount rate	3.80	3.68	4.20	4.37

The figures for international companies are average values weighted with the present value of the respective defined benefit obligation.

Both salary and pension trends have no significant influence on the calculation.

3) The fair value of plan assets breaks down by the following asset classes as follows:

	2024/2025		of which:		2025/2026	of which:	
			with a market price quoted on an active market	without a market price quoted on an active market		with a market price quoted on an active market	without a market price quoted on an active market
Cash and cash equivalents	10	10	10	0	14	14	-
Equity instruments	48	47	47	0	48	47	1
Debt instruments	155	147	147	8	137	131	6
Securities funds	91	53	53	39	100	64	36
Qualifying insurance policies	30	-	-	30	30	-	30
Other	12	9	9	3	10	7	3
	346	266	266	80	337	262	75

As in the previous year, the plan assets contain no financial instruments of companies of the HEIDELBERG Group or real estate or other assets used by companies of the HEIDELBERG Group.

4) The cost of defined contribution plans amounted to € 47 million in the reporting year (previous year: € 47 million) and essentially included contributions to statutory pension insurance.

5) The following table shows how the present value of material defined benefit obligations in Germany and abroad would have been affected by changes in the main actuarial assumptions:

	31-Mar-2025	Change in %	31-Mar-2026	Change in %
Present value of the material defined benefit obligations ¹⁾	946		898	
Present value of the material defined benefit obligations assuming that				
the discount rate was				
0.50 percentage points higher	897	- 5.2%	854	- 4.9%
0.50 percentage points lower	1,000	5.7%	946	5.3%
Increase in life expectancy per entitled beneficiary ²⁾	981	3.7%	930	3.6%

1) Present value of the defined benefit obligation using the actuarial assumptions applied at the respective reporting date

2) To simulate this increased life expectancy, the biometric probabilities for "age x" in the generation and periodic tables were replaced by the corresponding figures for "age x-1" in each case (age shift).

In the sensitivity analysis, one actuarial assumption was changed at a time while the other actuarial assumptions remained constant. In actual fact, there are dependencies between actuarial assumptions, particularly between the discount rate and forecast pay increases, as both are based to a certain degree on the forecast inflation rate. The sensitivity analysis does not take these dependencies into account. The sensitivity analysis is performed on the basis of the projected unit credit method, which was also used to calculate the defined benefit obligations.

6) The expected contributions to plan assets in the 2026/2027 financial year are expected to amount to € 4 million (previous year: € 4 million). With regard to the material defined benefit obligations, undiscounted pension payments amounting to € 47 million (previous year: € 46 million) are anticipated for the 2026/2027 financial year. The weighted average duration of the material defined benefit obligations is 11 years (previous year: 11 years).

27. Other provisions

	31-Mar-2025			31-Mar-2026		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Staff obligations	51	8	58	43	11	54
Sales obligations	46	3	49	47	2	49
Other	74	13	87	50	11	61
	171	24	195	140	25	164

	As of 1-Apr-2025	Change in scope of consolidation, currency adjustments, reclassification	Utilization	Reversal	Addition	As of 31-Mar-2026
Staff obligations	58	-1	38	2	37	54
Sales obligations	49	-2	24	12	38	49
Other	87	-1	36	5	16	61
	195	-4	99	19	91	164

Additions include accrued interest and the effects of the change in discount rates of € 0 million (previous year: € 2 million). These relate to expenses of € 0 million (previous year: € 1 million) for staff obligations, € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) for sales obligations, and € 0 million (previous year: € 1 million) for miscellaneous other provisions.

Staff provisions essentially relate to bonuses (€ 22 million; previous year: € 25 million) and the cost of early retirement payments and partial retirement programs (€ 10 million; previous year: € 10 million).

Sales provisions mainly relate to warranties (€ 34 million; previous year: € 35 million). Utilization of these provisions is predominantly expected over a short-term horizon. The provisions for reinsurance and buyback obligations of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) relate entirely to financial guarantees generally issued to finance partners of our customers for sales financing. The maximum risk of default of these financial guarantees that can result in cash outflows in the subsequent financial year is € 3 million (previous year: € 5 million). In connection with the finance guarantees for sales financing, there are partly claims against third parties for the transfer of machinery.

Miscellaneous other provisions mainly include provisions for our restructuring programs (mainly for partial retirement programs) in the amount of € 26 million (previous year: € 50 million). Furthermore, the other provisions include provisions for onerous contracts amounting to € 1 million (previous year: € 3 million) as well as provisions for legal disputes amounting to € 20 million (previous year: € 21 million). These provisions are mainly expected to be utilized within a short period of time.

As part of general business operations, HEIDELBERG is involved in judicial and extra-judicial legal disputes in different jurisdictions whose outcome cannot be predicted with certainty. For example, legal disputes may arise in connection with product liability cases and warranties. Provisions are recognized for risks resulting from legal disputes that are not already covered by insurance, provided utilization is likely and the probable amount of the provision required can be reliably estimated. The assumptions required for this mean that the recognition and measurement of provisions for legal disputes is subject to uncertainty.

The provisions recognized as of the end of the reporting period for legal disputes predominantly relate to the categories described below:

The major legal disputes relate to product liability cases in connection with machinery whose production has already been discontinued and that were produced and sold by the former

Linotype-Hell Aktiengesellschaft and its legal successors. In addition, there are legal disputes regarding warranty cases in connection with sales of machinery that could also lead to rescission. Provisions have been recognized at an appropriate amount for these; their amount is monitored on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary.

28. Financial liabilities

	31-Mar-2025				31-Mar-2026			
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Amounts due to banks ¹⁾	7	1	-	9	5	17	-	22
Lease liabilities	26	39	3	67	24	45	4	73
Other	4	-	-	4	6	0	-	6
	36	40	3	80	35	62	4	101

1) Including deferred interest

Financial liabilities developed as follows:

	As of 1-Apr-2024	Cash changes		Non-cash changes			As of 31-Mar-2025
		Free cash flow ¹⁾	From financing activities	Change in scope of consolidation	Currency adjustments	Other	
Amounts due to banks	17	-5	-8	-	0	4	9
Lease liabilities	55	-3	-23	-	0	37	67
Other	4	-	-1	-	0	-	4
	76	-8	-31	-	1	42	80

1) Interest paid amounts to € 8 million.

	As of 1-Apr-2025	Cash changes		Non-cash changes			As of 31-Mar-2026
		Free cash flow ¹⁾	From financing activities	Change in scope of consolidation	Currency adjustments	Other	
Amounts due to banks	9	-3	16	-	0	1	22
Lease liabilities	67	-3	-27	-	-1	36	73
Other	4	-	2	-	0	0	6
	80	-6	-9	-	-1	37	101

1) Interest paid amounts to € 6 million.

Amounts due to banks

Amounts due to banks are shown in the table below:

Type	Contract currency	Carrying amount as of 31-Mar-2025 in € millions	Remaining term in years	Effective interest rate in %	Carrying amount as of 31-Mar-2026 in € millions	Remaining term in years	Effective interest rate in %
Loans	€	2	up to 1	up to 0.60	18	up to 4	up to 3.88
Loans	Various	4	up to 1	up to 5.76	4	up to 1	up to 5.33
Other	Various	2	up to 1	up to 1.50	–	–	–
		9			22		

The stated effective interest rates largely match the agreed nominal interest rates.

The stated carrying amounts essentially correspond to the respective nominal values.

HEIDELBERG reorganized its **Group financing** at the beginning of 2026 to further optimize its financing structure. The syndicated credit line arranged in 2023 was replaced by a new syndicated loan and extended ahead of schedule until 2030. The volume increased to € 436 million, from € 370 million, and was agreed with a slightly modified bank consortium. This expands the Group's financial flexibility for the planned business expansion and significantly extends the maturity profile of the Group's financing.

The HEIDELBERG Group was able to meet its financial obligations due at all times in the reporting year. The credit facilities not yet utilized in our Group of € 372 million (previous year: € 313 million) can be used as financing for general business purposes.

An amortizing loan supported by the Italian state guarantee fund for small and medium-sized enterprises of € 5 million maturing in August 2026 was taken out in August 2020. The fair value of this loan is € 1 million (previous year: € 2 million) compared to its carrying amount of € 1 million (previous year: € 2 million).

The financing agreement for the revolving credit facility contains standard financial covenants regarding the financial situation of the HEIDELBERG Group. One of the key performance indicators relates to the HEIDELBERG Group's equity adjusted for the changes from the revaluation of defined benefit pension commitments and similar obligations, the revaluation of land and currency translation effects. Two further key figures relate to the ratio of EBITDA to the net financial position and EBITDA to interest paid, each according to contract-specific definitions. All external minimum capital requirements to which the HEIDELBERG Group is subject were met in the year under review.

In connection with the refinancing of the HEIDELBERG Group, land charges exist on certain properties reported under property, plant and equipment at the Wiesloch-Walldorf site (see note 19).

The carrying amount of the other amounts due to banks and other financial liabilities is primarily to be taken as an appropriate estimate of the fair value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities as per the statement of financial position are as follows:

	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Current	26	24
Non-current	42	49
Lease liabilities	67	73

The maturity structure of the lease liabilities based on cash flows is as follows:

	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Up to 1 year	27	25
Between 1 and 5 years	40	46
More than 5 years	7	9
Total	74	80

Some of the building leases contain prolongation and cancellation options. This guarantees the HEIDELBERG Group's flexibility in terms of the necessary volume of space and rent price structure. Possible future payments for optional rental periods that are not reasonably certain amount to € 11 million. Furthermore, there are future payments from residual value guarantees and leases that have been contractually agreed but that have not yet begun. However, these are immaterial in the view of the HEIDELBERG Group.

As of March 31, 2026 there were lease obligations from short-term leases of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million).

29. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities essentially comprise advance payments on orders and prepayments for future maintenance and services and amounted to € 212 million (previous year: € 254 million). These amounts are reversed to profit or loss over the term of the agreement. The contract liabilities in place as of April 1, 2025 resulted in net sales of € 236 million in the reporting year (previous year: € 185 million).

30. Trade payables

Trade payables are generally secured by simple retention of title until they are paid in full and mainly comprise unpaid invoices for the purchase of goods and services. The carrying amount of trade payables is to be assumed as a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

To optimize working capital and free cash flow, HEIDELBERG has initiated a supply chain finance program (SCF program), which is offered by Taulia GmbH, Düsseldorf. Suppliers can participate in the program on a voluntary basis without additional fees in order to receive early payment of their receivables. If a supplier decides to make use of early payment, the supplier's receivable is purchased and the receivable amount, reduced by a discount, is paid directly to the supplier ("genuine" factoring). HEIDELBERG in turn settles the original invoice on the due date without having to bear any additional costs as part of the transaction.

As of March 31, 2026 the SCF program was offered exclusively by Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. Eight suppliers were registered on the platform as at the reporting date. The outstanding trade payables prefinanced via the platform amounted to € 3 million as at March 31, 2026 (previous year: € 6 million).

Payment terms and, in particular, payment periods of participating suppliers do not differ significantly from the payment terms of suppliers who do not participate in the program. The payment terms in the SCF program range from 60 to 90 days, with the average payment term weighted by purchase volume being 89 days. In contrast, the average payment term for comparable invoices outside the SCF program, weighted by purchasing volume, is 41 days. The absolute payment terms range from 0 to 90 days.

The nature of trade payables is therefore not changed by participation in the SCF program. As the sale of receivables merely results in a change of creditor from the debtor's perspective, the disclosure within trade payables remains unchanged. Accordingly, the cash flows from these liabilities continue to be allocated to the change in trade payables in the cash flow statement.

31. Other liabilities

	31-Mar-2025				31-Mar-2026			
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Accruals (staff)	59	-	-	59	51	-	-	51
From derivative financial instruments	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
From other taxes	28	-	-	28	26	-	-	26
For social security contributions	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	5
Prepaid expenses	4	3	10	16	2	4	10	16
Debtors with credit balances	13	-	-	13	7	-	-	7
Liabilities from supply financing	23	-	-	23	62	-	-	62
Other	20	0	-	20	12	0	-	12
	155	3	10	167	166	4	10	180

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments include negative fair values from cash flow hedges of € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million) and from fair value hedges of € 0 million (previous year: € 1 million). No derivatives from agreements to purchase electricity (previous year: € 1 million) are included in the reporting year.

Prepaid expenses

Deferred income includes taxable investment subsidies of € 13 million (previous year: € 12 million), tax-free investment allowances of € 2 million (previous year: € 1 million) and other deferred income of € 2 million (previous year: € 3 million).

Supply financing

In addition to the SCF program already described in note 30, HEIDELBERG has set up another SCF program together with cflox GmbH, Hamburg. This program makes it possible to extend payment terms by up to 60 days without the need to actively approach and involve suppliers. The financing partner makes a debt-discharging payment to the respective suppliers in the name and on behalf of HEIDELBERG on the due date. In the course of this, he acquires a claim for reimbursement of expenses against HEIDELBERG, which in turn has a payment term of 58 days. With the fulfillment of the original supplier liabilities, the original trade payables are consequently derecognized. Instead, the obligation to compensate the financing partner's expenses is allocated to other current financial liabilities.

As the liabilities have conditions that are customary in the industry and are settled in the regular business cycle in accordance with their economic nature, the cash flow is still reported in the cash flow statement under cash flows from operating activities in the item "Changes in liabilities from supply financing".

As at March 31, 2026, this program was used exclusively by Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. As at the reporting date, there were current financial liabilities of € 62 million (previous year: € 23 million) in this context.

Miscellaneous other liabilities

Recognized liabilities essentially comprise the undiscounted contractual cash flows. The carrying amount of the remaining miscellaneous other financial liabilities is primarily to be taken as an appropriate estimate of the fair value.

32. Income tax liabilities

Income tax liabilities include uncertain tax positions of € 9 million (previous year: € 15 million). As in previous years, these mainly relate to the risks of reassessment.

33. Disclosures on financial instruments

Carrying amounts of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments can be transitioned to the measurement categories of IFRS 9:

Assets									
Items in statement of financial position	IFRS 9 Measurement category ¹⁾	Carrying amounts			Carrying amounts				
		31-Mar-2025			31-Mar-2026				
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total		
Financial assets									
Other investments	FVTPL	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Investments accounted for using the equity method	n.a.	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8
Securities	FVOCI	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
		-	9	9	-	9	9	-	9
Receivables from sales financing									
Receivables from sales financing not including finance leases	AC	17	28	45	23	26	49	23	26
Receivables from finance leases	n.a.	2	5	6	2	4	5	2	4
		19	32	51	25	29	54	25	29
Trade receivables	AC	254	-	254	235	-	235	235	-
Other receivables and other assets									
Derivative financial instruments in hedge accounting	n.a.	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Derivative financial instruments without hedge accounting	FVTPL	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
Miscellaneous financial assets	FVTPL	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	16
Miscellaneous financial assets	AC	15	4	19	20	1	21	20	1
		17	20	36	22	18	39	22	18
Miscellaneous other assets		60	2	63	54	3	57	54	3
		77	22	99	76	20	96	76	20
Cash and cash equivalents	AC	171	-	171	141	-	141	141	-

- 1) Notes on abbreviations for IFRS 9 measurement categories:
 FVOCI: financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
 AC: financial assets/liabilities at amortized cost
 FVTPL: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
 n.a.: no IFRS 9 measurement category

Equity and liabilities

Items in statement of financial position	IFRS 9 Measurement category ¹⁾	Carrying amounts			Carrying amounts		
		31-Mar-2025			31-Mar-2026		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Financial liabilities							
Amounts due to banks	FLaC	7	1	9	5	17	22
Lease liabilities	n.a.	26	42	67	24	49	73
Other financial liabilities	FLaC	4	-	4	6	0	6
		36	43	80	35	66	101
Trade payables	FLaC	243	-	243	217	-	217
Other liabilities							
Derivative financial instruments hedge accounting	n.a.	2	-	2	1	-	1
Derivative financial instruments without hedge accounting	FVTPL	1	-	1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous financial liabilities	FLaC	45	0	45	72	0	72
		48	0	48	73	0	73
Miscellaneous other liabilities		107	12	119	93	14	107
		155	12	167	166	14	180

- 1) Explanations of the abbreviations for the IFRS 9 measurement categories:
 FLaC: financial liabilities at amortized cost
 FVTPL: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
 n.a.: no IFRS 9 measurement category

Please refer to the Combined Management Report for a description of the methods, processes, responsibilities and objectives of the risk management system.

Liquidity risk from non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table shows the contractually agreed, undiscounted cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities. Where necessary, foreign currencies were translated at closing rates. Financial liabilities repayable on demand are always assigned to the earliest time band. Utilization of the syndicated credit facility is on a short-term basis. The period of utilization is normally not more than three months. These loans have therefore been assigned to the “Up to 1 year” column, although the agreements on which they are based run until the end of July 2028.

	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Up to 1 year	326	326
Between 1 and 5 years	41	64
More than 5 years	7	9
	374	398

Net gains and losses

The net gains and losses are assigned to the IFRS 9 measurement categories as follows:

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	0	-3
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5	2
Financial investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost	1	-2

Net gains and losses include € 2 million (previous year: € 3 million) of interest income and € 6 million (previous year: € 9 million) of interest expenses for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

In the year under review, the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost gave rise to no gains (previous year: none) and to losses of € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million).

Currency derivative financial instruments

The Corporate Treasury department of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is responsible for all hedging and financing activities of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and our subsidiaries. In this connection, it is also responsible for the cash pooling operations of our Group as a whole. Within the Corporate Treasury department, we ensure that there is a functional separation of the trading, processing and risk control activities, and that this is regularly reviewed by our Internal Audit department.

The prerequisite for an adequate risk management system is a well-founded basis of data. The Corporate Treasury department of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft operates a Group-wide financial reporting system – the Treasury Information System. This system is used to identify interest rate, currency and liquidity risks within the Group and to derive appropriate action plans and strategies with which to manage these risks on a central basis in line with guidelines issued by the Management Board. HEIDELBERG operates a monthly, annualized consolidated liquidity planning system on a rollover basis, which makes it possible to manage current and future liquidity needs in a timely manner.

The HEIDELBERG Group is exposed to market price risks in the form of exchange rate fluctuations. In general, derivative financial instruments are used to limit these risks. Corresponding contracts with third-party banks are mainly concluded through Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. The credit ratings of these business partners are reviewed regularly. The risk control activities include an ongoing market evaluation of contracted transactions.

The derivative financial instruments designated as hedges for hedge accounting purposes to hedge these currency risks have the following structure:

	Nominal volumes		Fair values	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026
Currency hedging				
Cash flow hedge				
Forward exchange transactions	75	129	0	0
of which: assets	41	59	1	1
of which: liabilities	34	69	-1	-1
Fair value hedge				
Forward exchange transactions	158	148	-1	0
of which: assets	83	59	0	0
of which: liabilities	75	89	-1	0

The derivative financial instruments designated as hedges are reported in the statement of financial position under other receivables and other assets/other liabilities.

The nominal volumes result from the total of all the purchase and sale amounts of the underlying hedged items. For information on the calculation of fair values, see the “Fair values of securities, cash and cash equivalents of Heidelberg Pension-Trust e.V. and derivative financial instruments” section of this note.

The positive and negative fair values of the derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments are offset by opposing value developments in the hedged items. All derivative financial instruments are carried as assets or liabilities at their corresponding fair values.

The following table shows the contractually agreed, undiscounted incoming and outgoing payments for derivative financial instruments. Where necessary, foreign currencies were translated at closing rates.

	31-Mar-2025				31-Mar-2026			
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows
Derivative financial liabilities								
Outgoing payments	-110	-	-	-110	-131	-	-	-131
Associated incoming payments	108	-	-	108	135	-	-	135
Derivative financial assets								
Outgoing payments	-123	-	-	-123	-96	-	-	-96
Associated incoming payments	125	-	-	125	120	-	-	120

Currency hedging

HEDGING STRATEGY

Currency risks arise as a result of exchange rate fluctuations in connection with net risk positions in foreign currency. These occur for receivables and liabilities, anticipated cash flows and onerous contracts. The highly probable underlying transactions to be hedged are always fully designated. The extent of the risk hedged is equal to the nominal volume shown in the table in the previous section. Only forward exchange transactions are used as hedging instruments at this time. Hedge effectiveness is calculated using the critical terms match method. Only the spot component of the hedging transaction is designated. Only discontinued hedged items can lead to ineffectiveness in this respect.

The forward exchange contracts with a nominal volume of € 277 million (previous year: € 233 million) open on the balance sheet date mainly hedge intra-Group financial receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies with a maturity date within the next 12 months. Accordingly, the remaining term of these derivatives at the end of the reporting period was up to one year. As of the end of the reporting period, a net volume of € 16 million from hedges relates to the Mexican peso and a net volume of € 18 million relates to the US dollar. The average hedging rate for these transactions was MXN 21.03/EUR and USD 1.18/EUR.

CASH FLOW HEDGES

The underlying transactions hedged against currency risks as part of cash flow hedges and recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve relate exclusively to active hedges amounting to € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) as of the end of the reporting period.

In connection with the hedging of currency risks, the non-designated portion of cash flow hedges resulted in an expense of € 0 million (previous year: € 1 million income) in the reporting year, which was reported in the financial result.

As of the end of the reporting period, hedges resulted in total assets of € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million) and liabilities of € 1 million (previous year: € 1 million). The change in value of the designated portion of the hedge was recognized outside profit and loss and will be offset against the acquisition costs

of the hedged non-financial assets in the following 12 months and recognized in profit or loss in the result from operating activities as soon as the hedged underlying transaction is recognized in profit or loss. No cash flow hedges were terminated early and no expenses were transferred from the hedge reserve to the financial result because the forecast purchasing volumes of our subsidiaries were no longer considered highly likely (previous year: none).

The reserve for cash flow hedges developed as follows in relation to the hedging of currency risks:

	2024/2025	2025/2026
As of April 1	-1	-1
Effective portion of changes in value	-3	3
Offsetting with acquisition costs of non-financial assets and reclassification to the income statement due to the recognition of the hedged item	3	-3
Tax effect from the change in reserves	0	0
As of March 31	-1	-1

FAIR VALUE HEDGE

This is essentially the exchange rate hedge for loan receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies within the Group. The net results from the fair value of hedges of € 6 million (previous year: € 1 million) and the translation of hedged items at closing rates of € 6 million (previous year: € 1 million) are reported in the consolidated income statement.

In connection with the hedging of currency risks, the non-designated portion of fair value hedges resulted in income of € 2 million (previous year: € 1 million) in the reporting year, which was reported in the financial result.

Sensitivity analysis

In order to clearly show the effects of currency risks on the consolidated income statement and the equity, the impact of hypothetical changes in exchange rates is shown below in the form of sensitivity analyses. It is assumed here that the position at the end of the reporting period is representative for the financial year.

Recognized **currency risks** as defined by IFRS 7 are caused by monetary financial instruments not in the functional currency. The portfolio of primary monetary financial instruments is mainly held directly in the functional currency or transferred to the functional currency through the use of derivatives. It is therefore assumed in this analysis that changes in exchange rates have no influence on income or equity with regard to this portfolio.

The impact of the translation of the subsidiaries' financial statements into the Group currency (translation risk) is not taken into account either. Accordingly, the analysis includes those derivative financial instruments that were concluded in order to hedge highly probable future cash flows in a foreign currency (cash flow hedge). Assuming a 10 percent increase in the value of the euro against all currencies in which hedges are held, the hedge reserve would have been € 4 million lower (previous year: € 3 million lower) as of the end of the reporting period and the financial result would have been € 0 million higher (previous year: € 0 million lower). Assuming a 10 percent decrease in the value of the euro, the hedge reserve would have been € 3 million higher (previous year: € 2 million higher) and the financial result would have been € 0 million lower (previous year: € 0 million higher).

Risk of default

The HEIDELBERG Group is exposed to default risks to the extent that counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations arising from derivative financial instruments. In order to control this risk, default risks and changes in credit ratings are continually monitored. There is a theoretical risk of default (credit risk) for the existing derivative financial instruments in the amount of the asset fair values as of the end of the respective reporting period. However, no actual default of payments from these derivatives is expected at present.

Energy derivative financial instruments

Energy derivative financial instruments include price and supply agreements for electricity purchases for which the own-use exception does not apply. These are not part of a hedging relationship and are allocated to the "at fair value through profit or loss" measurement category as a derivative in accordance with IFRS 9.

A sensitivity analysis was used to simulate the fluctuation in the electricity price as at March 31, 2026. If the electricity price had been 30 percent higher (lower), earnings before income taxes would have been around € 1 million higher (lower) (previous year: € 2 million). There is no effect on other comprehensive income.

Fair values of securities, cash and cash equivalents of Heidelberg Pension-Trust e. V. and derivative financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are allocated to the three levels of the fair value hierarchy as set out in IFRS 13 depending on the availability of observable market data.

The individual levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1:** Financial instruments traded on active markets whose quoted prices can be used to measure fair value without adjustment.
- Level 2:** Measurement on the basis of measurement procedures whose inputs are derived from observable market data, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3:** Measurement on the basis of measurement procedures whose inputs are not derived from observable market data.

Securities are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) and are recognized at fair value as a matter of principle. This classification was chosen in accordance with the strategic orientation of these financial investments. The underlying quoted prices for the measurement of securities correspond to level 1 of the fair value hierarchy set out in IFRS 13, as only quoted prices observed on active markets are used in measurement.

Cash and cash equivalents of Heidelberg Pension-Trust e. V. measured at fair value through profit and loss are mainly allocated to the second level of the fair value hierarchy according to IFRS 13 and mainly include shares in a cash market fund. Their valuation is derived from observable market data, as the shares are not traded on an active market.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments used to hedge currency risks correspond to changes in value arising from a notional revaluation taking into consideration market parameters applicable at the end of the reporting period. The fair values are calculated using standardized measurement procedures (discounted cash flow method and option pricing models). This corresponds to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy set out in IFRS 13, as only input data observable on the market, such as exchange rates, exchange rate volatilities and interest rates, is used.

The fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments for electricity procurement is determined on the basis of directly or indirectly derived market data, in particular expected electricity prices. They are therefore classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13.

The financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at fair value were assigned to the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy as follows as of March 31, 2026:

	31-Mar-2025				31-Mar-2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other investments	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
Securities	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Cash and cash equivalents of Heidelberg Pension-Trust e. V.	0	16	-	16	0	16	-	16
Derivative financial assets	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Assets carried at fair value	1	17	0	18	1	18	0	19
Derivative financial liabilities	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1
Liabilities carried at fair value	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1

In the reporting year, there were no reclassifications between the first and second level of the fair value hierarchy.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the derivative financial instruments recognized that are subject to mas-

ter netting agreements, as well as the offsetting between trade receivables and trade payables (please refer to the “Financial instruments” section in note 6 for information on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities):

	Gross amount	Offsetting implemented	Reported net amount	Amounts not offset	Net amount
31-Mar-2025					
Derivative financial instruments (assets)	1	-	1	-1	0
Trade receivables	255	-1	254	-	254
Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	2	-	2	-1	1
Trade payables	243	-1	243	-	243
31-Mar-2026					
Derivative financial instruments (assets)	2	-	2	-1	1
Trade receivables	237	-1	235	-	235
Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	1	-	1	-1	0
Trade payables	220	-1	217	-	217

34. Guarantees and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities from sureties and guarantees amounted to € 6 million as of March 31, 2026 (previous year: € 9 million).

The contingent liabilities in connection with legal disputes are immaterial.

35. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities break down as follows:

	31-Mar-2025				31-Mar-2026			
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Investments and other purchasing commitments	26	6	-	32	23	1	-	24

The figures shown are nominal values.

In the reporting year, other financial liabilities relate to investments and other purchasing commitments. These include financial liabilities in connection with orders of property, plant and equipment totaling € 17 million (previous year: € 20 million), orders for intangible assets in the amount of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) and liabilities for the purchase of raw materials, consumables and supplies amounting to € 7 million (previous year: € 12 million).

Additional information

36. Earnings per share in accordance with IAS 33

	2024/2025	2025/2026
Net result after taxes (€ million)	5	15
Number of shares in thousands (weighted average)	304,336	304,336
Basic earnings per share (€)	0.02	0.05
Diluted earnings per share (€)	0.02	0.05

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net result after taxes by the weighted average number of the shares outstanding in the reporting year of 304,336 thousand (previous year: 304,336 thousand). The weighted number of shares outstanding was influenced by the holdings of treasury shares. As in the previous year, there were still 142,919 treasury shares as of March 31, 2026.

As in the previous year, there was no dilution of earnings per share in the reporting year.

37. Information on the consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows shows the changes in the cash and cash equivalents of the HEIDELBERG Group during the financial year as a result of cash inflows and outflows. Cash flows are broken down into operating, investing and financing activities (IAS 7). The changes in statement of financial position items shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows cannot be derived directly from the consolidated statement of financial position as the effects of currency translation and changes in the scope of consolidation do not affect cash and have therefore been eliminated.

€ 22 million (previous year: € 12 million) of investments in intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property relate to intangible assets, € 43 million (previous year: € 76 million) to property, plant and equipment. Investments do not include additions from leases of € 33 million (previous year: € 25 million).

Income of € 0 million (previous year: € 0 million) from the disposal of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property relates to intangible assets and € 21 million (previous year: € 25 million) to property, plant and equipment.

The cash outflows for leases in which HEIDELBERG is the lessee amounted to € 27 million (previous year: € 23 million). Payments from leases for short-term or low-value assets are shown entirely under operating activities. The payments from all other leases in which Heidelberg is the lessee are divided into the principal component and the interest component in the consolidated statement of cash flows. The principal portion of lease installments is reported under financing activities. The interest portion of lease installments is shown under operating activities. Payments received from operating and finance leases in which HEIDELBERG is the lessor are reported under changes in cash from operating activities.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash equivalents only (€ 141 million; previous year: € 171 million). For foreign exchange restrictions please see note 24.

38. Information on segment reporting

	Print & Packaging Equipment		Digital Solutions & Lifecycle		HEIDELBERG Technology		HEIDELBERG Group	
	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026
External sales	1,162	1,182	1,062	1,051	56	59	2,280	2,293
EBITDA	89	91	66	68	-19	-14	137	145
Adjusted EBITDA ²⁾ (segment result)	107	93	73	71	-18	-14	162	151

1) Prior-year figures have been adjusted to the new segment structure

2) Adjusted result of operating activities before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

In the HEIDELBERG Group, the segments are defined in accordance with the business management along our products and customer solutions. The segments are based on internal reporting in line with the **management approach**, whereby the Management Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is deemed to be the chief operating decision makers in accordance with IFRS 8.

HEIDELBERG amended its management model including how it reports to the Management Board and thus also the segment structure on April 1, 2025, and now reports using the following segments: Print & Packaging Equipment, Digital Solutions & Lifecycle and HEIDELBERG Technology. The figures for the previous year in the table above have been adjusted accordingly for the purposes of comparability.

The Print & Packaging Equipment segment includes offset, flexographic and postpress solutions for the packaging and commercial printing sectors. The Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment covers products and activities dealing with software, services, consumables and digital printing. The HEIDELBERG Technology segment mainly comprises activities outside of the core business. This includes e-mobility (Amperfiert) and industry solutions (production and technology solutions for third-party companies), and the expansion of the business in the defense sector.

The new management approach aims to focus more on product-oriented management based on market and customer needs, as well as consistent accountability for results. At the same time, the new management approach allows HEIDELBERG to make the progress in implementing strategic growth projects more visible.

Cross-segment performance relationships are reflected through internal cost allocations. In particular, the results of the Print & Packaging Equipment segment include a revenue-based cost relief from the spare parts business of the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle segment.

Geographically, we distinguish between EMEA, Asia-Pacific and Americas.

Notes on segment data

Segment earnings are measured on the basis of adjusted EBITDA – earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization – adjusted for positive and negative special items. Adjustments include changes to legal regulations, such as significant changes to IFRS accounting standards, impairments, results from legal disputes and from acquisitions and divestments (M&A), external events (e.g. geopolitical conflicts or comparable special situations) and restructuring measures.

In the year under review and the previous year, the HEIDELBERG Group did not generate more than 10 percent of (net) sales with any one customer.

Inter-segment sales are non-existent.

The segment result is transitioned to the net result before taxes as follows:

	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026
Adjusted EBITDA (segment result)	162	151
EBITDA adjustments	-25	-6
EBITDA	137	145
Depreciation and amortization	76	78
EBIT (result of operating activities)	61	67
Financial income	6	5
Financial expenses	40	36
Financial result	-34	-30
Net result before taxes	27	37

INFORMATION BY REGION

Net sales by region according to the domicile of the customer were as follows:

	Print & Packaging Equipment		Digital Solutions & Lifecycle		HEIDELBERG Technology		HEIDELBERG Group	
	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026	1-Apr-2024 to 31-Mar-2025 ¹⁾	1-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026
EMEA								
Germany	89	89	138	119	48	50	275	258
Other EMEA region	423	463	432	448	7	7	861	918
	511	551	570	567	55	58	1,136	1,176
Asia-Pacific								
China	261	221	39	43	0	0	301	264
Other Asia-Pacific region	175	165	160	153	0	0	336	319
	436	386	200	196	1	1	637	583
Americas								
United States	99	132	202	194	0	1	301	328
Other Americas region	116	112	90	94	-	-	206	206
	215	244	292	288	0	1	507	534
	1,162	1,182	1,062	1,051	56	59	2,280	2,293

1) Prior-year figures have been adjusted to the new segment structure

Of the non-current assets, which comprise intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property, € 703 million (previous year: € 680 million) relate to Germany and € 206 million (previous year: € 223 million) to other countries.

39. Capital management

In the context of implementing the holistic management approach, it is the task of capital management to provide the best possible support in the attainment of the HEIDELBERG Group's goals. The focus here is on securing the liquidity and creditworthiness of the HEIDELBERG Group, reducing the capital commitment on the assets side and strengthening equity. In the year under review, the equity of the HEIDELBERG Group increased from € 546 million to € 568 million. In relation to total assets, the equity ratio is higher than the previous year's level at 27.2 percent (previous year: 25.1 percent).

As a result of the negative free cash flow and the non-cash increase in lease liabilities in the year under review, the net financial position decreased to € 39 million (previous year: € 91 million). The net financial position is calculated as the net amount of cash and cash equivalents less financial liabilities.

HEIDELBERG is not subject to any capital requirements arising from its Articles of Association.

As of March 31, 2026, the HEIDELBERG Group's financing mainly consisted of a revolving credit facility from a banking syndicate of around € 436 million with a term until January 2030 and a loan of € 5 million taken out in August 2020 with a term until August 2026 and supported by the Italian state guarantee fund for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The financing agreement for the revolving credit facility contains standard financial covenants regarding the financial situation of the HEIDELBERG Group.

The present financing structure with a maturity profile up to 2030 provides HEIDELBERG with a stable financing base. For further details regarding the financing instruments, please refer to note 28.

40. Declaration of compliance in accordance with section 161 AktG

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft issued the declaration of compliance in accordance with section 161 AktG and made it permanently accessible to the shareholders on the website www.heidelberg.com > Company > Corporate Governance. Earlier declarations of compliance are also permanently available here.

41. Executive bodies of the Company

The basic characteristics of the remuneration system and amounts of remuneration for the members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board are presented below.

Additional and further information on the structure and design of the remuneration system can also be found in the remuneration report in the "Supervisory Board and corporate governance" section of this annual report.

The individual members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board are listed in the separate overview at the end of the financial section under "Further information".

Members of the Management Board: The overall structure and amount of remuneration of the Management Board are determined at the recommendation of the Personnel Matters Committee by the Supervisory Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and reviewed at regular intervals. The remuneration of the Management Board consists of fixed annual remuneration paid in equal installments at the end of each month, one-year variable remuneration and multi-year variable remuneration, which is calculated on the achievement of certain multi-year goals using defined parameters.

Total remuneration in accordance with HGB amounted to € 3,875 thousand (previous year: € 5,246 thousand); of this, € 1,847 thousand (previous year: € 2,424 thousand) comprises the basic salary including fringe benefits and pension contributions, € 628 thousand (previous year: € 1,085 thousand) the annual variable remuneration and € 1,400 thousand (previous year: € 1,738 thousand) the multi-year variable remuneration, all of which was granted on a share-based basis in the reporting year.

The total remuneration in accordance with IFRS of € 3,867 thousand (previous year: € 8,248 thousand) relates to short-term benefits of € 2,475 thousand (previous year: € 3,509 thousand), termination benefits of € 0 thousand (previous year: € 3,029 thousand) and share-based payments of € 1,392 thousand (previous year: € 1,843 thousand), which are settled exclusively in cash.

The multi-year variable remuneration is allocated in annual tranches.

Starting with the **2023/2024 financial year**, the annual award of the LTI (LTI target) amounts to 100 percent of fixed remuneration and takes the form of virtual shares in Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft (HEIDELBERG shares) awarded to plan participants at the award date. These are

referred to as performance share units (PSUs) and, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, establish a claim to cash payment. The number of PSUs as of the award date, rounded to two decimal places in line with commercial practice, is calculated by dividing the LTI target by the share price as of the award date. The share price to be used is the arithmetic average of closing prices for HEIDELBERG shares in XETRA trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange over the last 60 trading days immediately preceding the award date.

The LTI is granted for one LTI financial year, which corresponds to the financial year of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. The entitlements from the LTI are earned pro rata temporis over the term of the one-year LTI financial year, while the performance period, within which the plan participant's performance is measured, is four years.

At the end of the four-year performance period, the number of virtual shares is calculated based on the target achievement of four key performance indicators (KPIs). The targets for the benchmarks for multi-year variable remuneration as well as the respective thresholds of the multi-year variable remuneration and the maximum overfulfillment are all defined at the beginning of the relevant four-year period.

In conjunction with the LTI allocation in the 2023/2024, 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 financial years, the Supervisory Board defined the performance targets of EBT margin with a weighting of 30 percent, the ratio of net working capital (NWC) to sales revenue with a weighting of 25 percent, relative total shareholder return (RTSR) with a weighting of 25 percent and sustainability targets (ESG) with a weighting of 20 percent. Thresholds and caps have also been defined for all KPIs. The threshold must be achieved for each KPI, otherwise the target achievement for this KPI is 0 percent. In the event of overfulfillment of the target, the maximum target achievement is 200 percent; achievement between values is determined by linear interpolation.

The RTSR target criterion is derived from the ratio of the performance of HEIDELBERG shares to the performance of the two equally weighted benchmark indices, the DAXsubsector Industrial Machinery index and the MSCI Europe Capital Goods index.

The starting values for measuring performance are the arithmetic mean of the closing prices of Heidelberg's shares and the two benchmark indices during the 60 trading days immediately prior to the award date. The final values for the performance measurement in turn are the arithmetic average closing prices of the HEIDELBERG shares and the two benchmark indices during the 60 trading days immediately prior to the allocation date. If the Company distributes gross dividends during the performance period, it is assumed that all dividends distributed during the performance period are reinvested.

On the allocation date after the end of the performance period, the target achievement of the KPIs is ascertained, weighted accordingly and then summarized to produce the overall degree of target achievement. The provisional number of PSUs as of the allocation date, rounded to two decimal places in line with commercial practice, is calculated by multiplying the number of PSUs on the award date by the overall degree of target achievement. Subject to any adjustments on the basis of members joining or leaving during the year or LTI maximum remuneration being exceeded, the value of the LTI is calculated by multiplying the number of PSUs as of the allocation date by the share price as of the allocation date. In turn, the share price as of the allocation date is the arithmetic average of closing prices for HEIDELBERG shares in XETRA trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange over the last 60 trading days immediately preceding the allocation date.

If the requirements of the Share Ownership Guideline are met, the calculated value of the LTI is paid out in full in cash (cash-settled share-based remuneration). The multi-year variable remuneration is paid out at the end of the month in which the Annual General Meeting – after the end of the last financial year of the four-year period – passes a resolution on the appropriation of earnings.

In the event of a member joining or leaving within an ongoing LTI financial year, that member has a pro rata temporis claim to any multi-year variable remuneration determined after the end of the performance period.

Preemption rights are measured using a Monte Carlo simulation. Furthermore, in determining the average share prices at the end of the performance period, the dividends are taken into account in conjunction with the total shareholder return and the cap on the total amount.

The fair value as at March 31, 2026 for the LTI of the 2023/2024 financial year (performance period 2024 to 2027) for those virtual shares attributable to the “EBIT margin, NWC ratio and ESG” metrics is € 1.288. The virtual shares allocated to the RTSR performance indicator are valued at € 0.254. The intrinsic value of the LTI share for the 2023/2024 financial year amounted to € 942 thousand as at March 31, 2026.

For the LTI for the 2024/2025 financial year (performance period 2025 to 2028), the fair value of the virtual shares allocated to the “EBIT margin, NWC ratio and ESG” metrics is € 1.048 as at March 31, 2026 while the virtual shares allocated to the RTSR metric are valued at € 0.91. The intrinsic value of the LTI share for the 2024/2025 financial year amounts to € 1,824 thousand as at March 31, 2026.

For the LTI for the 2025/2026 financial year (performance period 2026 to 2029), the virtual shares allocated to the performance measures “EBIT margin, NWC ratio and ESG” have a fair value of € 1.042 as of March 31, 2026, while the virtual shares attributable to the performance measure “RTSR” are measured at € 1.082. The intrinsic value of the LTI tranche for the 2025/2026 financial year amounted to € 1,210 thousand as of March 31, 2026.

The underlying measurement parameters used to calculate the fair values as of March 31, 2026 are as follows:

Evaluation parameters	LTI tranche FY 23/24	LTI tranche FY 24/25	LTI tranche FY 25/26
Initial value of HEIDELBERG share	€1.7423	€1.0584	€1.1240
Initial value DAX IM	750.7718	743.4633	834.5633
Initial value MSCI CG	587.4943	725.1312	864.8664
Closing price HEIDELBERG share	1.342 €	1.342 €	1.342 €
Closing price DAX IM	970.10	970.10	970.10
Closing price MSCI CG	1,128.84	1,128.84	1,128.84
Conversion factor HEIDELBERG share	1.00	1.00	1.00
End of performance period	31-Mar-2027	31-Mar-2028	31-Mar-2029
Payment date	31-Jul-2027	31-Jul-2028	31-Mar-2029
Interest rate at the end of the performance period	2.47%	2.56%	2.59%
Interest rate payment date	2.52%	2.57%	2.61%
Volatility HEIDELBERG share	59.05%	50.88%	47.41%
Volatility DAX IM	22.67%	21.64%	21.67%
Volatility MSCI CG	22.85%	21.49%	21.30%
Correlation HEIDELBERG share / DAX IM	0.4375	0.4464	0.4830
Correlation HEIDELBERG share / MSCI CG	0.3950	0.3910	0.4180
Correlation DAX IM / MSCI CG	0.8223	0.8077	0.7957

As part of the share investment obligation of the active members of the Management Board, the Company is entitled to invest 20 percent of the annual variable remuneration in HEIDELBERG shares until the portfolio corresponds to the value of one current fixed remuneration (minimum value). The Company has so far paid out the relevant remuneration components in full in cash and therefore recognizes them as a liability or provision. The expense for variable remuneration recognized for this in the 2025/2026 financial year, which is included in expenses for short-term employee benefits, amounts to € 126 thousand (previous year: € 126 thousand).

As of March 31, 2026 Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft recognized provisions and liabilities for remuneration of the members of the Management Board from short-term employee benefits of € 1,118 thousand (previous year: € 1,477 thousand), from termination benefits of € 0 thousand (previous year: € 1,036 thousand) and from share-based payments of € 3,977 thousand (previous year: € 2,623 thousand).

Former members of the Management Board and their surviving dependents

The total cash remuneration (= total remuneration) amounted to € 2,730 thousand (previous year: € 4,729 thousand); of this figure, € 533 thousand (previous year: € 556 thousand) related to obligations to former members of the Management Board and their surviving dependents of Linotype-Hell Aktiengesellschaft, which were assumed in the 1997/1998 financial year under the provisions of universal succession. As in the previous year, no share options were held as of the end of the reporting period. The pension obligations (defined benefit obligations in accordance with IFRS) amounted to € 38,753 thousand (previous year: € 41,600 thousand); € 3,981 thousand (previous year: € 4,252 thousand) of which relating to pension obligations of the former Linotype-Hell Aktiengesellschaft which were assumed in the 1997/1998 financial year under the provisions of universal succession.

Members of the Supervisory Board

Each member of the Supervisory Board receives fixed annual remuneration of € 40,000. The Chair of the Supervisory Board receives three times this amount, the Deputy Chair twice this amount. The members of the Management Committee, the Audit Committee and the Committee on Arranging Personnel Matters of the Management Board receive additional remuneration for work on these committees. Each committee member receives remuneration of € 1,500 per meeting for participation in a meeting of one of these committees. The Chair of the Audit Committee receives remuneration of € 7,000 per meeting; the Chair of the Management Committee and the Chair of the Committee on Arranging Personnel Matters of the Management Board receive remuneration of € 2,500 per meeting. The members of the Supervisory Board also receive an attendance fee of € 500 per meeting for attending a meeting of the Supervisory Board or of one of its committees. Furthermore, the expenses incurred by members of the Supervisory Board and VAT payable on them are reimbursed. In order to reinforce the Supervisory Board's role as a controlling body, remuneration does not include a variable, performance-based component. The members of the union and the Works Council have declared that they will transfer their Supervisory Board remuneration to the Hans Böckler Foundation in accordance with the guidelines of IG Metall.

For the year under review, fixed annual remuneration plus an attendance fee of € 500 per meeting day and remuneration for sitting on the Management Committee, the Audit Committee and the Committee on Arranging Personnel Matters were granted to the members of the Supervisory Board, totaling € 771 thousand (previous year: € 863 thousand). This remuneration does not include VAT. No loans or advances were granted to members of the Supervisory Board in the reporting period; the HEIDELBERG Group has not undertaken any contingent liabilities for Supervisory Board members.

42. Related party transactions

Business relations exist between numerous companies and Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and its subsidiaries in the course of ordinary business. This comprises the affiliated companies not included in the consolidated financial statements, one joint venture and four associated companies, which are regarded as related companies of the HEIDELBERG Group. Related parties include members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

Transactions were performed with these related companies, which impacted as follows:

Figures in € thousands	2024/2025	2025/2026
Liabilities	3,803	3,841
Non-consolidated subsidiaries	3,565	3,491
Joint ventures	-	-
Associated companies	238	350
Receivables	1,003	1,453
Non-consolidated subsidiaries	1,000	1,450
Joint ventures	-	-
Associated companies	3	3
Expenses	6,420	6,617
Non-consolidated subsidiaries	5,138	4,545
Joint ventures	2	-
Associated companies	1,280	2,072
Income	7,631	18,368
Non-consolidated subsidiaries	7,556	17,155
Joint ventures	34	1,207
Associated companies	41	6

No impairment losses were recognized on receivables from these related parties in the reporting year or in the prior year. The expenses include among other things losses from profit transfers. The income of the non-consolidated subsidiaries mainly include revenues from the sale of goods.

With companies controlled by a member of the Supervisory Board (Mrs. Li Li, Chief Executive Officer of Masterwork Group Co. Ltd., Tianjin, China) there were trade relationships which impacted as follows:

Figures in € thousands	2024/2025	2025/2026
Liabilities	5,750	6,515
Receivables	45	89
Expenses	33,712	28,609
Net sales	8,076	2,647

No write-downs (previous year: none) were recognized on receivables from these companies in the reporting year.

All transactions were concluded at standard market terms and did not differ from trade relationships with other companies.

43. Exemption under sections 264 (3) and 264b of the German Commercial Code

The following subsidiaries exercised the exemption provisions of sections 264 (3) and 264b of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) with regard to the preparation and disclosure of financial statements in the period under review:

- Amperfiel GmbH, Walldorf
- Gallus Druckmaschinen GmbH, Langgöns-Oberkleen
- Heidelberg Boxmeer Beteiligungs-GmbH, Wiesloch
- Heidelberg China-Holding GmbH, Wiesloch
- Heidelberg Consumables Holding GmbH, Wiesloch
- Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Intellectual Property AG & Co. KG, Wiesloch
- Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH, Wiesloch
- Heidelberg Manufacturing Deutschland GmbH, Wiesloch
- Heidelberg Postpress Deutschland GmbH, Wiesloch
- Heidelberg Web Carton Converting GmbH, Weiden in der Oberpfalz
- Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Subscription GmbH, Wiesloch
- Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Sales & Service Management GmbH, Walldorf
- HD Advanced Technologies GmbH, Walldorf
- HD Titan GmbH, Walldorf

44. Auditor's fees

In the reporting year, the following expenses were incurred for services by the auditor KPMG:

Figures in € thousands	2024/2025	2025/2026
Fees for		
Audits of financial statements	1,257	1,307
Other assurance services	286	231
Other services	51	17
	1,594	1,555

The fee for auditing services provided by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft related to the audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft together with the Combined Management Report and various audits of the annual financial statements of its German subsidiaries. Other assurance services related to the audit of non-financial reporting and other statutory or contractually agreed assurance services.

The other services related to quality assurance measures.

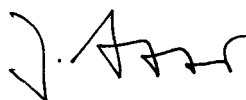
45. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

Heidelberg, June 2, 2026

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft

The Management Board



Jürgen Otto



Dr. David Schmedding

Responsibility statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group, and the Group management report, which has been combined with the management report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Group.

Heidelberg, June 2, 2026

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft

The Management Board



Jürgen Otto



Dr. David Schmedding

Independent Auditor's Report

To Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberg

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberg, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated income statement for 2025/2026, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2025/2026, the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2026, the statement of changes in consolidated equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including significant information on accounting policies. In addition, we have audited the management report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the Group (combined management report) for the financial year from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026.

In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those components of the combined management report specified in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report.

The combined management report contains cross-references that are not provided for by law and which are marked as unaudited. In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the cross-references and the information to which the cross-references refer.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS Accounting Standards") as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and, in compliance with these

requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as of March 31 2026, and of its financial performance for the financial year from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, and

- the accompanying combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this combined management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our opinion on the combined management report does not cover the content of those components of the combined management report specified in the "Other Information" section of the auditor's report. The combined management report contains cross-references that are not provided for by law and which are marked as unaudited. Our audit opinion does not extend to the cross-references and the information to which the cross-references refer.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

Basis for the Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation No 537/2014 (referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2)(f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverability of goodwill in the Print Solutions and Packaging Solutions segments

Please refer to Note 6 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for information on the accounting policies applied and the assumptions made, and Note 7 for information on the estimates and accounting judgments associated with the measurement of goodwill. Disclosures on the amount of goodwill can be found in Note 18 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements and information on the economic development of the Print & Packaging Equipment as well as Digital Solutions & Lifecycle operating segments in the combined management report under "Segment reporting".

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT RISK

Goodwill amounted to EUR 127 million as of March 31, 2026, and, at 22% of group equity, has a considerable bearing on the financial position. Of this EUR 127 million in goodwill, EUR 68 million is attributable to the Print & Packaging Equipment operating segment and EUR 57 million to the Digital Solutions & Lifecycle operating segment.

Goodwill's recoverability is tested annually at the level of the Print & Packaging Equipment and Digital Solutions & Lifecycle operating segments, irrespective of any indication of impairment. If any indications (impairment triggers) arise during the year, an event-driven impairment test (goodwill impairment test) is also carried out during the year. For goodwill impairment testing, the carrying amount is compared with the recoverable amount of the respective operating segment. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use of the operating segment. The Company generally determines the recoverable amount using the value in use based on the discounted cash flow method. The reporting date for impairment testing is March 31, 2026.

For impairment testing, operating assets and liabilities are allocated to the operating segments on a consistent basis; allocation in the case of the Print & Packaging Equipment and Digital Solutions & Lifecycle operating segments is based on revenue for the current financial year. The segment structure's change is taken into account in this regard.

Impairment testing of goodwill is complex and based on a number of assumptions requiring judgment. This includes forecasts relating to revenue development as well as costs, taking into account the effects of company-wide measures to improve earnings for the next five years, the assumed long-term growth rate and the discount rates applied.

Impairment testing did not reveal a need to recognize an impairment loss. The Company's sensitivity analyses showed that a possible change in key underlying assumptions would not lead to impairment.

There is the risk for the consolidated financial statements that an existing need to recognize impairment losses is not identified. There is also the risk that the related disclosures in the notes are not appropriate.

OUR AUDIT APPROACH

First, by examining the explanations provided by Controlling and evaluating documentation, we gained an understanding of the Company's process as well as the design and setup of internal controls with regard to goodwill impairment testing. In doing so, we intensively examined the Company's procedure for determining the recoverable amount of the operating segments. Furthermore, we assessed the allocation of operating assets and liabilities to the Print & Packaging Equipment and Digital Solutions & Lifecycle operating segments.

With the involvement of our valuation specialists, we also assessed the appropriateness of the key assumptions and the calculation method of the Print & Packaging Equipment and Digital Solutions & Lifecycle operating segments. To this end, we discussed the expected business and earnings performance as well as the assumed long-term growth rates with the staff responsible for planning. We also reconciled this information with business planning – adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board – for financial year 2026/2027 as well as with the multi-year planning for the financial years 2027/2028 to 2030/2031. In addition, we evaluated the consistency of assumptions with external market assessments.

Furthermore, we evaluated the accuracy of the previous forecasts by comparing the budgets of previous financial years with actual results and by analyzing deviations. We compared the assumptions and data underlying the discount rate with our own assumptions and publicly available data.

To assess the methodically and mathematically correct implementation of the valuation method, we verified the Company's valuation using our own calculations and analyzed deviations.

In order to take forecast uncertainty into account, we examined the impact of potential changes in the discount rate, the sustainable level of revenue and long-term revenue growth, the sustainable EBITDA margin and sustainable reinvestment on the recoverable amount by calculating alternative scenarios and comparing these to the figures stated by the Group (sensitivity analysis).

In addition, we critically reviewed the Company's reasoning for the total recoverable amount significantly exceeding the market value of the Company.

Finally, we assessed whether the disclosures in the notes regarding recoverability of goodwill are appropriate.

OUR OBSERVATIONS

The calculation method used for testing goodwill for impairment in the Print & Packaging Equipment and Digital Solutions & Lifecycle operating segments is appropriate and in line with the accounting policies to be applied.

The Company's assumptions and data used for measurement are appropriate overall.

The related disclosures in the notes are appropriate.

Other information

The Management Board and/or the Supervisory Board are/is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following components of the combined management report, whose content was not audited:

- the Company's and Group's separate combined non-financial report referred to in the combined management report,
- the combined corporate governance statement for the Company and the Group referred to in the combined management report, and
- information extraneous to combined management reports and marked as unaudited.

The other information also includes the remaining parts of the annual report. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements, the combined management report information audited for content and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the combined management report information audited for content or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance of the Group. In addition, the Management Board is responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Management Board is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the Management Board is responsible for the preparation of the combined management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the Management Board is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a combined management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the combined management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this combined management report.

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the combined management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control or of these arrangements and measures.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the Management Board and the reasonableness of estimates made by management and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the combined management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements

present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB.

- Plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business segments within the Group to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.
- Evaluate the consistency of the combined management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with [German] law, and the view of the Group's position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the Management Board in the combined management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the Management Board as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the actions taken or safeguards applied to eliminate independence threats.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB

Assurance Opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the electronic file "hdm-2026-03-31-1-de.xbri" (SHA256-hash value: f13e71169d5793c1998cdcb2c63b2fbc39da34b47eb83feb63a856ced270e25c) made available and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance work extends only to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained in these renderings nor to any other information contained in the file identified above.

In our opinion, the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report contained in the electronic file made available, identified above and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format. Beyond this assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying combined management report for the financial year from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, contained in the "Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report" above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these renderings or on the other information contained in the file identified above.

Basis for the Assurance Opinion

We conducted our assurance work on the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report contained in the file made available and identified above in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance Work on the Electronic Rendering of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB (IDW AsS 410 (06.2022)). Our responsibility in accordance therewith is further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents" section. Our audit firm applies the IDW Standard on Quality Management 1: Requirements for Quality Management in Audit Firms (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)).

Responsibilities of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF documents

The Company's Management Board is responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 2 HGB.

In addition, the Company's Management Board is responsible for such internal control as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparing the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the Auditor of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- Evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. whether the file made available, containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, as amended as of the reporting date, on the technical specification for this electronic file.
- Evaluate whether the ESEF documents provide an XHTML rendering with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report.
- Evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 6 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, as amended as of the reporting date, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML rendering.

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as auditor of the consolidated financial statements at the Annual General Meeting on July 24, 2025. We were engaged by the Supervisory Board on November 4, 2025. We have been the auditor of the consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft without interruption since financial year 2024.

We declare that the opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

Other matter – Use of the Auditor's Report

Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report as well as the examined ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and combined management report converted to the ESEF format – including the versions to be entered in the German Company Register [Unternehmensregister] – are merely electronic renderings of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report and do not take their place. In particular, the ESEF report and our assurance opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the examined ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

German Public Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Axel Isele.

Mannheim, June 2, 2026

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

[signature] Mokler

Wirtschaftsprüfer

[German Public Auditor]

[signature] Isele

Wirtschaftsprüfer

[German Public Auditor]

Financial section

144 Further information

- 144 List of shareholdings
(Part of the notes to the
consolidated financial statements)**
 - 147 Executive bodies of the Company –
Supervisory Board**
 - 149 Executive bodies of the Company –
Management Board**
-

List of shareholdings

List of shareholdings as per section 285 no. 11 and no. 11a and b and section 313 (2) in conjunction with section 315 a (1) HGB

Figures in € millions					
Name	Country / Domicile		Shareholding in percent	Equity	Net result after taxes
Affiliated companies included in the consolidated financial statements					
Germany					
Amperfiel GmbH ¹⁾	GER	Walldorf	100.00	-33	-7
Gallus Druckmaschinen GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Langgöns-Oberkleen	100.00	2	3
HD Advanced Technologies GmbH ^{1) 2) 3)}	GER	Walldorf	100.00	0	0
HD Titan GmbH	GER	Walldorf	100.00	0	0
Heidelberg Boxmeer Beteiligungs-GmbH ²⁾	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	127	12
Heidelberg China-Holding GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	135	28
Heidelberg Consumables Holding GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	0	0
Heidelberg Manufacturing Deutschland GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	43	1
Heidelberg Postpress Deutschland GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	10	-2
Heidelberg Print Finance International GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	35	0
Heidelberg Web Carton Converting GmbH	GER	Weiden	100.00	-2	-3
Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Intellectual Property AG & Co. KG ¹⁾	GER	Walldorf	100.00	106	3
Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Sales & Service Management GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Walldorf	100.00	630	74
Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Subscription GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	0	0
Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vertrieb Deutschland GmbH ²⁾	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	11	8
Zaikio GmbH ^{1) 4)}	GER	Mainz	100.00	0	0
Outside Germany⁵⁾					
Baumfolder Corporation	USA	Sidney, Ohio	100.00	0	0
Gallus Ferd. Ruesch AG ¹⁾	SUI	St. Gallen	100.00	10	-11
Heidelberg Americas, Inc.	USA	Marietta, Georgia	100.00	127	23
Heidelberg Asia Pte. Ltd.	SGP	Singapore	100.00	3	0
Heidelberg Baltic Finland OÜ	EST	Tallinn	100.00	6	1
Heidelberg Benelux BV	NED	Haarlem	100.00	44	7
Heidelberg Benelux NV	BEL	Brussels	100.00	6	2
Heidelberg Boxmeer B.V.	NED	Boxmeer	100.00	33	2
Heidelberg Canada Graphic Equipment Ltd.	CAN	Mississauga	100.00	15	2
Heidelberg China Ltd.	CHN	Hong Kong	100.00	9	2
Heidelberg CZ & SK s.r.o.	CZE	Prague	100.00	3	1
Heidelberg do Brasil Sistemas Graficos e Servicos Ltda. ¹⁾	BRA	São Paulo	100.00	11	3
Heidelberg France S.A.S.	FRA	Roissy-en-France	100.00	14	0
Heidelberg Grafik Ticaret Servis Limited Sirketi	TUR	Istanbul	100.00	8	1
Heidelberg Graphic Equipment (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	CHN	Shanghai	100.00	212	38
Heidelberg Graphic Equipment Ireland Ltd.	IRL	Dublin	100.00	3	0
Heidelberg Graphic Equipment Ltd. – Heidelberg Australia –	AUS	Mulgrave, Melbourne	100.00	11	-1
Heidelberg Graphic Equipment Ltd. – Heidelberg New Zealand –	NZL	Auckland	100.00	2	0

Figures in € millions					
Name	Country / Domicile		Shareholding in percent	Equity	Net result after taxes
Heidelberg Graphic Equipment Ltd. – Heidelberg UK –	GBR	Uxbridge	100.00	19	2
Heidelberg Graphic Systems Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd.	RSA	Johannesburg	100.00	1	0
Heidelberg Graphics (Beijing) Co. Ltd.	CHN	Beijing	100.00	18	3
Heidelberg Graphics (Thailand) Ltd.	THA	Bangkok	100.00	7	2
Heidelberg Graphics (Tianjin) Co. Ltd. ⁴⁾	CHN	Tianjin	100.00	5	0
Heidelberg Graphics Taiwan Ltd.	TPE	New Taipei City	100.00	2	0
Heidelberg Group Trustees Ltd.	GBR	Uxbridge	100.00	0	0
Heidelberg Hong Kong Ltd.	CHN	Hong Kong	100.00	11	1
Heidelberg India Private Ltd.	IND	Chennai	100.00	2	0
HEIDELBERG INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS DOOEL ^{1) 6)}	MKD	Rečica, Kumanovo	100.00	0	0
Heidelberg International Ltd. A / S	DEN	Hvidovre	100.00	54	4
Heidelberg International Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. ⁴⁾	CHN	Shanghai	100.00	0	0
Heidelberg Italia S.r.L.	ITA	Bollate	100.00	24	3
Heidelberg Japan K.K.	JPN	Tokyo	100.00	13	5
Heidelberg Korea Ltd.	KOR	Seoul	100.00	3	1
Heidelberg Magyarország Kft.	HUN	Kalasch	100.00	6	1
Heidelberg Malaysia Sdn Bhd	MAS	Petaling Jaya	100.00	-5	1
Heidelberg Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	MEX	Mexico City	100.00	23	1
Heidelberg Philippines, Inc.	PHI	Makati City	100.00	2	0
Heidelberg Polska Sp z.o.o.	POL	Warsaw	100.00	16	1
Heidelberg Print Finance Korea Ltd.	KOR	Seoul	100.00	13	0
Heidelberg Schweiz AG	SUI	Bern	100.00	6	1
Heidelberg Spain S.L.U.	ESP	Cornella de Llobregat	100.00	17	2
Heidelberg Sverige AB	SWE	Limhamn	100.00	3	1
Heidelberg USA, Inc.	USA	Marietta, Georgia	100.00	68	12
Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Austria Vertriebs-GmbH	AUT	Vienna	100.00	17	4
P.T. Heidelberg Indonesia	INA	Jakarta	100.00	8	2
Press Parts Outlet GmbH	AUT	Vienna	100.00	2	0

1) Direct participation of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft

2) Before profit transfer

3) Formerly "Heidelberger Druckmaschinen 2. Verwaltungs-GmbH"

4) In liquidation

5) Disclosures in accordance to IFRS

6) Complete name: "Gesellschaft für Produktion, Handel und Dienstleistungen HEIDELBERG INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS DOOEL Rečica Kumanovo"

7) Prior-year figures

8) In insolvency proceedings

9) Figures from the latest available annual financial statements as of December 31, 2022

10) Newly established in the financial year; therefore, no information on equity and net income is available

Figures in € millions					
Name	Country / Domicile		Shareholding in percent	Equity	Net result after taxes
Affiliated companies not included in the consolidated financial statements owing to immateriality for the net assets, financial positions and result of operations					
Germany					
Heidelberg Catering Services GmbH ^{1) 2)}	GER	Wiesloch	100.00	0	-2
Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Vermögensverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH ¹⁾	GER	Walldorf	100.00	0	0
Menschick Trockensysteme GmbH	GER	Renningen	100.00	1	0
Outside Germany ⁵⁾					
Heidelberg Druckmaschinen Ukraine GmbH	UKR	Kyiv	100.00	1	1
Heidelberg Hellas A.E.E.	GRE	Metamorfofis	100.00	5	0
Joint ventures accounted for using the equity method					
Outside Germany ⁵⁾					
Heidelberg Middle East FZ Co. ^{1) 7)}	UAE	Dubai	50.00	1	0
Associated companies accounted for using the equity method					
Germany					
Flotteladen GmbH ^{8) 9)}	GER	Allensbach	25.10	1	0
HEIDELBERG Industrial Services GmbH ¹⁰⁾	GER	Stuttgart	49.00	-	-
Outside Germany ⁵⁾					
HeiMaster Technology (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. ¹⁾	CHN	Tianjin	40.00	17	-2
Associated companies not accounted for using the equity method owing to immateriality for the net assets, financial position and results of operations					
Germany					
InnovationLab GmbH ^{1) 7)}	GER	Heidelberg	20.00	1	0

1) Direct participation of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft

2) Before profit transfer

3) Formerly "Heidelberger Druckmaschinen 2. Verwaltungs-GmbH"

4) In liquidation

5) Disclosures in accordance to IFRS

6) Complete name: "Gesellschaft für Produktion, Handel und Dienstleistungen HEIDELBERG INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS DOOEL Rechica Kumanovo"

7) Prior-year figures

8) In insolvency proceedings

9) Figures from the latest available annual financial statements as of December 31, 2022

10) Newly established in the financial year; therefore, no information on equity and net income is available

The Supervisory Board

Dr. Martin Sonnenschein

Independent consultant, Berlin
Chair of the Supervisory Board
a) *SupplyOn AG*
b) *Futurice Oy, Helsinki, Finland*

Uta Anders (since July 24, 2025)

Chief Financial Officer Krones AG, Neutraubling
(Chair of the Audit Committee)
b) *System Logistics S.p.A., Modena, Italy (Board of Directors)*
KOSME S.r.l., Roverbella, Italy (Board of Directors)
Netstal Maschinen AG, Näfels, Switzerland (Administration Board)

Ralph Arns*

Chair of the Central Works Council,
Heidelberg/Wiesloch-Walldorf
Deputy Chair of the Supervisory Board

Milena Brodt* (since July 24, 2025)

Trade union secretary of IG Metall, Heidelberg

Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)

Diplom-Volkswirtin (degree in economics), Kronberg
b) *Danfoss A/S, Denmark*
(*Chair of the Audit Committee*)

Gerald Dörr*

Deputy Chair of the Central Works Council,
Heidelberg/Wiesloch-Walldorf

Ola Elmqvist (since June 10, 2025)

Executive Vice President Services Tetra Pak Group, Pully,
Switzerland
b) *AB Tetra Pak, Lund, Sweden (Chair of the Board)*
Food Manufacturing Technologies Europe, Brussels, Belgium
(*President*)

Jeppe Frandsen

Chair and board member (non-executive) of the Board of
Directors of several companies
Acting Chief Executive Officer of Milestone Systems A/S,
Brøndby, Denmark
b) *Chair of the Board of Directors (non-executive) of Zolutions A/S,*
Nykoebing Falster, Denmark

Mirko Geiger* (until July 24, 2025)

Trade union secretary of IG Metall,
Heidelberg

Dipl.-Ing. Dr. h.c. Oliver Jung

Independent consultant, Fürth
a) *Leistritz AG*
b) *Voith Management GmbH (Shareholders' Committee)*
J&J Marquardt KG (Advisory Board)
J&J Marquardt GmbH & Co KG (Deputy Chair of the Advisory Board)

Li Li

Chair of Masterwork Group Co., Ltd.,
Tianjin, People's Republic of China

Heiko Maßfeller*

First Senior Representative of IG Metall, Heidelberg
a) *Läpple AG*

Ina Schlie (until July 24, 2025)

Diplom-Volkswirtin (degree in economics) and supervisory
board member, Heidelberg
a) *q.beyond AG*
CMBlu Energy AG

Beate Schmitt*

Full-time member of the Works Council,
Heidelberg/Wiesloch-Walldorf

Holger Steuerwald*

Head of Supply Chain Management,
Spokesperson for senior executives,
Heidelberg/Wiesloch-Walldorf

* Employee representative

a) Membership in other statutory supervisory boards

b) Membership in comparable German and foreign control bodies of business enterprises

Committees of the Supervisory Board

Management Committee

Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Ralph Arns
Gerald Dörr
Jeppe Frandsen
Mirko Geiger (until July 24, 2025)
Oliver Jung
Heiko Maßfeller (since July 24, 2025)

Mediation Committee under article 27 paragraph 3 of the Codetermination Act

Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Ralph Arns
Gerald Dörr
Oliver Jung

Personnel Matters Committee

Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Ralph Arns
Gerald Dörr
Ola Elmqvist (since July 24, 2025)
Jeppe Frandsen
Oliver Jung (until July 24, 2025)
Beate Schmitt

Audit Committee

Uta Anders (Chair, since July 24, 2025)
Ina Schlie (Chair, until July 24, 2025)
Ralph Arns
Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)
Mirko Geiger (until July 24, 2025)
Oliver Jung (since July 24, 2025)
Heiko Maßfeller (since July 24, 2025)
Beate Schmitt
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein

Nomination Committee

Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Oliver Jung
Li Li

Strategy Committee

Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Uta Anders (since July 24, 2025)
Ralph Arns
Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)
Ola Elmqvist (since July 24, 2025)
Jeppe Frandsen
Mirko Geiger (until July 24, 2025)
Oliver Jung
Li Li
Heiko Maßfeller (since July 24, 2025)
Ina Schlie (until July 24, 2025)

The Management Board

Jürgen Otto

Chief Executive Officer and labor director
Chief Financial Officer (interim)

Dr. David Schmedding

Chief Technology and Sales Officer

** Heidelberg Americas Inc., USA*

(Chairman of the Board of Directors)

Heidelberg USA Inc., USA

(Chairman of the Board of Directors)

Heidelberg Schweiz AG, Switzerland

(Vice President of the Administration Board)

Gallus Ferd. Rüesch AG, Switzerland

(Member of the Administration Board)

* Membership in comparable German and foreign control bodies of business enterprises

04

Supervisory Board and Corporate Governance



152 Report of the Supervisory Board

**159 Remuneration report –
Management Board and Supervisory Board**

**178 Independent auditor’s report
on the remuneration report**

180 Corporate Governance Declaration

192 Compliance

196 Financial calendar

196 Publishing information

Report of the Supervisory Board

Dear Shareholders,

The fourth quarter of the 2025/2026 financial year was characterized by almost unparalleled geopolitical turbulence. It is precisely for this reason that we feel vindicated in the strategy we have adopted. Before I describe the work of the Supervisory Board and its committees in the 2025/2026 financial year, I will address topics that were significant for our business and our decisions.

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG has not been immune to the effects of wars and conflicts, as well as the inconsistent and erratic US tariff policy. Rising energy prices, higher logistics costs and delays, and investment uncertainties led to a generally sluggish global economy and negatively impacted the 2025/2026 financial year. There are also growing signs of shifting geopolitical power and market structures that call for a rethink.

In view of these framework conditions, HEIDELBERG has proven itself to be resilient – even if this is not reflected in all of the figures in the annual financial statements. And what's more, HEIDELBERG is aiming to exploit the opportunities arising from the changing global situation.

The path we have taken with our plan for the future is working. Cost discipline, a focus on efficiency and a consistent orientation towards growth areas outside of the core business are key foundations for this. The potential and expectations with respect to the collaborations we have agreed on in the areas of security and defense are clearly indicated by the positive impact they have had on the share price. The next step is to turn these areas into a second strong pillar for HEIDELBERG. In the process we can leverage our ability to scale up new business areas, our broad and in-depth industrial expertise and our global presence.

At the same time, we are taking the core business to the next level by focusing on system integration, automation and smart, networked data models and systems. We will continue to strive to enhance the value we deliver to our printing and packaging customers and will utilize new technologies to this end. Our global production and service network provides us with stability in uncertain times and will therefore be expanded even further. We are committed to honoring our heritage and history as they lay the technological foundations for our future. We are firmly convinced that this strategic orientation offers growth prospects for HEIDELBERG and will ensure a secure future.



DR. MARTIN SONNENSCHN
Chair of the Supervisory Board

We would like to express our appreciation and thanks to the Management Board and employees for their work and the measures they have implemented together.

Close cooperation between the Management Board and Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft once again performed its duties in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and its Rules of Procedure in full in the 2025/2026 financial year in line with the principles of good and responsible corporate management. It continuously supervised the work of the Management Board and advised the Management Board on its management of the Company. In the process, the Supervisory Board satisfied itself that the Management Board's work was appropriate, proper, aligned with the interests of the Company and in compliance with legal requirements.

The Management Board kept the Supervisory Board regularly, promptly and comprehensively informed, either verbally or in writing, about all matters relevant to the Company and the Group. The information provided to the Supervisory Board enabled it to properly carry out its supervisory and advisory duties. In particular, the Management Board informed the Supervisory Board on an ongoing basis and in detail about the Company's business development, its net assets, financial position and results of operations and its material opportunities and risks. The Management Board also informed the Supervisory Board about its plans for the Company including strategic and sustainability-related goals and any deviations from these plans during the course of business and the reasons for them. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board received regular reports on topics such as the corporate strategy, sustainability

strategy, risk and internal control system, risk management and compliance.

The Chair of the Supervisory Board and the Chair of the Audit Committee also remained in regular and close contact with the Management Board outside of their meetings and discussed material current issues and developments at the Company with them, in some cases on-site at the Company. The Supervisory Board was informed of important findings from these discussions at the latest at their next meeting.

The Supervisory Board carefully discussed all of the above topics in depth. The members of the Supervisory Board had sufficient opportunity to scrutinize the information and proposed resolutions they received from the Management Board and to make their own suggestions and discuss them with the Management Board at meetings of the full Supervisory Board or its committees. The Supervisory Board granted its approval for those transactions where its approval is required by law, the Articles of Association or the Rules of Procedure.

In the 2025/2026 financial year, this included above all the extension of HEIDELBERG's syndicated revolving credit facility and the increase in the credit line from € 370 million to € 436 million. In addition, the Supervisory Board approved the foundation of a joint venture under corporate law (ONBERG Autonomous Systems GmbH) in the area of drone defense with Ondas Autonomous Systems Inc., USA.

Meetings of the Supervisory Board, participation and key topics

Meetings of the Supervisory Board and its committees are generally held in person, although individual members of the Supervisory Board are given the option of participating via video conference in justified cases (hybrid in-person meetings). These meetings are only held purely as a video conference in isolated cases when, for example, the meetings are short or convened at short notice.

The average attendance rate at the meetings of the Supervisory Board and its committees was around 94.3 percent in the 2025/2026 financial year. The following tables show the number of meetings of the Supervisory Board and its committees in which each member participated:

	Meeting participation
Full Supervisory Board	
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)	4/4
Uta Anders (since July 24, 2025)	2/2
Ralph Arns*	4/4
Milena Brodt* (since July 24, 2025)	3/3
Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)	0/0
Gerald Dörr*	4/4
Ola Elmqvist (since June 10, 2025)	3/3
Jeppe Frandsen	4/4
Mirko Geiger* (until July 24, 2025)	1/1
Oliver Jung	3/4
Li Li	4/4
Heiko Maßfeller*	4/4
Ina Schlie (until July 24, 2025)	1/1
Beate Schmitt*	4/4
Holger Steuerwald*	4/4

	Meeting participation
Audit Committee	
Uta Anders (Chair since July 24, 2025)	3/3
Ina Schlie (Chair until July 24, 2025)	1/1
Ralph Arns*	4/4
Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)	0/0
Mirko Geiger* (until July 24, 2025)	1/1
Oliver Jung (since July 24, 2025)	2/3
Heiko Maßfeller* (since July 24, 2025)	3/3
Beate Schmitt*	4/4
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein	4/4

	Meeting participation
Personnel Matters Committee	
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)	5/5
Ralph Arns*	5/5
Gerald Dörr*	5/5
Ola Elmqvist (since July 24, 2025)	3/3
Jeppe Frandsen	5/5
Oliver Jung (until July 24, 2025)	2/2
Beate Schmitt*	5/5

	Meeting participation
Nomination Committee	
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)	2/2
Oliver Jung	2/2
Li Li	2/2
Strategy Committee	
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)	2/2
Uta Anders (since July 24, 2025)	2/2
Ralph Arns*	2/2
Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)	0/0
Ola Elmqvist (since June 10, 2025)	2/2
Jeppe Frandsen	2/2
Mirko Geiger* (until July 24, 2025)	0/0
Oliver Jung	1/2
Li Li	0/2**
Heiko Maßfeller* (since July 24, 2025)	2/2
Ina Schlie (until July 24, 2025)	0/0

* Employee representatives

** Li Li was impeded from attending the meetings of the Strategy Committee. Prior to each meeting, the Chair of the Supervisory Board, Dr. Sonnenschein, held a separate meeting with Li Li to discuss strategic issues in depth and obtain her perspective

Members of the Management Board participated in the meetings of the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board also regularly held parts of their meetings without the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board met on four occasions in the reporting year. Two of these meetings were in-person meetings and two were hybrid in-person meetings.

The Supervisory Board's deliberations focused on the business activities, development and strategy of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the HEIDELBERG Group. Every ordinary meeting of the Supervisory Board in the reporting year addressed the business and financial situation of the Company, including developments and trends with respect to orders, sales, earnings and employment, financing and liquidity planning, the equity situation and developments in the stock market price. Another regular component of the ordinary meetings were reports given by the committees, the contents of which are presented in more detail below, and subsequent discussions on these topics.

Alongside a focus on these recurring themes, the following important topics were also discussed in the reporting year:

At the accounts meeting on June 3, 2025, the Supervisory Board examined and discussed, in particular, the annual financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the HEIDELBERG Group as of March 31, 2025, the Combined Management Report, the Non-Financial Report and the audit reports submitted by the auditor. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board approved the Report of the Supervisory Board, the Corporate Governance Declaration and the Remuneration Report for the 2024/2025 financial year and prepared for the Annual General Meeting 2025 including the nominations for election to the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board was also provided with information on M&A transactions and collaborations.

Following the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, the Supervisory Board convened again on July 24, 2025. In addition to confirming Dr. Martin Sonnenschein as Chair of the Supervisory Board and appointing the members of its committees, the Supervisory Board approved the appointment of KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as the auditor of the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements for the 2025/2026 financial year. It also agreed to carry out a self-assessment of the Supervisory Board's activities in the 2025/2026 financial year in accordance with recommendation D.12 of the German Corporate Governance Code (DCGC).

In the meeting on November 27, 2025, the Supervisory Board focused on the report on the Company's business performance and on developments in the global regions, including the strategy for China, the status of a major IT project and the extension and expanded volume of the syndicated revolving credit facility, which the Supervisory Board approved. Other topics covered at this meeting included the succession planning for the Chief Financial Officer, aspects of the variable remuneration for the Management Board, the format of the Annual General Meeting 2026 and the adoption of the Declaration of Compliance in accordance with section 161 AktG. The Supervisory Board was also informed about the opportunities and risks related to the expansion of activities in the defense sector within the Technology segment.

The main focus of the final meeting of the Supervisory Board in the reporting year on March 18, 2026 was the Company's plans for the coming 2026/2027 financial year and its multi-year plans, including the strategic initiatives presented within the Strategy Committee. The Supervisory Board was presented with a report on developments and projects in the Technology segment and approved the foundation of a Joint Venture in the area of drone defense with Ondas Autonomous Systems Inc. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board resolved to reappoint

Jürgen Otto and Dr. David Schmedding as members of the Management Board and discussed the succession planning for the Chief Financial Officer, variable remuneration for the Management Board and the evaluation of its self-assessment.

Work in the committees

The Supervisory Board of the Company has set up six permanent committees to support it in its work:

- Mediation Committee
- Audit Committee
- Personnel Matters Committee
- Management Committee
- Nomination Committee
- Strategy Committee

The six committees set up by the Supervisory Board prepare resolutions for the full Supervisory Board and pass resolutions on matters delegated to them for a decision. Further information can be found in the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board on the website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance.

The chairs of the respective committees reported to the Supervisory Board on their deliberations regularly and comprehensively at the meetings of the Supervisory Board. The composition of the committees in the 2025/2026 financial year is presented at the end of the financial section of this Annual Report.

The Audit Committee held four meetings in the reporting year. Three of these meetings were in-person meetings and one was in hybrid form. Representatives of the auditor and members of the Management Board took part in the meetings. In the meetings, the Audit Committee also spoke to the auditor on a regular basis without the presence of the Management Board. The Chair of the Audit Committee exchanged information with the auditors between meetings on a regular basis. In addition, the heads of relevant central functions reported to the Audit Committee and answered questions with respect to individual items on the agenda.

The Audit Committee examined the annual and consolidated financial statements, the Combined Management Report and the Sustainability Report together with the auditor and discussed with the auditor, in particular, their assessment of the audit risk, audit strategy and audit planning, as well as the results of the audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee also discussed material regulatory developments and their implementation within the

Company, particularly with regard to sustainability reporting. In this context, the Audit Committee also received a report on the materiality analysis, as well as on benchmarking.

The Audit Committee supervised the selection, independence, qualifications and efficiency of the auditor, as well as the services performed by the auditor, and reviewed the quality of the audit of the financial statements. The auditor declared to the Audit Committee that there were no circumstances that would call into question the auditor's impartiality. The Audit Committee obtained the necessary declaration of independence from the auditor, reviewed the auditor's qualifications and approved the fee agreement with the auditor.

The Audit Committee discussed the quarterly statements and the half-year financial report with the Management Board prior to their publication. It reviewed the Company's net assets, financial position and results of operations as well as the outlook and risk position. The Audit Committee was also presented with information on material accounting issues, in particular the inherent value of goodwill and other assets, the valuation of investments, and dividends and capital measures at subsidiaries. Furthermore, the Audit Committee was provided with information on the mandatory EMIR audit in accordance with section 32 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG).

At several meetings, the Audit Committee examined the current state and development of the risk management system, internal control system and the work of the Internal Audit department. In addition, the Audit Committee held discussions on compliance at the Company and was informed about the current status and further development of the compliance management system. The Audit Committee also received reports on business continuity management and cyber- and IT security, including the implementation of regulatory requirements, in particular the EU directive on network and information security (NIS 2 Directive), the Cyber Resilience Act, and relevant requirements in the defense sector.

The Strategy Committee met twice in the reporting year. The meetings were held either in person or as a hybrid in-person meeting.

The Strategy Committee examined the Company's strategy process and the strategic growth initiatives. In this context, the committee asked the Management Board to present and discuss, in particular, its initiatives in the core business and Technology segment, including the defense activities, and discussed the direction of the Company's research and develop-

ment work. In addition, the Strategy Committee was informed about the current status of M&A activities and discussed these with the Management Board.

In the 2025/2026 financial year, the Personnel Matters Committee met for five meetings, of which one was an in-person meeting and four were in hybrid form. The main focus of the committee's work was on personnel and remuneration matters related to the Management Board. In particular, the Personnel Matters Committee addressed the succession planning for the position of Chief Financial Officer, as well as the reappointment of Jürgen Otto and Dr. David Schmedding as members of the Management Board.

Furthermore, the Personnel Matters Committee reviewed the target achievement for the variable remuneration for the Management Board for the 2024/2025 financial year, discussed proposals on the performance criteria for the following performance period and prepared respective recommended actions for resolutions by the Supervisory Board. It also discussed whether the compensation of the Management Board was appropriate and in line with market practice, the Remuneration Report for the 2024/2025 financial year, issues related to leadership development and succession planning for the Management Board.

In the reporting year, the Nomination Committee met for two meetings that were held as video conferences. The main focus of its work was preparing proposals from the Supervisory Board for the election of shareholder representatives to the Supervisory Board at the Annual General Meeting 2025, as well as the judicial appointment of Ola Elmqvist after Karin Dohm stepped down from the Supervisory Board on April 30, 2025. For this purpose, the Nomination Committee examined the competency profile of the Supervisory Board and its objectives and used it to define corresponding requirement profiles, while taking into account the implementation matrix. These profiles were then used as the basis for identifying and selecting candidates.

The Management Committee did not meet in the reporting year.

The Mediation Committee in accordance with section 27 (3) of the German Codetermination Act (MitbestG) did not need to convene in the reporting year.

Audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements

On July 24, 2025, the Annual General Meeting elected KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Mannheim, Germany, as auditor of the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements. KPMG audited the annual financial statements for the 2025/2026 financial year as prepared by the Management Board in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as applicable in the European Union (EU) and the supplementary provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) pursuant to section 315e (1) HGB and the Combined Management Report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and of the HEIDELBERG Group on June 2, 2026, and issued each with an unqualified audit opinion. The auditor responsible for the audit was Michael Mokler, who held this position for the third year. The annual financial statements, the consolidated financial statements, the Combined Management Report of the Company and the HEIDELBERG Group, and the separate combined Non-Financial Report were submitted to all members of the Supervisory Board without delay after their preparation. The reports issued by the auditor were also made available to all members of the Supervisory Board in good time. At the meeting of the Audit Committee on June 1, 2026, the responsible auditor presented the results of the audit and the Audit Committee discussed the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements, Combined Management Report for the Company and the HEIDELBERG Group, and the audit documentation in the presence of the auditor in order to prepare for their examination by the full Supervisory Board. The auditor also presented the key audit matters in the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements in detail, which included the measurement of equity investments and the recoverability of goodwill. The auditor answered all questions in full. The auditor was also represented at the Supervisory Board meeting on June 2, 2026 by the two auditors who signed the audit opinions. During the meeting of the full Supervisory Board, the two auditors reported on the results of their audit and on the fact that no significant weaknesses were identified in the internal control and risk management system with respect to the (Group) accounting process. They were available to answer questions posed by members of the Supervisory Board and answered

all of these questions in full. The auditor also informed the Supervisory Board about services provided outside of the audit of the financial statements and confirmed that there were no circumstances that would call into question the auditor's impartiality. The audit report contained no comments or indications of any inaccuracies in the Declaration of Compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code. The Chair of the Audit Committee reported to the Supervisory Board on the key points and results of the Audit Committee's review and gave the Audit Committee's recommendations for resolutions by the Supervisory Board, including on the approval of the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements. Based on the Audit Committee's recommendation, the Supervisory Board then approved the audit findings. After carrying out its own examination of the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements, Combined Management Report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the HEIDELBERG Group, the Supervisory Board concluded that there were no reservations. The Supervisory Board approved the annual financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft for the year ending March 31, 2026 and the consolidated financial statements of the HEIDELBERG Group for the year ending March 31, 2026 as prepared by the Management Board. The annual financial statements have thus been adopted.

The Supervisory Board also examined the separate combined Non-Financial Report for the 2025/2026 financial year. This report was audited by the auditor, KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, as part of a voluntary audit with limited assurance resolved by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board discussed the separate combined Non-Financial Report with the auditors and came to the conclusion that it had no reservations. The separate combined Non-Financial Report will be published on June 10, 2026 on the Company's website.

Conflicts of interest

Pursuant to statutory requirements and the German Corporate Governance Code (DCGK), the members of the Supervisory Board are required to disclose any conflicts of interest that arise without delay. In the last financial year, no conflicts of interest arose involving members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board that would have had to have been disclosed to the Supervisory Board without delay.

Basic and advanced training

The members of the Supervisory Board took personal responsibility for undertaking the training and further education measures they need in order to carry out their duties and were supported by the Company where necessary. Individual members of the Supervisory Board made use of these opportunities, particularly on topics related to the work of the Supervisory Board, as well as on current developments in the areas of artificial intelligence and digitalization.

In the 2025/2026 financial year, the Supervisory Board was presented with information on regulatory developments, especially with respect to ESG themes and EU digital law. In November 2025, the Supervisory Board was also offered a product demonstration in the Technology segment.

As part of a structured onboarding process, new members of the Supervisory Board held discussions with the Management Board and managers responsible for specialist functions in order to gain an overview of fundamental issues and current themes at the Company.

Corporate governance

The Supervisory Board continuously addressed the standards of good corporate governance during the course of the 2025/2026 financial year. Information on corporate governance at the Company and related activities by the Supervisory Board is also covered in the Corporate Governance Declaration. This can be found on our website www.heidelberg.com under [Company > Corporate governance > Corporate Governance Declaration](#).

Personnel changes on the Supervisory Board and the Management Board

There were the following changes to the shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board in the reporting year. Karin Dohm stepped down from the Supervisory Board with effect from April 30, 2025 due to contractual obligations in connection with taking up a new role as a chief financial officer. Following the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on July 24, 2025 the term of office of Ina Schlie ended.

With effect from June 10, 2025 Ola Elmqvist was appointed by court to the Supervisory Board. On July 24, 2025 the Annual General Meeting elected Ola Elmqvist and Uta Anders as members of the Supervisory Board for a term of four years in each case.

In addition, the term of office of the Chair of the Supervisory Board, Dr. Martin Sonnenschein, ended following the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on July 24, 2025. The Annual General Meeting reelected him for a term of four years and he was confirmed as Chair of the Supervisory Board at the next Supervisory Board meeting.

Regarding the employee representatives, Milena Brodt was appointed by court to the Supervisory Board with effect from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on July 24, 2025. She is the successor of Mirko Geiger, who stepped down from the Supervisory Board at the same time.

The Supervisory Board wishes to express special thanks to the members who have stepped down for their work on the Supervisory Board.

Thank you from the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board thanks the members of the Management Board, all employees of the HEIDELBERG Group around the world and their representatives for their commitment and successful work in the 2025/2026 financial year in a challenging environment.

Finally, the Supervisory Board would like to thank the shareholders for the trust they have placed in Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft.

Heidelberg, June 2, 2026

On behalf of the Supervisory Board



Dr. Martin Sonnenschein
Chair of the Supervisory Board

Remuneration Report – Management Board and Supervisory Board

- I. Preamble
 - II. Review of the 2025/2026 financial year
 - III. An overview of Management Board remuneration in 2025/2026
 - IV. Management Board remuneration in the 2025/2026 financial year
 1. Principles of Management Board remuneration
 - 1.1. Principles for determining Management Board remuneration
 - 1.2. Appropriateness and customariness of Management Board remuneration
 - 1.3. Components of Management Board remuneration
 - 1.4. Determination and structure of target remuneration
 2. Application of the remuneration system in the 2025/2026 financial year
 - 2.1. Non-performance-related remuneration components
 - 2.2. Performance-related remuneration components
 - 2.3. Share Ownership Guideline
 - 2.4. Malus/clawback
 - 2.5. Early termination benefits
 - 2.6. Compliance with maximum remuneration
 3. Remuneration paid and owed in the 2025/2026 financial year
 - 3.1. Remuneration of current Management Board members
 - 3.2. Remuneration of former Management Board members
 - V. Supervisory Board remuneration in the 2025/2026 financial year
 1. Principles of Supervisory Board remuneration
 2. Remuneration paid and owed in the 2025/2026 financial year
 - VI. Comparative presentation of remuneration and earnings performance
 - VII. Report on the audit
-

Remuneration Report – Management Board and Supervisory Board

I. Preamble

The Remuneration Report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft (HEIDELBERG) was jointly prepared by the Management Board and Supervisory Board. It summarizes the key elements of the remuneration system for the members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board. The Remuneration Report was prepared in accordance with section 162 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG). Alongside these statutory requirements, the Remuneration Report takes into account the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC) as amended on April 28, 2022.

This Remuneration Report describes the application of the respective remuneration systems for the Management Board and Supervisory Board in the financial year and explains how the remuneration promotes the long-term development of the Company. In addition, it discloses the remuneration paid and owed to each of the current and former members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board of HEIDELBERG in the 2025/2026 financial year. In some cases, rounding may result in values in this report not adding up exactly to the totals given or percentages not adding up exactly to the values shown.

The Remuneration Reports are published on the Company's website under https://www.heidelberg.com/global/en/about_heidelberg/company/executive_bodies/management_board/remuneration/remuneration.jsp. The form and content of the Remuneration Report 2025/2026 have been audited by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft and will be presented to the Annual General Meeting on July 23, 2026 for approval in accordance with section 120a (4) AktG.

II. Review of the 2025/2026 financial year

Say on pay

The Remuneration Report on the remuneration of the Management Board and Supervisory Board prepared in accordance with section 162 AktG was presented to the Annual General Meeting on July 24, 2025 for its approval. The Annual General Meeting approved it by a large majority of 84.72 percent of the votes cast.

Business performance

The business environment for the HEIDELBERG Group in the 2025/2026 financial year was shaped once again by the unpredictable tariff policy being continuously pursued by the United States, unfavorable currency developments in our core sales markets and geopolitical conflicts, all of which led to supply shortages, order delays and rising energy prices, especially towards the end of the financial year, and negatively impacted the Group's financial performance.

While sales volumes adjusted for currency effects increased in line with our expectations, the Company failed to achieve its profitability and liquidity targets for the adjusted EBITDA margin and free cash flow. Accordingly, the target achievement for the financial KPIs used for the short-term, one-year variable remuneration (STI) was only 35.31 percent.

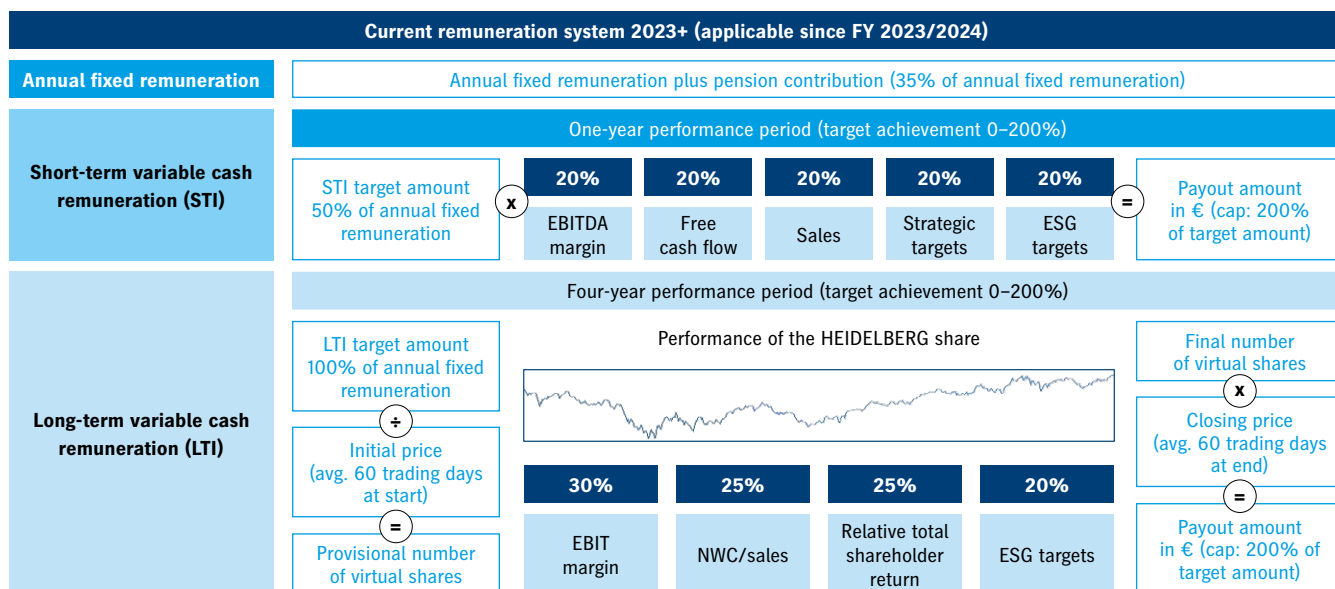
In contrast, the Company made significant progress in the 2025/2026 financial year with respect to its strategic and non-financial targets through the diversification of the product portfolio, our strategic and organizational realignment and the development of new business areas and collaborations. This was reflected in the target achievement for the non-financial KPIs within the short-term, one-year variable remuneration reaching 171.25 percent.

The overall target achievement for the short-term, one-year variable remuneration – calculated based on both the financial and non-financial performance targets – was therefore just under 90 percent and illustrates the existing pay-for-performance nature of the variable remuneration for the Management Board.

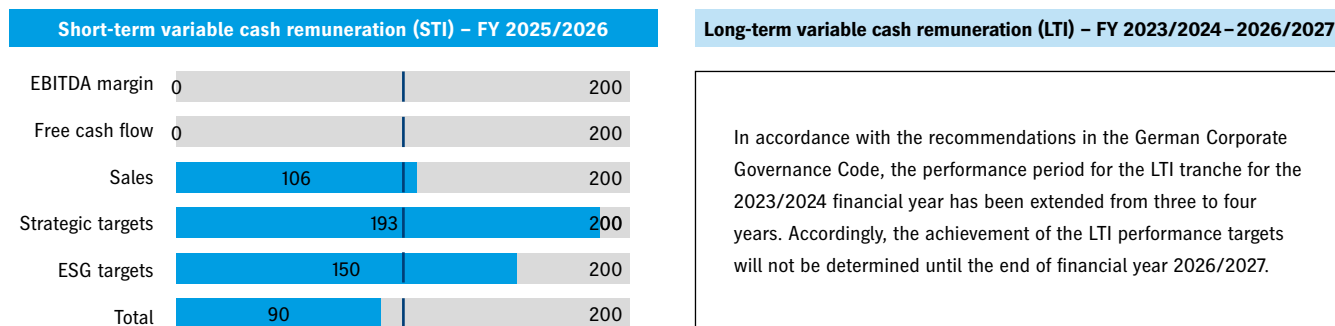
In the reporting year, the two members of the Management Board also actively participated in the restructuring program to reduce staff costs and strengthen the long-term competitiveness of the Company initiated in the 2024/2025 financial year by taking a voluntary pay cut of 5 percent of their annual basic remuneration.

III. An overview of Management Board remuneration in 2025/2026

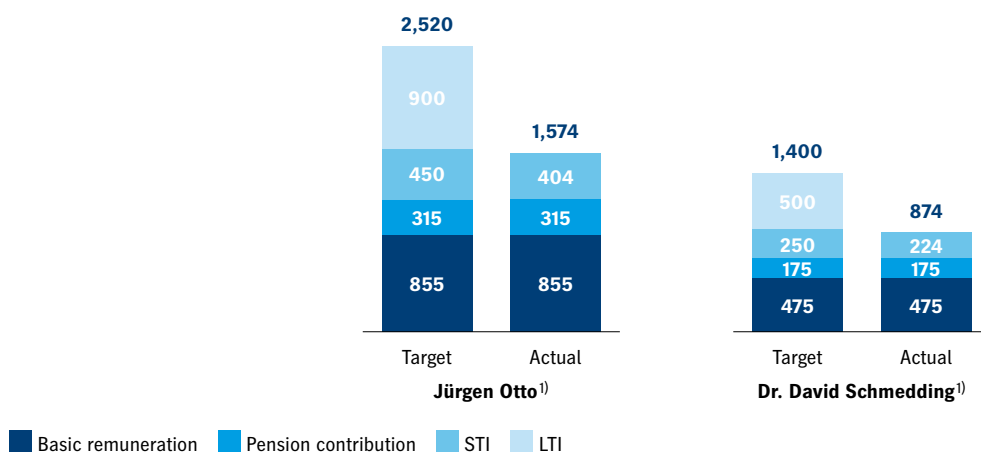
Executive summary



Actual performance against FY 2025/2026 targets



Regular remuneration of active Management Board members for FY 2025/2026 in € thousands¹⁾



¹⁾ As they only joined the Management Board on July 1, 2024, Jürgen Otto and Dr. David Schmedding have not yet received any payments under the LTI program

IV. Management Board remuneration in the 2025/2026 financial year

1. Principles of Management Board remuneration

1.1. Principles for determining Management Board remuneration

The remuneration system for the Management Board in the 2025/2026 financial year makes a significant contribution to the implementation of HEIDELBERG's strategic objectives. It incentivizes the long-term development of the Company and sets effective incentives for its value-adding prosperity.

When designing and defining the structure and level of remuneration for the individual Management Board members, the Supervisory Board applies the following principles in particular:

<p>Corporate strategy</p> <p>By selecting strategically relevant benchmarks, the remuneration makes a significant contribution to promoting the corporate strategy and thereby supports a long-term and sustainable performance of the Company</p>	<p>Pay for performance</p> <p>The remuneration ensures that outstanding performance by the Management Board is rewarded accordingly and that a failure to meet targets results in a substantial reduction in the remuneration</p>	<p>Suitability and standard conditions</p> <p>The amount and structure of the remuneration are consistent with standard market conditions (horizontal proportionality) and reflect the size, complexity and economic position of the Company</p>
<p>Sustainability</p> <p>Remuneration ensures that environmental, social and governance aspects are appropriately taken into account by integrating ESG criteria into short-term and long-term variable remuneration</p>	<p>Shareholder interests</p> <p>The personal investment and long-term variable remuneration components ensure that shareholder interests are taken into account to an appropriate extent</p>	<p>Vertical proportionality</p> <p>The remuneration takes into account the general remuneration structure within the Company in order to ensure proportionality within the Company (vertical proportionality)</p>

1.2. Appropriateness and customariness of Management Board remuneration

The Supervisory Board ensures that the Management Board remuneration is commensurate with the duties and accomplishments of the Management Board members and the situation of the Company. It also ensures that it does not exceed customary remuneration without good cause.

In addition to taking into account the industry, size, complexity and economic performance of the Company, this review of the appropriateness of Management Board remuneration ensures it is comparable to other companies on the market (horizontal comparability) and proportionate to the remuneration of other employees within the Company itself (vertical comparability).

Horizontal comparability is determined by comparing the remuneration to a peer group. This involves comparing it to the total remuneration at companies that are comparable in

terms of their industry, size, character, complexity, international activity, earnings power and economic performance. As part of the last review of horizontal comparability of the Management Board remuneration carried out in the 2025/2026 financial year, a benchmark comparison was made with selected benchmark companies in the DAXsubsector Industrial Machinery Index with regard to the structure and amount of total remuneration entitlements.

In addition to horizontal comparability, the Supervisory Board takes into account the remuneration of management employees one level below the Management Board and also the remuneration of the workforce as a whole when defining Management Board remuneration (vertical comparability). When determining fixed annual remuneration for the Management Board, it ensures that it is appropriate in relation to the average remuneration of management employees one level below the Management Board and to the average remuneration of the workforce as a whole.

1.3. Components of Management Board remuneration

In the 2025/2026 financial year, Management Board remuneration was composed of performance-related and non-performance-related components.

The non-performance-related components consist of fixed annual remuneration, fringe benefits and a pension contribution.

The performance-based remuneration components consist of a short-term variable remuneration component (short-term, one-year variable remuneration or short-term incentive (STI)) and a long-term variable remuneration component (long-term, multi-year variable remuneration or long-term incentive (LTI)).

The following table shows the remuneration components and the contribution they make to promoting the long-term development of the Company and the corporate strategy:

Remuneration component	Structure	Strategic purpose
Non-performance-related remuneration components		
Fixed remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed annual remuneration • Paid in 12 equal installments 	Ensuring competitiveness with attractive, competitive remuneration, thus attracting and retaining qualified Management Board members
Fringe benefits	For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance contributions • Company car for professional and private use, expenses for the maintenance of two households 	
Pension contribution	Payment of a cash contribution earmarked for private retirement provision in the amount of 35 percent of the fixed remuneration	
Performance-related remuneration components		
Short-term, variable remuneration component – STI		
Plan type	Annual bonus	Incentivizing operational success and annual profitability in line with the business strategy and sustainable management
Performance targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent financial performance criteria • 20 percent strategic milestones • 20 percent sustainability targets 	
Cap	Maximum 100 percent of fixed remuneration	
Long-term, variable remuneration component – LTI		
Plan type	Performance share plan	Incentivizing long-term profitable earnings power and a long-term increase in the shareholder return taking into account the sustainable and long-term development of the Company
Performance period	Four years	
Performance targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 percent EBIT margin • 25 percent net working capital in relation to sales revenues • 25 percent relative total shareholder return • 20 percent sustainability targets 	
Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 percent in cash after the end of the performance period 	
Cap	Limitation to a maximum of 200 percent of the LTI target amount	
Other contractual components		
Share Ownership Guideline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in shares of the Company in the amount of 100 percent of the current fixed remuneration • Annual increase due to 20 percent of the performance-related variable remuneration 	Increased alignment between the interests of the Management Board and shareholders
Malus/clawback mechanisms	Option for the reduction/repayment of variable remuneration components	Incentivizing proper conduct
Maximum remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 3.6 million for Chief Executive Officer • € 2.4 million for ordinary members of the Management Board 	Maximum remuneration is in line with regulatory provisions

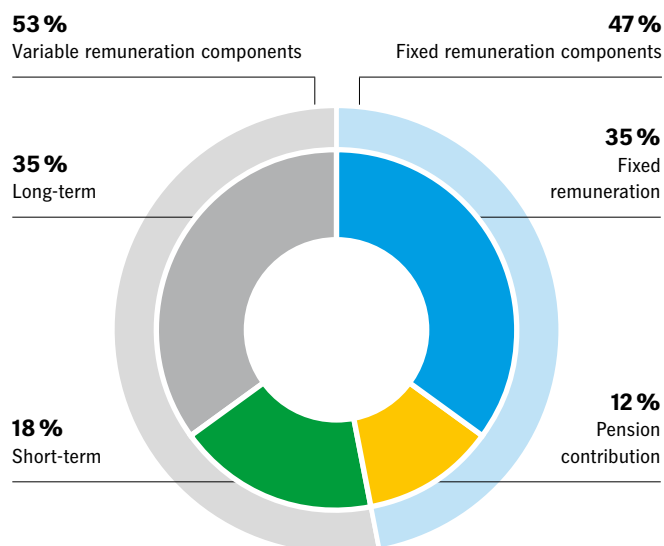
1.4. Determination and structure of target remuneration

The target remuneration is defined by the Supervisory Board based on a recommendation by the Personnel Matters Committee. This includes setting the size of the remuneration components and determining the overall structure and ratio of the individual components to each other. Once defined, the target remuneration is reviewed at regular intervals with the aim of ensuring that the variable remuneration components outweigh the fixed remuneration components. Within the variable remuneration components, the share accounted for by long-term variable target remuneration always outweighs the share accounted for by short-term variable target remuneration.

Assuming a 100 percent target achievement for performance-based remuneration, total target remuneration¹⁾ (excluding fringe benefits but including the pension contribution) is structured as follows:

1) Excluding the extraordinary voluntary pay cut of 5 percent of the annual base remuneration in the 2025/2026 financial year

Structure of target remuneration



The Supervisory Board has defined the following total target remuneration (including fringe benefits and the pension contribution) for the members of the Management Board for the 2025/2026 financial year, taking into account the voluntary pay cut taken by the members of the Management Board. The amount shown for the variable remuneration is based on a target achievement of 100 percent.

Target remuneration

Figures in € thousands

	Jürgen Otto Chief Executive Officer since July 1, 2024		Dr. David Schmedding Chief Technology and Sales Officer since July 1, 2024	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Fixed remuneration	855	675	475	338
Fringe benefits	17	29	10	9
Pension contribution	315	236	175	118
Total fixed remuneration	1,187	940	660	465
Short-term variable remuneration	450	338	250	169
Long-term variable remuneration ¹⁾	900	675	500	338
Total variable remuneration	1,350	1,013	750	507
Total target remuneration	2,537	1,953	1,410	972

1) Duration: four years

2. Application of the remuneration system in the 2025/2026 financial year

2.1. Non-performance-related remuneration components

2.1.1. Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration is paid in 12 equal monthly installments. The fixed remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer in relation to the remuneration of an ordinary member of the Management Board takes into account the structure, allocation of duties and remit weighting within the Management Board.

2.1.2. Fringe benefits

In general, contractually agreed fringe benefits can include benefits such as insurance contributions, the private use of a Company car as a benefit in kind, expenses for the maintenance of two households, and flights and taxes in accordance with local conditions. In the 2025/2026 financial year, fringe benefits primarily comprised the value of the private use of a Company car according to the fiscal guidelines and the partial reimbursement of expenses for renting an appropriate apartment near to the registered office of the Company due to having to maintain two households.

In addition, the Management Board members are covered by HEIDELBERG's D&O insurance policy with a corresponding deductible in accordance with section 93 (2) AktG that must be paid by the respective Management Board member.

The value of the fringe benefits for ordinary members of the Management Board is limited to 15 percent and for the CEO to 20 percent of the one-year fixed remuneration (based on the relevant amounts in euros when determining the actual remuneration).

2.1.3. Pension contribution

The members of the Management Board receive a taxable pension contribution in cash in the amount of 35 percent of their fixed remuneration (gross) for each financial year. The pension contribution is available for personal use but may only be used for investment in a pension. The pension contribution is paid out once proof of the intended purpose is provided. No further pension contributions are granted once the respective member of the Management Board reaches the statutory standard retirement age. The amount set aside for the pension contributions in the 2025/2026 financial year was € 490 thousand.

2.2. Performance-related remuneration components

2.2.1. Short-term variable remuneration component

The short-term variable remuneration component (short-term, one-year variable remuneration or short-term incentive (STI)) is granted each year in the form of an annual bonus. The STI provides members of the Management Board with uniform incentives that are designed to incentivize, in particular, the operational performance of the Company in the financial year and the achievement of its corporate strategy, also with respect to sustainability targets. The financial targets are derived from the annual budget, which in turn is determined on the basis of multi-year long-term strategic plans. There are also uniform incentives for sustainable action in the form of sustainability targets that do not have a direct financial impact but also serve to promote the achievement of the Company's long-term strategy.

2.2.1.1. The performance-related remuneration system and weighting of the targets

The target amount for the STI constitutes 50 percent of the fixed remuneration (gross). It is paid out in this amount if the overall achievement of the targets for the weighted financial and non-financial performance indicators (key performance indicators (KPIs)) (overall target achievement) is 100 percent. The maximum overall target achievement is 200 percent, which can result in a maximum payout of 100 percent of the fixed remuneration. The assessment period is the respective financial year for which the STI is granted.

In the 2025/2026 financial year, the following variables, each with a weighting of 20 percent, were defined as the financial KPIs for determining overall target achievement:

The financial KPI "EBITDA margin" is determined by taking the "EBITDA margin adjusted for special items" reported in the Combined Management Report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG and of the HEIDELBERG Group, which was approved by the Supervisory Board, for the STI financial year and adjusting it for exchange rate effects, and then dividing it by the Group sales adjusted for exchange rate effects disclosed in the same report.

The financial KPI "Free cash flow" refers to the free cash flow calculated in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and reported in the consolidated financial statements of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG and of the HEIDELBERG Group, which were approved by the Supervisory Board, for the STI financial year. When measuring the target achievement, the free cash flow is adjusted for any pay-

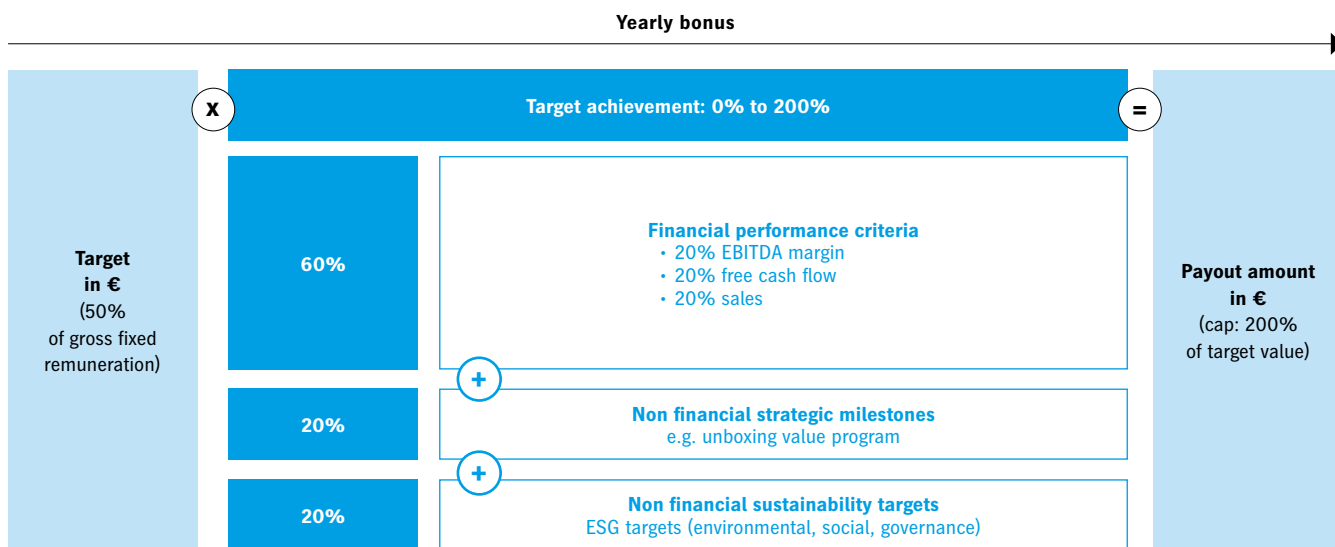
ment effects arising from Supply Chain Finance programs that do not require active supplier involvement. In the 2025/2026 financial year, the adjustment made to the free cash flow was € 38.2 million with a negative impact on the remuneration of the members of the Management Board.

The financial KPI “Net sales” refers to the Group sales adjusted for exchange rate effects (using a constant exchange rate compared to the previous year) reported in the Combined Management Report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG and of the HEIDELBERG Group, which was approved by the Supervisory Board, for the STI financial year.

Non-financial strategic business targets with a weighting of 20 percent and non-financial sustainability targets (environmental, social and governance, ESG) with a weighting of 20 percent were also defined in the 2025/2026 financial year.

The Supervisory Board determines the level of achievement of the targets for the financial and non-financial KPIs after the end of the financial year at its accounts meeting. This is based on figures taken from the Audit Committee’s findings.

The variable, short-term remuneration system was as follows for the 2025/2026 financial year:



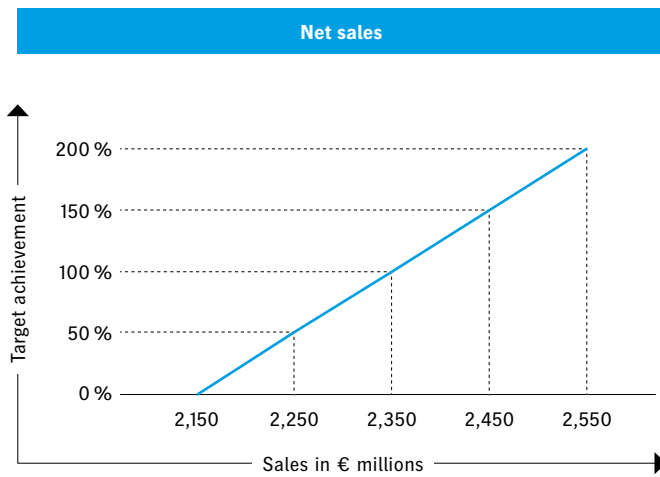
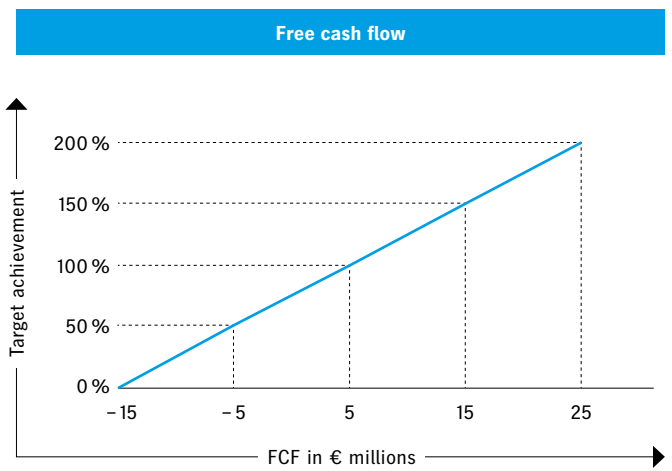
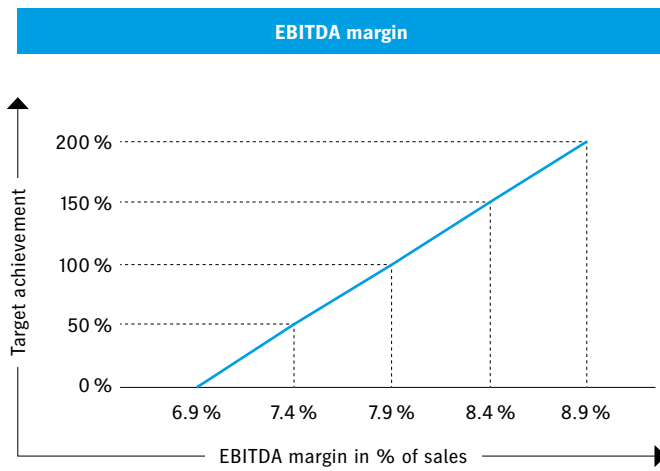
1) All of the financial KPIs were taken from the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS, the KPIs “EBITDA margin” and “Net sales” were adjusted for exchange rate effects, while the “EBITDA margin” was also adjusted for the special items described in the Combined Management Report. The Supervisory Board is entitled to exclude unforeseeable special influences when determining individual performance criteria in order to take into account the objective of an undistorted measurement of management performance

2.2.1.2. The financial KPIs in the 2025/2026 financial year

A target (100 percent target achievement), a lower limit (floor, 0 percent target achievement) and an upper limit (cap, 200 percent target achievement), as well as a lower and upper intermediate target (50 percent and 150 percent), were defined for the financial KPIs “EBITDA margin”, “Free cash flow” and “Net sales”. Failure to achieve the floor results in a target achievement of 0 percent for the respective KPI. Outperforming the targets for the KPIs can result in a capped maximum target

achievement of 200 percent. If the actual performance lies between the floor and the target or between the target and the cap, the level of the target achievement is determined by linear interpolation. The values for the targets and floors/caps are resolved by the Supervisory Board for the respective financial year based on a proposal by the Personnel Matters Committee. These targets and the floors/caps may not be subsequently changed.

The target achievement curves for the financial KPIs are shown below for the 2025/2026 financial year:



The targets and floors/caps defined for the financial KPIs “EBITDA margin”, “Free cash flow” and “Net sales” for the 2025/2026 financial year and their target achievements are as follows:

Short-term variable remuneration

Achievement of financial performance targets 2025/2026

Target achievement

Figures in € millions	0 %	50 %	100 %	150 %	200 %	Actual figure ¹⁾	Target achievement
EBITDA margin	6.9%	7.4%	7.9%	8.4%	8.9%	6.68%	0%
Free cash flow	-15	-5	5	15	25	-57	0%
Net sales	2,150	2,250	2,350	2,450	2,550	2,362	105.92%

1) To determine the “EBITDA margin”, the EBITDA of the HEIDELBERG Group according to IFRS adjusted by the special effect of expenses for litigation was used. The KPIs “EBITDA margin” and “Net sales” were then adjusted for translational exchange rate fluctuations. The “Free cash flow” was adjusted to eliminate the special effect arising from the Supply Chain Finance program described above.

2.2.1.3. Non-financial strategic performance targets in the 2025/2026 financial year

The financial targets are supplemented by non-financial strategic performance targets, which are derived from the focal areas of the corporate strategy and defined by the Supervisory Board for each financial year. These focal areas include, in particular, business development and market exploitation, the implementation of portfolio measures and any measures for optimization and value creation.

As with the financial KPIs, measurable targets are also defined for each individually weighted non-financial strategic KPI, which can result in a target achievement from 0 percent (floor) to 200 percent (cap) at defined intervals. These targets are set based on the Company’s long-term strategic plans and take the values achieved in the previous year into account. The achievement of strategic milestones is assessed using objec-

tive assessment criteria defined ex ante. The resulting target achievement is measured as the degree to which the targets have been successfully achieved. The individual targets and their target achievement are each calculated separately and included in the calculation of the overall target achievement based on their individual weighting.

For competitive reasons, we will not disclose the specific non-financial strategic performance targets defined by the Supervisory Board for the 2025/2026 financial year below, as the concepts developed and submitted to the Supervisory Board will have a significant influence on HEIDELBERG’s future business strategy.

The target achievements for the non-financial strategic performance targets were determined as follows in the 2025/2026 financial year:

Short-term variable remuneration

Achievement of non-financial strategic targets 2025/2026

Strategic performance targets	Weighting	Target achievement
Strategic objective I	10 %	185 %
Strategic objective II	10 %	200 %

2.2.1.4. Non-financial sustainability targets in the 2025/2026 financial year

The Supervisory Board defines non-financial sustainability targets for each financial year based on ESG targets such as employee targets, customer targets, environmental targets,

diversity targets, transformation targets for digitalization and the establishment of new business models or integrity targets. The selected ESG targets support, among other things, HEIDELBERG’s climate strategy.

As with the financial KPIs, measurable targets are also defined for each non-financial sustainability KPI, which can result in a target achievement from 0 percent (floor) to 200 percent (cap) at defined intervals. These targets are set based on the Company's long-term strategic plans and take the values achieved in the previous year into account. The individual targets and their target achievement are each calculated separately and

included in the calculation of the overall target achievement based on their individual weighting.

For the 2025/2026 financial year, the Supervisory Board determined the following target achievements for the non-financial sustainability targets:

Short-term variable remuneration

Achievement of non-financial sustainability objectives 2025/2026

Sustainability targets	Weighting	Target achievement
Paperization	10 %	150 %
Talent development program	10 %	150 %

2.2.1.5. Overall target achievement in the 2025/2026 financial year

The following target achievements and payouts for each member of the Management Board were calculated based on the reported values for each KPI and the determined target achievements for the financial and non-financial KPIs:

Short-term variable remuneration

Total target achievement 2025/2026

Financial and non-financial targets	Target achievement	Weighting	Weighted target achievement
EBITDA margin	0%	20 %	0%
Free cash flow	0%	20 %	0%
Net sales	105.92%	20 %	21.18%
Strategic objective I	185 %	10 %	18.50%
Strategic objective II	200 %	10 %	20.00%
Sustainability target – paperization	150 %	10 %	15.00%
Sustainability target – talent development program	150 %	10 %	15.00%
	Total target achievement		89.68%
Figures in € thousands	Target amount	Total target achievement	Payment amount
Jürgen Otto	450	89.68%	404
Dr. David Schmedding	250	89.68%	224

2.2.2. Long-term, variable remuneration component

The long-term variable remuneration component (long-term, multi-year variable remuneration – LTI) is allocated in annual tranches in the form of virtual shares of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG (HEIDELBERG shares). The LTI reflects the long-term strategy and provides the members of the Management Board with uniform incentives for achieving key targets in line with the Company's long-term strategic plans. The LTI

also takes into account the development of HEIDELBERG's share price. This ensures that the interests of the members of the Management Board are aligned with those of the shareholders. Due to its multi-year structure, the LTI is designed to incentivize sustainable and long-term corporate development and promote the retention of members of the Management Board within the Company.

2.2.2.1. System used for granting the LTI in the 2025/2026 financial year

The annual allocation for the LTI (LTI target amount) is 100 percent of fixed remuneration (gross). The target achievements for the targets for the financial and non-financial KPIs is measured over a period of four financial years (performance period), which serves as the basis for calculating the LTI payout amount. The payout amount calculated in this way is paid out in full at the end of the performance period or in the following financial year in cash.

At the start of the LTI performance period, the LTI target amount is converted into virtual HEIDELBERG shares and performance targets are defined for measuring target achievement. For this purpose, the arithmetic mean of the closing price of the Company's shares over the 60 trading days immediately preceding the start of the performance period is calculated. The LTI target amount divided by the calculated share price, rounded to two decimal places in line with commercial practice, gives the number of virtual shares.

At the end of the performance period, the final number of virtual shares is calculated based on the target achievements for the respective key performance indicators (KPIs). A target achievement of 100 percent is equivalent to the number of virtual shares allocated at the outset. The maximum target achievement (cap) is 200 percent and can result at most in a doubling of the number of virtual shares allocated. Failure to achieve the targets results in a zero payout.

For calculating the LTI target amount for the 2025/2026 financial year, the Supervisory Board defined the financial

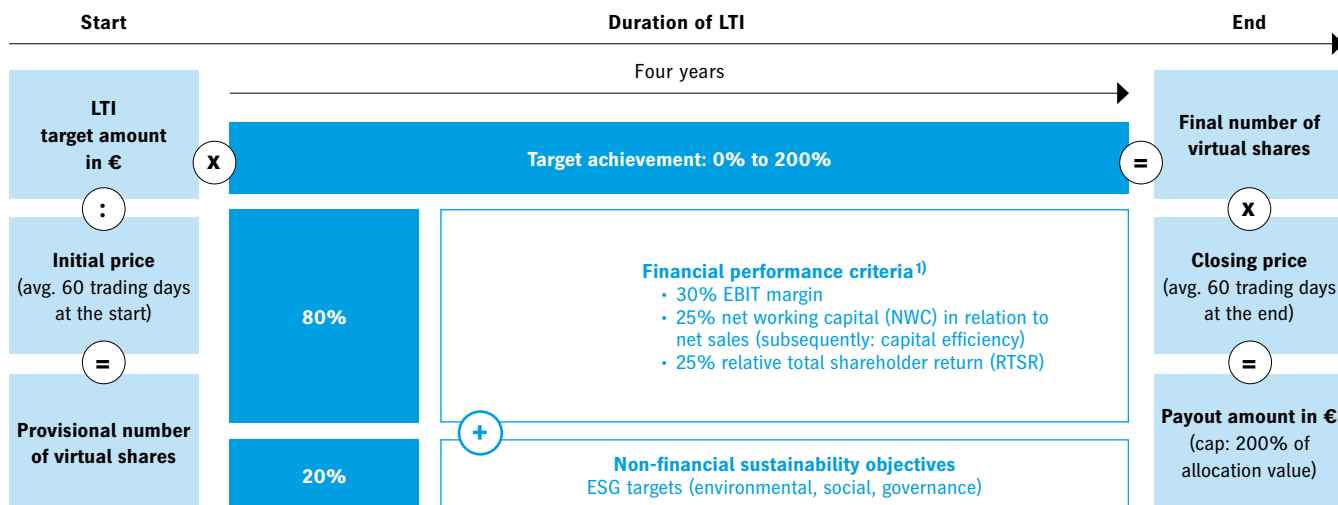
KPIs "EBIT margin", which is the ratio of earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) to total sales, with a weighting of 30 percent, "net working capital (NWC) in relation to sales", with a weighting of 25 percent, and "relative total shareholder return" (RTSR), with a weighting of 25 percent. These KPIs are supplemented with non-financial sustainability KPIs with a weighting of 20 percent.

The specific targets for the financial and non-financial KPIs are defined by the Supervisory Board as part of the annual allocation process before the start of each LTI tranche. The KPIs are designed to incentivize long-term profitable earnings power in line with the corporate strategy, while also ensuring a focus on the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Supervisory Board determines the target achievements for the KPIs at its accounts meeting at the end of the financial year. The overall target achievement is measured over a four-year period and calculated as the arithmetic mean of the annual target achievements. The final number of virtual shares, also rounded to two decimal places in line with commercial practice, is determined based on the actual target achievements for the KPIs. The cap of 200 percent for the LTI is taken into account.

Based on the arithmetic mean of the closing prices of the Company's shares over the 60 trading days immediately preceding the end of the performance period, the final number of virtual shares is converted into euros and paid out as gross remuneration. Any obligations to buy shares are taken into account in this process.

The system used for the multi-year variable remuneration granted in the 2025/2026 financial year was as follows:



1) All of the financial KPIs, except for RTSR, were taken from the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS. The KPIs "EBIT margin" and "net working capital (NWC) in relation to sales" were adjusted for exchange rate effects, while the "EBIT margin" was also adjusted for the special items described in the Combined Management Report. The Supervisory Board is entitled to exclude unforeseeable special influences when determining individual performance criteria in order to take into account the objective of an undistorted measurement of management performance.

2.2.2.2. Financial performance targets and sustainability targets in the 2025/2026 financial year

The Supervisory Board defines a target (100 percent target achievement), a lower limit (floor, 0 percent target achievement) and an upper limit (cap, 200 percent target achievement), as well as lower and upper intermediate targets (50 percent and 150 percent), for each KPI at the start of the performance period. The floor must be achieved for each KPI – otherwise the target achievement for this KPI is 0 percent. Outperforming the target can result in a maximum target achievement of 200 percent (cap); target achievements between these values are determined by linear interpolation.

The target for the **EBIT margin** is defined by the Supervisory Board for each of the four performance years at the beginning of the performance period. The EBIT margin is a key financial performance indicator for HEIDELBERG and reflects the Company's profitability in relation to total sales. The final determination of the target achievement for the KPI "EBIT margin" is based on the average of the annual target achievements.

Another financial KPI used for the LTI is net working capital (NWC) in relation to sales. This KPI is an indicator of the Company's internal financing capability and is a relevant control parameter that is used above all in HEIDELBERG's value creation process. The target for this KPI is defined by the

Supervisory Board for each of the four performance years at the beginning of the performance period. The final determination of the target achievement is based on the average of the annual target achievements.

The third financial KPI for the LTI is the **relative total shareholder return (RTSR)**, which takes into account the share price performance of the HEIDELBERG share plus theoretically reinvested gross dividends during the four-year performance period in relation to other share price developments. A combination of the two equally weighted indices, DAXsubsector Industrial Machinery and MSCI Europe Capital Goods, is used as a peer group in order to take reference values from national and international listed companies in comparable business fields into account. To calculate the target achievement, the arithmetic mean of the closing prices (with up to four decimal places) for the HEIDELBERG share and the two indices over the last 60 trading days preceding the start of the performance period and over the last 60 trading days preceding the end of the performance period is determined and compared. The target (100 percent target achievement) for the RTSR is to outperform the defined peer group by up to one percentage point. Defined ranges for outperforming and underperforming the target are defined by the Supervisory Board at the beginning of the performance period based on the prevailing market practice.

The non-financial KPIs include **sustainability KPIs** (environmental, social and governance, ESG). Targets and ranges for outperforming and underperforming the targets are defined by the Supervisory Board also for these KPIs. At the beginning of the performance period, the Supervisory Board defines targets for the non-financial KPIs (such as targets for environment KPIs, employee KPIs, efficiency KPIs and other sustainability KPIs that can be defined by the Supervisory Board). The sustainability KPIs selected by the Supervisory Board are always based on the strategic orientation of the Company and differ from the sustainability KPIs defined for the STI.

2.3. Share Ownership Guideline

For the duration of their appointment to the Management Board, the members of the Management Board must build up and hold a portfolio of shares in the Company. The portfolio and the necessary investment in the shares are valued at the time when the variable remuneration is paid out. The portfolio must be built up to match the amount of the current gross fixed remuneration (minimum value). Shares in the Company already held by the members are counted towards this value.

The Company is entitled to invest 20 percent of the variable remuneration (before deduction of taxes and contributions) in the form of shares in the Company. The Company commissions a bank or a financial services provider to carry out these transactions, i.e. to acquire shares in the name and for the account of the Management Board member, and bears the associated processing and custody costs. The Company's entitlement to invest elements of the variable remuneration in order to build up the share investment portfolio in the form of shares ends when the member steps down from the Management Board.

Shares held in the share investment portfolio can only be sold during a member's term of office if they can verify that they will still comply with the minimum value described above and statutory and regulatory restrictions do not prohibit the sale.

At the end of the 2025/2026 financial year, the members of the Management Board held the following number of shares:

Share Ownership Guideline			
	Target	Status quo	
	in € thousands	in € thousands	in %
Jürgen Otto	900	57	6%
Dr. David Schmedding	500	29	6%

2.4. Malus/clawback

The Company has the right to recover payments made to members of the Management Board under the STI and/or LTI, or to delay or cancel pending payments not yet made, if it emerges that the payout was wholly or partially unwarranted because targets were not actually achieved or not achieved to the extent assumed when the payment was calculated.

Furthermore, the Company can recover variable remuneration already paid out if the member of the Management Board was significantly involved in or responsible for conduct that led to significant losses for the Company or regulatory sanctions, or has severely violated relevant external or internal regulations concerning suitability and conduct. The repayment claim can be triggered by misconduct on the part of the member of the Management Board with respect to compliance and to appropriate conduct or by a miscalculation of the variable remuneration. Moreover, a repayment claim for variable remuneration already paid out can arise if it emerges after the end of the performance period that a target was not achieved (bonus-malus).

A payout can also be canceled in full or in part if, after the payment amount has been defined but before it is paid out, a material deterioration in the situation of the Company is found to have occurred.

If the appointment of a member of the Management Board is terminated for a compelling reason during the course of a financial year in accordance with section 84 (4) AktG, the Supervisory Board can decide at its own discretion whether to cancel any claim to the payment of variable remuneration components for the current, past or future financial years.

If the actions of the Management Board have not been formally approved by the Annual General Meeting or if other compelling reasons exist, especially in the case of ongoing internal or external investigations, the Supervisory Board also has the option of resolving to delay payment of these components after consideration of the matter.

Remuneration can be canceled in full if there was a good reason for which a member of the Management Board is responsible that entitles or would have entitled the Supervisory Board to revoke the appointment or terminate the Management Board contract of the member for a compelling reason in accordance with section 626 of the German Civil Code (BGB).

As of the reporting date, there were no cases that would have required a reduction or repayment of variable remuneration components for the 2025/2026 financial year.

2.5. Early termination benefits

If the appointment of a member of the Management Board is terminated for a compelling reason in the sense of section 626 BGB, their contract also ends as of the date that the termination of their appointment becomes effective. In this case, no further payments will be made to the member of the Management Board for the time from the date that the termination becomes effective.

In the event of the early termination of a Management Board contract, any outstanding variable remuneration components relating to the period before the termination of the contract that were earned pro rata temporis will be paid out in accordance with the originally agreed targets, comparative parameters and the due dates defined in the remuneration system.

Payments to a member of the Management Board in the event of early termination of service on the Management Board must not exceed the value of two years' remuneration (severance cap) and must not compensate for more than the remaining term of the member's contract. If a post-contractual non-competition agreement is concluded, the severance payment counts towards the non-competition compensation.

2.6. Compliance with maximum remuneration

The remuneration system defines the maximum level of remuneration in accordance with section 87a (1) sentence 2 no. 1 AktG. The annual maximum remuneration is € 3.6 million for the Chief Executive Officer and € 2.4 million for each ordinary member of the Management Board. The Supervisory Board ensures compliance with the defined maximum remuneration. The maximum remuneration covers all remuneration components granted in the financial year in the sense of section 87 AktG.

In the 2025/2026 financial year, it was still not possible to make any statements about compliance with the maximum remuneration because the actual remuneration to be compared with the maximum remuneration – specifically the LTI granted to the members of the Management Board – can only be determined following the conclusion of the four-year performance period.

3. Remuneration paid and owed in the 2025/2026 financial year

3.1. Remuneration of current Management Board members

The following table shows the remuneration paid and owed to the current members of the Management Board in the 2025/2026 financial year in accordance with section 162 (1) sentence 1 AktG. The short-term and long-term variable remuneration components are reported as of the end of the financial year in which the one-year or multi-year performance period ends. In addition to performance of the underlying duties, the disclosure of the respective amount implies that the variable remuneration components have vested and that all conditions precedent or subsequent have been fulfilled or no longer apply. This enables the reporting of the variable remuneration components payable for the respective period and a comparison with the Company's performance in the corresponding financial year for which the target achievement is calculated (pay for performance).

Remuneration paid and owed

	Jürgen Otto Chief Executive Officer				Dr. David Schmedding Chief Technology and Sales Officer			
	2025/2026		2024/2025		2025/2026		2024/2025	
	in € thousands	in %	in € thousands	in %	in € thousands	in %	in € thousands	in %
Fixed remuneration	855	54%	675	50%	475	54%	338	50%
Fringe benefits	17	1%	29	2%	10	1%	9	1%
Pension contribution	315	20%	236	17%	175	20%	118	17%
Total fixed remuneration	1,187	75%	940	69 %	660	75%	465	69%
Short-term variable remuneration								
STI 2025/2026	404	25%	-	-	224	25%	-	-
STI 2024/2025	-	-	421	31%	-	-	211	31%
Long-term variable remuneration ¹⁾								
Tranche 2025/2026-2028/2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tranche 2024/2025-2027/2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total variable compensation	404	25%	421	31%	224	25%	211	31%
Total compensation in accordance with section 162 AktG	1,591	100%	1361	100%	884	100%	676	100%

3.2. Remuneration of former Management Board members

The remuneration for other former members of the Management Board, who stepped down from the Management Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG more than ten years ago, was € 2,332 thousand in the 2025/2026 financial year and was fully attributable to the granting of fixed, non-performance-related pension contributions.

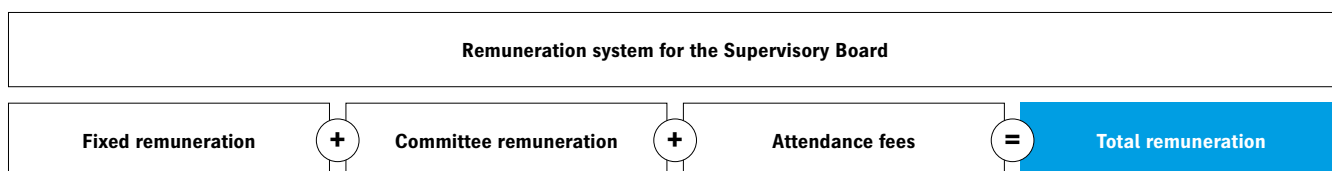
on July 24, 2025, with 99.61 percent of the votes cast. As the position of Chair of the Audit Committee is subject to stricter legal requirements and as a greater commitment in terms of time is required as a result, the remuneration per meeting for the Chair of the Audit Committee was raised from € 4,500 to € 7,000. Otherwise, no other structural adjustments were made to the remuneration system for the Supervisory Board.

V. Supervisory Board remuneration in the 2025/2026 financial year

1. Principles of Supervisory Board remuneration

The remuneration system for HEIDELBERG's Supervisory Board and the proposed change to article 16 of the Articles of Association of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft were approved by the Annual General Meeting

The remuneration of the members of the Supervisory Board is governed by article 16 of the Articles of Association and reflects the responsibility and duties of the members of the Supervisory Board. By supervising the Management Board's management of the Company in line with its duties, the Supervisory Board helps to promote the corporate strategy and the long-term development of the Company. The remuneration system for the Supervisory Board also complies with the recommendations and suggestions of the GCGC.



Supervisory Board remuneration comprises fixed remuneration and attendance fees for the meetings of certain committees (committee remuneration) as well as attendance fees for meetings of the full Supervisory Board.

Each member of the Supervisory Board receives fixed annual remuneration of € 40,000. The Chair of the Supervisory Board receives three times this amount and the Deputy Chair twice this amount.

The members of the Management Committee, Audit Committee and Personnel Matters Committee (which deals with personnel issues related to the Management Board) receive additional remuneration for work on these committees. Each committee member receives remuneration of € 1,500 per meeting for participating in meetings of one of these committees. The Chair of the Audit Committee receives remuneration of € 7,000 per meeting; the Chair of the Management Committee and the Chair of the Personnel Matters Committee receive remuneration of € 2,500 per meeting.

The members of the Supervisory Board also receive an attendance fee of € 500 per meeting for attending the meetings of the Supervisory Board. For meetings of the Management Committee, Audit Committee and Personnel Matters Committee, the members of the respective committee also receive an attendance fee of € 500 if the committee meeting does not take place on the same day as the Supervisory Board meeting. Furthermore, expenses incurred by members of the Supervisory Board and any VAT payable on them are reimbursed. In order to reinforce the Supervisory Board's role as a supervisory body, the remuneration does not include a variable, performance-based component. The members of the Supervisory Board who are also members of trade unions or the Works Council have declared that they will transfer their Supervisory Board remuneration to the Hans Böckler Foundation in accordance with the guidelines of IG Metall.

Supervisory Board remuneration

Fixed remuneration		
Chair	Deputy Chair	Member
€120,000	€80,000	€40,000
Committee remuneration (per meeting)		
Committee	Chair	Member
Audit Committee	€7,000	€1,500
Management Committee	€2,500	€1,500
Personnel Matters Committee	€2,500	€1,500
Attendance fees		
Full Supervisory Board	Audit Committee, Management Committee, Personnel Matters Committee ¹⁾	
€500	€500	

1) If the committee meeting does not take place on the same day as the Supervisory Board meeting

2. Remuneration paid and owed in the 2025/2026 financial year

The following table shows the remuneration paid and owed to the individual members of the Supervisory Board in the 2025/2026 financial year. The total remuneration is broken down into fixed remuneration, committee remuneration and attendance fees.

Supervisory Board remuneration

Figures in € thousands	Fixed remuneration		Committee remuneration		Attendance fees		Total remuneration	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)	120	120	19	36	8	13	147	169
Uta Anders (since July 24, 2025)	30	0	21	0	4	0	55	0
Ralph Arns (Deputy Chair)	80	80	14	24	7	11	101	115
Milena Brodt (since July 24, 2025)	30	0	0	0	3	0	33	0
Gerald Dörr	40	40	8	18	5	10	54	68
Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)	3	30	0	5	0	3	3	38
Ola Elmqvist (since June 10, 2025)	33	0	5	0	4	0	41	0
Jeppe Frandsen	40	30	8	7	6	6	53	43
Mirko Geiger (until July 24, 2025)	13	40	2	9	2	6	16	55
Oliver Jung	40	40	6	11	5	8	51	59
Li Li	40	40	0	0	5	5	45	45
Heiko Maßfeller	40	23	5	0	5	3	49	26
Ina Schlie (until July 24, 2025)	13	40	5	18	2	7	19	65
Beate Schmitt	40	40	14	18	7	10	61	68
Holger Steuerwald	40	40	0	0	3	3	43	43
Total	602	563	107	146	66	85	771	794

VI. Comparative presentation of remuneration and earnings performance

The following table presents the annual change in the remuneration of the Management Board and Supervisory Board members, the average remuneration of the Company's employees and the Company's earnings performance over the last four financial years in accordance with section 162 (1) sentence 2 no. 2 AktG.

The presentation of the Company's earnings performance is based on the net profit/loss of the Company in accordance with

the German Commercial Code (HGB) and Group EBITDA/EBT in accordance with IFRS. These are key performance indicators that reflect the earnings power of the Company's business activities.

The presentation of the remuneration of the Company's employees (on a full-time equivalent basis) is based on the workforce of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. The average remuneration of employees is calculated by dividing staff costs determined in accordance with IFRS by the average number of employees at the Company (on a full-time equivalent basis).

Comparative presentation

	2025/2026	2024/2025	Change 2025/ 2026– 2024/2025	Change 2024/ 2025– 2023/2024	Change 2023/ 2024– 2022/2023	Change 2022/ 2023– 2021/2022	Change 2021/ 2022– 2020/2021
	in € thousands	in € thousands	in %	in %	in %	in %	in %
Earnings performance							
Net profit/loss of the Company (HGB)	29,008	310,798	–91%	465%	211 %	–457 %	–109 %
EBITDA of the Group (IFRS)	145,182	136,861	6%	–19%	–20 %	31 %	68 %
Group EBT (IFRS)	36,643	26,883	36%	–51%	–51 %	120 %	317 %
Employees							
Avg. employee remuneration	86	85	1%	3%	–3 %	2 %	–10 %
Management Board							
Jürgen Otto (since July 1, 2024)	1,591	1.361	17%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dr. David Schmedding (since July 1, 2024)	884	676	31%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Supervisory Board							
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)	147	169	–13%	10%	0 %	–6 %	–1 %
Uta Anders (since July 24, 2025)	55	–	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ralph Arns (Deputy Chair)	101	115	–12%	10%	–1 %	–5 %	–1 %
Milena Brodt (since July 24, 2025)	33	–	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gerald Dörr	54	68	–21%	24%	0 %	–12 %	–2 %
Karin Dohm (until April 30, 2025)	3	38	–92%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ola Elmqvist (since June 10, 2025)	41	–	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jeppe Frandsen	53	43	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mirko Geiger (until July 24, 2025)	16	55	–71%	4%	–10 %	4 %	–9 %
Oliver Jung	51	59	–14%	7%	–10 %	8 %	–22 %
Li Li	45	45	0%	2%	0 %	0 %	1 %
Heiko Maßfeller	49	26	88%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ina Schlie (until July 24, 2025)	19	65	–71%	–4%	–1 %	2 %	59 %
Beate Schmitt	61	68	–10%	5%	5 %	–9 %	7 %
Holger Steuerwald	43	43	0%	34%	n/a	n/a	n/a

VII. Report on the audit

Independent Auditor's Report

To Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft,
Heidelberg

Report on the audit of the remuneration report

We have audited the attached remuneration report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberg, for the financial year from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025, including the related disclosures, prepared to meet the requirements of Section 162 AktG [Aktiengesetz: German Stock Corporation Act].

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board

The management and the Supervisory Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft are responsible for the preparation of the remuneration report, including the related disclosures, in accordance with the requirements of Section 162 AktG. The management and the Supervisory Board are also responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of the remuneration report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this remuneration report, including the related disclosures, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the remuneration report, including the related disclosures, is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts, including the related disclosures, in the remuneration report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's professional judgement. This includes an assessment of the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, in the remuneration report, including the related disclosures. In assessing these risks, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant for the preparation of the remuneration report, including the related disclosures. The objective is to plan and perform audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and the Supervisory Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the remuneration report, including the related disclosures.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit, the remuneration report for the financial year from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025, including the related disclosures, complies, in all material respects, with the financial reporting requirements of Section 162 AktG.

Other matter – formal examination of the remuneration report

The substantive audit of the remuneration report described in this independent auditor's report includes the formal examination of the remuneration report required by Section 162 (3) AktG, including issuing an assurance report on this examination. As we have issued an unqualified opinion on the substantive audit of the remuneration report, this opinion includes the conclusion that the disclosures pursuant to Section 162 (1) and (2) AktG have been made, in all material respects, in the remuneration report.

Limitation of liability

The terms governing this engagement, in fulfillment of which we performed the services detailed above for Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft, are set out in the General Engagement Terms for German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms as amended on January 1, 2024. By taking note of and using the information as contained in this auditor's report, each recipient confirms to have taken note of the terms and conditions laid down therein (including the limitation of liability of EUR 4 million for negligence under Clause 9 of the General Engagement Terms) and acknowledges their validity in relation to us.

Mannheim, June 2, 2026

KPMG AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

[Original German version signed by:]

Mokler

Isele

Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]

Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]

Corporate Governance Declaration

The Corporate Governance Declaration in accordance with sections 289f and 315d of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the HEIDELBERG Group has been combined. Unless expressly indicated otherwise below, the information shown and statements made apply to both Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the HEIDELBERG Group. The Corporate Governance Declaration includes reporting on corporate governance by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. The Corporate Governance Declaration is available on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Corporate Governance Declaration.

This Corporate Governance Declaration contains the Declaration of Compliance in accordance with section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), relevant information on corporate governance practices, descriptions of the working procedures of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, including descriptions of the composition and working procedures of the committees, and information on the targets for the proportion of women and for the Company's diversity concept.

1. Basic information

Our actions are characterized by the principles of responsible corporate management and supervision (corporate governance). Corporate governance is afforded great importance at Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. It is the foundation for the trust that shareholders, customers, investors, employees, the financial markets and the public place in our Company.

As Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is a listed company (German securities code number (WKN) 731400, ISIN DE0007314007) domiciled in Germany and entered in the commercial register of the Mannheim Local Court under HRB 330004, corporate governance and the requirements for its corporate management are regulated primarily by the AktG, the German Codetermination Act (MitbestG), the suggestions, recommendations and principles of the German Corporate Governance Code (in its most recent version), the Articles of Association of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board and Management Board. The most recent version of the Rules of Procedure of the Management Board and Supervisory Board

can be found on the website of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft (www.heidelberg.com) under Company > Corporate governance > Articles of association and rules of procedure.

The recommendations, suggestions and principles of the German Corporate Governance Code were also complied with in the 2025/2026 financial year, with two exceptions. Ensuring effective management and control in an evolving corporate structure remains the priority. The Company regularly checks to ensure that laws and mandatory regulations are complied with and that recognized standards and recommendations are followed in addition to the Company's values, Code of Conduct and corporate guidelines (compliance).

2. Current declaration of compliance

The Management Board and Supervisory Board addressed the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code in the 2025/2026 financial year. These consultations resulted in the adoption of the annual Declaration of Compliance on November 27, 2025:

"The Management Board and Supervisory Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft hereby submit the following Declaration of Compliance in accordance with section 161 of the Aktiengesetz (German Stock Corporation Act (AktG)):

Declaration of Compliance on the German Corporate Governance Code as amended on April 28, 2022

Since issuing its last Declaration of Compliance on November 28, 2024 and its update from March 2025, Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft has complied with, and will comply with, all recommendations of the "Government Commission on the German Corporate Governance Code" as amended on April 28, 2022 ("Code 2022") published by the Federal Ministry of Justice in the official section of the Federal Gazette on June 27, 2022, with the following exception:

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft has deviated from recommendation C.14 of the Code 2022, according to which a curriculum vitae for all members of the Supervisory Board shall be published and annually updated on the Company's website, and will continue to deviate from this recommendation in the future, to the extent that the Company publishes on its website exclusively the curriculum vitae of the shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board in order to take into account the data protection interests of its employees."

In March 2026, the Management Board and Supervisory Board updated the Declaration of Compliance from November 27, 2025 as follows:

“The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft issued the declaration pursuant to Section 161 AktG on 27 November 2025 regarding the extent to which the Company has complied with and will comply with the recommendations of the “Government Commission German Corporate Governance Code” as announced by the German Federal Ministry of Justice in the official section of the Federal Gazette on 27 June 2022, in the version dated 28 April 2022.

The Declaration of Compliance is to be updated with regard to the following item:

According to Recommendation B.4, the reappointment of a member of the Management Board before the expiry of one year prior to the end of the term of appointment, combined with the simultaneous revocation of the current appointment, should only take place in the presence of special circumstances. On 18 March 2026, the Supervisory Board of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft resolved to reappoint Mr. Jürgen Otto as a member and Chairman of the Management Board for the period from 1 July 2026 until 31 July 2029, and Dr. David Schmedding as a member of the Management Board for the period from 1 July 2026 until 30 June 2031. Prior thereto, the existing appointments in both cases, which were originally effective until 30 June 2027, will be revoked with effect as of the end of 30 June 2026.

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft assumes that special circumstances existed for the early reappointment. In particular, the reappointment was effected in order to ensure the long-term stability of the Management Board, which currently consists of only two members, and to safeguard continuity in the Management Board beyond 30 June 2027. Should the Management Board be supplemented by an additional member in the future, the Supervisory Board will also be able to select a candidate who can integrate harmoniously into the management team on a long-term basis.

Nevertheless, and purely as a precaution, Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft declares that, by way of exception, it deviates once from Recommendation B.4 in connection with the early reappointment of Mr. Jürgen Otto and Dr. David Schmedding. This declaration is made in order to avoid any legal uncertainty. Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft intends to comply again with Recommendation B.4 in future (re-)appointments of members of the Management Board.

In all other respects, the Declaration of Conformity remains unchanged.”

The Management Board and Supervisory Board expect to update the annual Declaration of Compliance on November 25, 2026 following due examination. You will then be able to access this declaration at www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Declaration of Compliance; the same applies to previous Declarations of Compliance, which are also available there.

3. Remuneration Report and remuneration system

An explanation of the current remuneration system for the Management Board in accordance with section 87a (1) and (2) sentence 1 AktG, which was approved by the Annual General Meeting on July 26, 2023, is available on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Executive bodies > Management board > Remuneration. This section of the website also contains the Remuneration Report for the 2025/2026 financial year and the Auditor's Report on the audit of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 162 AktG. The resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting on July 24, 2025 in accordance with section 113 (3) AktG on the remuneration of Supervisory Board members is available at www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Executive bodies > Supervisory board > Remuneration. The Remuneration Report in accordance with section 162 AktG for the 2025/2026 financial year and the corresponding Auditor's Report can also be found in this Annual Report under “Supervisory Board and Corporate Governance”.

4. Information on corporate governance practices

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft is aware of how its role in society has grown over its more than 175-year history and of its responsibility to its customers, suppliers, business partners, employees and shareholders as a globally active company with regional roots. Reliability with respect to its business partners, the quality of its products and services, proper processes and legal compliance are key principles for the business activities of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft. Successful management of the Company relies on good corporate governance and a commitment to ethically and legally sound practices, which are anchored in the Company's compliance culture.

The “Code of Conduct for Employees” serves as a guideline for all employees worldwide. It is a binding framework and also helps guide our daily actions and decisions. It includes clear requirements for legal compliance through to recommendations on how to behave with respect to business partners and employees. In addition, we communicate the Company’s values to our suppliers in the “Code of Conduct for Business Partners”.

The Management Board and managers work together to ensure compliance with internal regulations, which are regularly reviewed and updated. Furthermore, we have established various reporting channels (e.g. SpeakUp, an electronic whistleblower system, and an external ombudsman’s office) so that employees and third parties can report any suspicions of criminal offenses or other violations of the law or (internal) regulations confidentially. Also see the “Compliance” section of this Annual Report.

We have published our “Code of Conduct for Employees” and our “Code of Conduct for Business Partners” on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Compliance. The values of the HEIDELBERG Group, our quality standards and our environmental policy are also published on www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Values of the HEIDELBERG group. We have published our Declaration of Principles for the Respect of Human Rights at www.heidelberg.com under Company > Sustainability > Social responsibility > Human rights.

5. Description of the working procedures of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board

In accordance with the requirements of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), the Company’s management system is divided into a management body, the Management Board, and a supervisory body, the Supervisory Board. This dual management system as prescribed by the AktG ensures a separation between the management body (Management Board) and the supervisory body (Supervisory Board) both in terms of personnel and function. The Management Board is responsible for managing the Company, while the Supervisory Board supervises and advises the Management Board. Another executive body of the Company is the Annual General Meeting, in which the shareholders, as the owners of the Company, can exercise their rights.

The Management Board currently consists of two members.

The Supervisory Board consists of 12 members, half of which are elected by shareholders and half by employees in accordance with the provisions of the AktG and the German Code-termination Act (MitbestG). According to the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board, the normal period of service on the Supervisory Board is 15 years. Information on the current composition of the Management Board and Supervisory Board and the mandates of their members can be found at the end of the financial section of our Annual Report.

Alongside legal requirements, the Articles of Association of the Company and the principles and recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code, the duties, obligations and internal organization of the Management Board are defined above all in the Rules of Procedure for the Management Board. In combination with the Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Board, the Rules of Procedure for the Management Board also regulate cooperation between these two executive bodies. We have published the Rules of Procedure for the Management Board, which also includes the current Business Allocation Plan, and the Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Board on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Articles of association and rules of procedure.

On the basis of the Articles of Association of the Company and the Rules of Procedure for the Management Board and for the Supervisory Board, the working procedures of the Management Board and Supervisory Board and the close cooperation between the Company’s executive bodies are described in more detail below:

The Management Board manages the Company under its own authority with the goal of generating sustainable added value. It is obligated to act in the best interests of the Company and takes into account the concerns of its shareholders, employees and other groups affiliated with the Company (stakeholders). The individual members of the Management Board are responsible for managing their divisions of the Company. The members of the Management Board are jointly responsible for overall management. They work as a team and inform one another about key measures and processes within their Management Board divisions. According to the Rules of Procedure for the Management Board, all matters of fundamental or material importance and any measures or business transactions of exceptional importance to HEIDELBERG or which pose an exceptional economic risk require a resolution by the

full Management Board. The Management Board manages the Company's business in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and the Rules of Procedure. It also ensures compliance with these provisions and corporate policies within the Group and appropriately manages risks and opportunities. Further information can be found in the risk and opportunity report in the management report of this Annual Report. After examining the internal control and risk management system and the reports submitted by the Internal Audit department, the Management Board is not aware of any circumstances indicating that these systems are inappropriate or ineffective.

The Corporate Sustainability department defines the framework for the strategic emphasis on sustainability and manages the implementation of current ESG (environmental, social and governance) topics in the individual business areas. The Head of Corporate Sustainability reports regularly to the Chief Executive Officer who is responsible for this department.

In addition, the Head of Corporate Sustainability chairs the interdisciplinary ESG Council, which is responsible for the ESG strategy and its implementation, and comprises the CEO and managers from various specialist areas. Detailed information on ESG topics at HEIDELBERG can be found in our separately published combined Group Sustainability Report.

The Management Board ensures that the Company's risks and opportunities in relation to social and environmental factors and the environmental and social impacts of the Company's activities are identified and evaluated systematically. Alongside long-term economic targets, the corporate strategy takes appropriate account of environmental and social targets. Corporate planning covers not only long-term economic targets but also sustainability-related (ESG) goals. Further information on sustainability can be found on the Company's website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Sustainability.

The Supervisory Board advises the Management Board and supervises its management of the Company. All members of the Supervisory Board have the same rights and obligations with regard to their duties and responsibilities on the Supervisory Board. They are not required to comply with orders or instructions.

The supervision and provision of advice by the Supervisory Board also cover, in particular, sustainability issues along the themes of environmental, social and corporate governance. The Management Board regularly reports to the Supervisory Board on the Group-wide sustainability strategy at Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft and the extent to which this strategy has been implemented. The Supervisory Board addresses the risks and opportunities for Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft in relation to social and environmental factors as well as the environmental and social impacts of the Company's activities. The Supervisory Board and Audit Committee also deal with sustainability reporting, which encompasses the reporting on non-financial topics in the Management Report and also the combined Group Sustainability Report, and are provided with information on new developments and the extent to which the sustainability initiatives have been implemented at Heidelberger Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft.

As of March 31, 2026, the following persons were members of the Supervisory Board:

Name
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein – Chair of the Supervisory Board
Uta Anders
Ralph Arns* – Deputy Chair of the Supervisory Board
Milena Brodt*
Gerald Dörr*
Ola Elmqvist
Jeppé Frandsen
Oliver Jung
Li Li
Heiko Maßfeller*
Beate Schmitt*
Holger Steuerwald*

* Employee representatives

Further information on all serving members of the Supervisory Board during the reporting period can be found at the end of the financial section of our Annual Report and on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Executive bodies > Supervisory board.

The Management Board works with the Supervisory Board on a basis of trust for the good of the Company. The Management Board is responsible for providing the Supervisory Board with sufficient information and the Supervisory Board actively supports this process in line with the Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Board.

The Management Board is required to prepare the annual and consolidated financial statements and the Combined Management Report for the previous financial year in the first three months of the new financial year and to submit them to the Supervisory Board without delay once they have been prepared. At the same time, the Management Board is required to submit to the Supervisory Board the proposal it wishes to make to the Annual General Meeting for the appropriation of the net profit. The Management Board also presents the separate combined Non-Financial Report to the Supervisory Board without delay after it has been prepared.

The Supervisory Board examines the annual and consolidated financial statements, the Combined Management Report and any proposal for the appropriation of net profit. Following discussions with the auditor and taking into account the audit reports prepared by the auditor and the audit findings of the Audit Committee, the Supervisory Board declares whether it has any objections to raise based on the final result of its own examination. If this is not the case, the Supervisory Board approves the financial statements and endorses the Combined Management Report; once approved, the annual financial statements are adopted. The Supervisory Board also examines the separate combined Non-Financial Report. The Supervisory Board reports to the Annual General Meeting on the results of its examination and the nature and extent of its supervision of the Management Board during the past financial year.

At least once a year, the Management Board reports on its strategy, its intended business policy and other fundamental corporate planning issues at a Company and Group level. This report sets out the key aspects of the Management Board's planned management of the Company. In particular, it includes an explanation of the intended development and strategic orientation of the Group, including the sustainability strategy, a presentation of the financial and accounting policy for the Group and its divisions, and an explanation of and reasons for any deviations between previously reported targets and actual performance. Independent of this report, the Chair of the Supervisory Board remains in regular contact with the Chair of the Management Board and discusses the Company's strategy, business performance and risk management with him.

At the meeting of the Supervisory Board that is concerned with the resolution to approve the annual and consolidated financial statements (the "accounts meeting"), the Management Board reports on the profitability of the Company and the Group. This report includes information on the earnings power of the Group as a whole and of its individual divisions on the basis of meaningful profitability performance indicators, and using comparisons with the previous year and forecasts in each case.

In accordance with the Articles of Association and Rules of Procedure, the Management Board requires the approval of the Supervisory Board for its annual corporate planning, acquisitions, disposals and the encumbrance of property and leasehold rights, for acquisitions and disposals of shares in companies and for accepting sureties, guarantees or similar liabilities if the value involved exceeds the limits set out in the Articles of Association and/or the Rules of Procedure. Furthermore, the approval of the Supervisory Board is required when taking out loans, concluding certain consultancy agreements or making amendments to the Business Allocation Plan for the Management Board. The Rules of Procedure for the Management Board and for the Supervisory Board include other rules relevant in this context. In the reporting year, the Supervisory Board granted its approval for individual transactions to the extent required by law, the Articles of Association or the Rules of Procedure for the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board's duties include the appointment and, where applicable, dismissal of members of the Management Board. The Supervisory Board also defines the individual amount of the total remuneration for each member of the Management Board based on proposals by the Personnel Committee and approves and regularly reviews the remuneration system for the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board works with the Management Board and with the support of the Personnel Committee to ensure long-term succession planning for the Management Board. Alongside the requirements of the AktG and the German Corporate Governance Code, long-term succession planning also particularly takes qualifications, professional experience and diversity into account. The Personnel Committee advises on succession planning for the Management Board.

When filling a Management Board position, the Personnel Committee generally preselects available candidates and conducts interviews with them, taking into account the requirement profile. The Personnel Committee reports to the Supervisory

Board on this process, presents the individual candidates and submits a recommended resolution to the Supervisory Board. When identifying and selecting candidates, the Supervisory Board and Personnel Committee are supported by external advisors where necessary.

The fixed age limit defined in current contracts for members of the Management Board is 65.

The Supervisory Board regularly assesses how effectively the full Supervisory Board and its committees are performing their duties. Assessment criteria include, for example, organization, information and communication within the Supervisory Board and its committees. The Supervisory Board carried out a full self-assessment using online questionnaires in the 2025/2026 financial year. The results and findings from this self-assessment were discussed in detail as part of a Supervisory Board meeting. The results show that the Supervisory Board is run professionally and operating effectively in all key respects. No fundamental need for change was identified.

The members of the Supervisory Board are personally responsible for undertaking the training and further education measures they need to carry out their duties, such as on corporate governance issues or new technologies, and are supported by the Company where necessary. New members of the Supervisory Board are given the opportunity to meet with the members of the Management Board and managers of specialist divisions for a bilateral discussion of fundamental and current issues and thus gain an overview of the relevant themes at the Company. In the 2025/2026 financial year, there were also presentations given on regulatory developments, especially with respect to ESG themes and EU digital law.

The composition of the Supervisory Board, with obligatory information on the members and their mandates on other supervisory boards, can be found at the end of the financial section of our Annual Report. Detailed information on the work of the Supervisory Board can be found in the current Report of the Supervisory Board in this Annual Report. The Remuneration Report can be found in this Annual Report under "Supervisory Board and Corporate Governance". The Annual Report will be made publicly available on June 10, 2026 on our website www.heidelberg.com. You will find it on the website under Investors > Publications > Reports and presentations.

6. Description of the composition and working procedures of the committees

The Management Board has not formed any committees.

The Supervisory Board has formed six committees consisting of its own members: the Mediation Committee, Audit Committee, Personnel Committee, Management Committee, Nomination Committee and Strategy Committee.

The Supervisory Board appoints a member of each committee as the Chair of that committee unless stated otherwise in the Rules of Procedure. When selecting and appointing the Chair of the Audit Committee, the Supervisory Board ensures that the Chair of the Audit Committee has expertise in at least the field of accounting or the field of auditing. Expertise in the field of accounting should take the form of special knowledge and experience in the application of accounting principles and internal control and risk management systems. Expertise in the field of auditing should take the form of special knowledge and experience in the auditing of financial statements. Accounting and auditing also include sustainability reporting and the corresponding audits. Furthermore, the Chair of the Audit Committee should be independent of the Company, the Management Board and the controlling shareholder(s) and should not be a former member of the Management Board of the Company whose term of office ended less than two years ago. The Chair of the Supervisory Board should not serve as the Chair of the Audit Committee.

In principle, the Supervisory Board can assign the task of preparing and executing Supervisory Board resolutions to its committees and also delegate matters to the committees for decision. However, the law stipulates that final decisions on certain matters must always be reserved for the full Supervisory Board. These include the election of the Chair of the Supervisory Board and their deputy, the appointment and dismissal of members of the Management Board, the adoption of Rules of Procedure for the Management Board, the examination of the annual financial statements and the management report, and decisions on the remuneration of members of the Management Board. Therefore, Supervisory Board committees can only take preparatory or executive action in these and other legally defined matters but cannot take decisions in place of the full Supervisory Board.

During meetings of the Supervisory Board, the chairs of the committees regularly report on the meetings of the committees and their activities. These primarily involve preparations for dealing with specific topics and resolutions at Supervisory Board meetings.

The main tasks assigned to the committees are described below:

The Management Committee advises on key topics and prepares for corresponding resolutions of the Supervisory Board. It is authorized to make resolutions on behalf of the Supervisory Board on measures requiring the approval of the Supervisory Board if the matter in question is urgent and a Supervisory Board resolution cannot be passed in good time.

The Personnel Committee prepares for personnel decisions to be made by the Supervisory Board. This includes, in particular, decisions on employment contracts for members of the Management Board. The Personnel Committee also submits proposals on the structure of the Management Board remuneration system to the Supervisory Board. On behalf of the Supervisory Board, the Personnel Committee resolves on measures and legal transactions set out in the Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Board, and in particular on other legal transactions with members of the Management Board.

The Audit Committee deals, in particular, with the audit of the accounts, supervising the accounting process, assessing the effectiveness of the internal control system, risk management system and internal audit system, the audit of the financial statements and, especially, the independence of the auditor, any additional services performed by the auditor, awarding the audit assignment to the auditor, determining the key audit matters and agreeing the fees, as well as compliance. In particular, accounting encompasses the consolidated financial statements and the Group management report, interim financial information and the annual financial statements in accordance with HGB. Accounting and auditing in this sense also includes non-financial reporting, as well as its audit. The Audit Committee discusses the half-yearly financial reports and quarterly statements with the Management Board prior to publication, leads the process for selecting the auditor and submits recommendations to the Supervisory Board for the Supervisory Board's proposal to the Annual General Meeting

for the appointment of the auditor. The Audit Committee discusses the assessment of audit risk, audit strategy, audit planning and audit findings with the auditor, and regularly consults with the auditor, without the Management Board being present in some cases.

Furthermore, the Audit Committee takes appropriate measures to establish and supervise the independence of the auditor and regularly evaluates the quality of auditing services.

The Strategy Committee deals with the strategy of the Company and related strategic considerations of the Management Board. It advises the Management Board as it prepares for the Supervisory Board meeting at which the full Supervisory Board discusses the Company's strategy.

The Nomination Committee submits proposals to the Supervisory Board for the nomination of suitable candidates for election by the Annual General Meeting or proposals for the judicial appointment of members of the Supervisory Board to fill positions that become vacant. It evaluates the knowledge, skills and specialist experience of the candidates and seeks to maintain an appropriate balance of knowledge, skills and specialist experience on the Supervisory Board. In particular, it takes account of the targets adopted by the Supervisory Board regarding its composition, the competency profile for the full Supervisory Board and the requirements placed on members of the Supervisory Board in the Rules of Procedure. It also takes diversity and potential conflicts of interest into account and ensures that the Supervisory Board has an appropriate number of independent members as defined in the German Corporate Governance Code. It regularly examines the structure, size and composition of the Supervisory Board, as well as the amount of time required to carry out the work of the Supervisory Board, and submits proposed amendments to the Supervisory Board where necessary. In addition, the Nomination Committee deals with issues relating to succession planning for members of the Supervisory Board.

The Mediation Committee only performs the tasks assigned to it in accordance with section 31 (3) of the German Codetermination Act (MitbestG). It submits proposals for the appointment of members of the Management Board if a candidate does not receive a two-thirds majority of the votes of the members of the Supervisory Board in the first ballot.

The Supervisory Board committees comprised the following members as of the reporting date:

Management Committee
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Ralph Arns
Gerald Dörr
Jeppe Frandsen
Oliver Jung
Heiko Maßfeller

Mediation Committee in accordance with section 27 (3) MitbestG
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Ralph Arns
Gerald Dörr
Oliver Jung

Personnel Matters Committee
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Ralph Arns
Gerald Dörr
Ola Elmqvist
Jeppe Frandsen
Beate Schmitt

Audit Committee
Uta Anders (Chair) ¹⁾
Ralph Arns
Oliver Jung
Heiko Maßfeller
Beate Schmitt
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein ²⁾

- 1) Uta Anders served for many years as CFO of Krones AG and held various senior management roles within the thyssenkrupp Group. She thus possesses the special knowledge and experience in the areas of accounting and auditing required by recommendation D.3 of the GCGC.
- 2) Dr. Martin Sonnenschein has many years of experience as a consultant and also as Partner and Director/Member of the Board at A.T. Kearney, as well as from his activities as a member of the supervisory boards of other stock corporations in Germany and abroad, and has the special knowledge and experience in the areas of accounting and auditing required by recommendation D.3 of the GCGC.

Nomination Committee
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Oliver Jung
Li Li

Strategy Committee
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)
Uta Anders
Ralph Arns
Ola Elmqvist
Jeppe Frandsen
Oliver Jung
Li Li
Heiko Maßfeller

The committees are also described at the end of the financial section of our Annual Report. Further information on the committees and their duties can be found in the Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Board (sections 9–15), which are published on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Articles of association and rules of procedure. Detailed information on the work of the Supervisory Board committees in the reporting year can be found in the current Report of the Supervisory Board in this Annual Report, which will be made publicly available on our website www.heidelberg.com on June 10, 2026. You will find it on the website under > Investors > Publications > Reports and presentations.

7. Targets for the proportion of women

In accordance with section 76 (4) AktG, the Management Board defines targets for the proportion of women at the two levels of management below the Management Board and deadlines for the achievement of these targets. When filling management positions at the Company, the Management Board takes diversity into account and strives to ensure that women are considered appropriately.

On July 25, 2022 the Management Board resolved a target for the proportion of women for the period from July 1, 2022 to March 31, 2027 of 17.9 percent at management level 1 (ML1) and 22.1 percent at management level 2 (ML2). As of March 31, 2026 the proportion of women at ML1 was 9.6 percent and at ML2 8.0 percent.

In order to achieve the targets defined in 2022, the Company has implemented a number of measures, including a cross-company mentoring program to promote young female talent in conjunction with other companies from the Rhine-Neckar region and a works agreement on mobile working to make it easier for employees to combine a career with family life. The Diversity department within HR manages the operative measures and aligns them with the Company's strategic targets. The Company has also established an international and digital recruitment process to ensure a standardized procedure is followed for managing diversity when hiring employees.

In accordance with section 111 (5) sentence 1 and sentence 8 AktG, the Supervisory Board defines targets for the proportion of women on the Management Board and deadlines for the achievement of these targets. On June 3, 2022 the Supervisory Board defined a target for the proportion of women on the Management Board of one person for the period from July 1, 2022 to March 31, 2027. This target was no longer achieved after Tania von der Goltz stepped down from the Management Board on April 1, 2025.

In accordance with the statutory provisions in sections 96 (1), 101 (1) AktG and section 7 (1) sentence 1 no. 1 MitbestG, the Supervisory Board comprises six shareholder representatives and six employee representatives. In accordance with section 96 (2) sentence 1 AktG, at least 30 percent of the members of the Supervisory Board are women and at least 30 percent are men. As of March 31, 2026, the Supervisory Board had four female members, of which two were appointed by the shareholders and two by the employees. There were also eight male members of the Supervisory Board, of which four were appointed by the shareholders and four by the employees. The Supervisory Board temporarily failed to meet the statutory minimum quota for gender ratio on the Supervisory Board in the 2025/2026 financial year due to Karin Dohm's resignation from office as of April 30, 2025 until the end of the Annual General Meeting on July 24, 2025.

8. Diversity concept and competency profile

Diversity is an important selection criterion at the Company for the composition of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

The aim is to ensure that the composition of the two executive bodies is such that it guarantees the comprehensive fulfill-

ment of all duties assigned to the Management Board and Supervisory Board. When filling Management Board positions and making proposals for the election of Supervisory Board members, the Supervisory Board primarily focuses on the personal suitability of the respective candidates, their specialist qualifications and professional experience, time availability, integrity and independence, commitment and performance. Diversity of opinion is also supported by ensuring a range of different ages.

The current composition of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board satisfies these requirements. All members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board have high levels of professional experience and expertise that enable them to manage or supervise the management of a company. A special focus is placed on the career advancement of women. If there are candidates with equal professional and personal suitability for new appointments, the nomination or appointment of women to the Supervisory Board, Management Board and the two management levels below the Management Board should be considered in order to increase the proportion of women in the medium and long term.

The aspects of diversity that are important to the Supervisory Board and that are taken into account in its composition are reflected in the targets it sets and its competency profile. The members of the Supervisory Board should have sufficient time and the integrity and personal traits to fulfill their mandate. The full Supervisory Board must cover all areas of competence that are considered to be key. However, it is not necessary for all Supervisory Board members to possess expertise in all key areas of competence.

The Supervisory Board considers the following areas of competence and knowledge to be key for the fulfillment of its mandate:

Internationality: Due to the global nature of Heidelberg Druckmaschinen Aktiengesellschaft's activities, international professional or business experience is required on the Supervisory Board. This experience should be in a non-German market with relevance for the Company.

Industry experience: The members of the full Supervisory Board must be familiar with the sector in which the Company operates. The Supervisory Board must have members with particular know-how in the printing and media industry or mechanical engineering sector who possess associated industry expertise.

Accounting/auditing: The Supervisory Board must have members with expertise in the field of accounting and in the field of auditing. Expertise in the field of accounting should take the form of special knowledge and experience in the application of accounting principles and internal control and risk management systems, while expertise in the field of auditing should take the form of special knowledge and experience in the auditing of financial statements. Accounting and auditing also include sustainability reporting and the corresponding audits.

Financing/capital market: The Supervisory Board must have members who have particular experience in the area of financing and capital market law.

Sustainability: Members of the Supervisory Board must have expertise in sustainability issues that are relevant to the Company.

Taking into account the sector, size of the Company and share of international business, the Supervisory Board is guided in particular by the following targets for the future composition of the full Supervisory Board:

a. All Supervisory Board members must have sufficient corporate or operational experience and knowledge in their field. They must also have sufficient time to perform their duties on the Supervisory Board so that the full Supervisory Board possesses the knowledge, skills and specialist experience necessary to perform its duties properly.

- b. At least four of the shareholder representatives must be independent of the Company and the Management Board in the sense of the German Corporate Governance Code.
- c. No more than two former members of the Management Board may serve on the Supervisory Board.
- d. The Supervisory Board must have at least one member with international experience in a non-German market with relevance for the Company.
- e. The Supervisory Board must have at least one member with particular expertise in the printing and media industry and at least one member with experience in the mechanical engineering sector who has associated industry expertise.
- f. At least one Supervisory Board member must have expertise in the field of accounting and at least one other Supervisory Board member must have expertise in the field of auditing.
- g. The Supervisory Board should have at least one member with experience in financing and the capital market.
- h. The Supervisory Board should have at least one member with expertise in sustainability issues that are relevant to the Company.

The following matrix reflects the extent to which the targets mentioned above have been fulfilled. The Company does not currently have a controlling shareholder.

Qualification matrix pursuant to recommendation C.1 of the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC)

Supervisory Board	Corporate/ operating experience/ knowledge	Inter- nationality	Industry experience	Accounting/ auditing	Financing/ capital market	Sustainability	Indepen- dence from the Compa- ny/ the Manage- ment Board as defined in the GCGC	Former Manage- ment Board member	Member since
Dr. Martin Sonnenschein (Chair)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		December 1, 2019
Uta Anders	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		July 24, 2025
Ralph Arns*	x		x			x			July 24, 2014
Milena Brodt*	x		x				x		July 24, 2025
Gerald Dörr*	x		x			x			July 25, 2018
Ola Elmqvist	x	x	x	x		x	x		June 10, 2025
Jeppe Frandsen	x	x	x	x	x		x		July 25, 2024
Oliver Jung	x	x	x	x			x		May 23, 2017
Li Li	x	x	x	x	x				July 25, 2019
Heiko Maßfeller*	x		x				x		September 1, 2024
Beate Schmitt*	x		x	x		x			April 3, 2006
Holger Steuerwald*	x	x	x			x			July 26, 2023

* Employee representative on the Supervisory Board

In the view of the shareholder representatives, the shareholder representatives Dr. Martin Sonnenschein, Uta Anders, Ola Elmqvist, Jeppe Frandsen and Oliver Jung are considered independent in the sense of the GCGC.

In accordance with section 96 (2) sentence 1 AktG, at least 30 percent of the members of supervisory boards of listed companies that are subject to codetermination must be women (i.e. at least four) and at least 30 percent must be men (i.e. at least four). This gender ratio must be fulfilled by the full Supervisory Board unless the shareholder or employee representatives object to overall fulfillment in accordance with section 96 (2) sentence 3 AktG. As of March 31, 2026 the Supervisory Board comprised four women (around 33 percent) and eight men (around 67 percent) and thus fulfilled the required gender ratio. In May 2025, the shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board objected to overall fulfillment of the gender ratio on the Supervisory Board in light of the upcoming elections and/or appointments to the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board members should not remain in their post beyond the end of the Annual General Meeting following their 72nd birthday. The normal period of service on the Supervisory Board is limited to 15 years. Among other things, this ensures continuity and the retention of long-standing expertise on the Supervisory Board in the interests of the Company.

The current composition of the Supervisory Board complies with these targets and fulfills the competency profile.

9. Shareholders and Annual General Meeting

Shareholders exercise their rights as shareholders, and in particular their information and voting rights, at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the statutory provisions and Articles of Association. All key provisions of the Articles of Association relating to our Annual General Meeting and the rights of our shareholders can be found in our Articles of Association, which are published on our website www.heidelberg.com under Company > Corporate governance > Articles of association and rules of procedure.

Excerpts of the most important provisions in the Articles of Association as of the reporting date can be found below.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company is held at the registered office of the Company, a German branch or operating facility of the Company, a company associated with it or at a different location within the Federal Republic of Germany with a population of at least 100,000 people.

The Management Board is authorized (for a limited period) with the approval of the Supervisory Board to hold the Annual General Meeting in virtual form, i.e. without the physical presence of shareholders or their proxies at the venue of the Annual General Meeting. In this case, the rules described above with respect to the venue of the Annual General Meeting do not apply.

The ordinary Annual General Meeting must be held in the first eight months of the financial year.

The Company must give at least the minimum period of notice required by law when convening the Annual General Meeting.

Shareholders are authorized to participate in the Annual General Meeting and exercise their voting rights only if they register for the Annual General Meeting and present proof of their shareholding. They must register in text form in German or English. The proof of shareholding can be provided in the form of confirmation of the shareholding issued in text form by the last intermediary in accordance with section 67c (3) AktG, which can also be sent directly to the Company by the last intermediary. This proof must refer to the shareholding at the end of business 22 days before the Annual General Meeting. The shareholder's registration and proof of shareholding must be sent to the address specified in the notice of convocation for the Annual General Meeting and arrive at the Company at least six days before the Annual General Meeting. The day of the Annual General Meeting and the day of receipt are not counted here. The notice of convocation for the Annual General Meeting may specify a shorter deadline for registration and receipt of proof of shareholding given as a number of days.

Each shareholder may be represented at the Annual General Meeting by a proxy. Unless otherwise stipulated by law or in the notice of convocation for the Annual General Meeting, proxies must be granted and revoked in text form and evidence must be sent to the Company also in text form. The provisions in section 135 AktG remained unaffected.

The Management Board may enable shareholders to cast their votes in writing or by means of electronic communication

even if they do not attend the Annual General Meeting (postal voting). The Management Board may define specific details for regulating the scope and procedure for postal voting. Furthermore, the Management Board may allow shareholders to participate in the Annual General Meeting without being present at its venue and without a proxy, and to exercise all or some of their rights in full or in part by means of electronic communication (online participation). The Management Board may define specific details for regulating the scope and procedure for online participation.


The Annual General Meeting is chaired by the Chair of the Supervisory Board or, if he is unavailable, by another shareholder member of the Supervisory Board to be determined by him. In the event that neither the Chair of the Supervisory Board nor another member of the Supervisory Board determined by him is available to chair the meeting, the shareholder members of the Supervisory Board present at the Annual General Meeting will elect a person to chair the Annual General Meeting by a simple majority of the votes cast.

The Chair heads the meeting, determines the order in which items are discussed and defines the voting procedure. Furthermore, the Chair may set reasonable time limits for shareholders to ask questions and give speeches. In particular, the Chair may, at the commencement or during the course of the Annual General Meeting, set reasonable time limits for the entire Annual General Meeting, for discussions of any individual agenda items and for any individual questions and speeches.

Heidelberg, June 2, 2026

**Heidelberger Druckmaschinen
Aktiengesellschaft**

The Management Board



Jürgen Otto



Dr. David Schmedding

Compliance

- Introduction of new training content (e.g. AI, money laundering)
- Implementation of a new whistleblower system
- Appointment of additional local compliance officers and transition to a legal-entity-based support model
- Further specification of procurement requirements (minimum number of quotes, use of external consultants)
- Main focus for the 2026/2027 financial year: Guidelines management and use of AI

Compliance management system

The Management Board of HEIDELBERG is committed to complying with applicable laws, regulations and guidelines, and also committed to systematically investigating and punishing compliance violations. The Management Board has established a compliance management system (CMS) to ensure that the employees, managers and executive bodies of HEIDELBERG act with integrity and in compliance with the law.

HEIDELBERG's CMS is based on Audit Standard (PS) 980 published by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW). Its seven basic elements set out the key structural, organizational and procedural requirements for ensuring compliance within the operational activities of the HEIDELBERG Group. The objective of HEIDELBERG's CMS is to inhibit compliance violations by taking preventative measures and identifying risks at an early stage with the aim of mitigating and avoiding liability and reputational damage to HEIDELBERG and its employees, managers and executive bodies. To this end, the CMS incorporates various measures and rules that are designed to ensure that the actions of HEIDELBERG's employees, managers and executive bodies are consistent with the applicable laws and regulations, as well as with the Group's internal values and guidelines. Compliance with the applicable laws and regulations and generally accepted ethical and social principles forms an integral part of the self-perception of HEIDELBERG as a company. As part of the continuous enhancement of the CMS, the Company has developed an action plan based on the risks identified in the risk analysis conducted in the previous financial year. The action plan aims to improve internal guidelines and processes in order to mitigate identified risks.



Compliance guidelines

The Company-wide Code of Conduct – with which the Company undertakes to engage in respectful and collaborative cooperation – is an important element of the CMS and the foundation of HEIDELBERG's corporate culture.

The Code of Conduct for employees, which was adopted by the Management Board, is based on HEIDELBERG's values and reflects the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact. Among other things, it includes commitments to combat bribery and corruption, comply with the provisions of antitrust, anti-money-laundering and tax laws, and act with integrity when dealing with customers, suppliers and business partners, as well as commitments to sustainability and product responsibility, to compliance with foreign trade and customs law, human rights and data protection regulations, to protecting corporate assets and to ensuring working conditions that are fair, respectful and free from discrimination. The Code of Conduct sets out the principles that HEIDELBERG undertakes to uphold. It acts as a binding framework that also provides guidance for HEIDELBERG's day-to-day actions and decisions and calls on managers and executive bodies to act as role models and support their employees in complying with the Code of Conduct.

HEIDELBERG also expects its suppliers and business partners to comply with these principles and has made them obligatory in its Code of Conduct for Business Partners. The Code of Conduct for Business Partners contains guidelines and principles aimed at ensuring compliance with laws, regulations and guidelines. It provides the framework for building continuous, long-term partnerships with HEIDELBERG's suppliers and business partners on the basis of integrity.

The current versions of both documents are published internally on the intranet and also externally on the HEIDELBERG website, and the contents are covered in compliance training courses.

The compliance guidelines that supplement the Code of Conduct define a binding framework for action, providing guidance for HEIDELBERG's employees, managers and executive bodies, including when dealing with customers, suppliers and business partners. This set of internal rules gives HEIDELBERG a basis that it can use to ensure that it acts with integrity and in compliance with the law, particularly with regard to combating bribery and corruption, preventing money laundering and ensuring fair competition. In the 2025/2026 financial year, HEIDELBERG continued to revise its guideline management process and updated its rules for the creation, approval, communication and maintenance of guidelines. The Company is also examining the use of supporting IT tools.

One of HEIDELBERG's objectives is to maintain business relationships only with reputable business partners. These partners are expected to comply with all relevant applicable laws, regulations and guidelines.

Compliance audits

HEIDELBERG has implemented various processes and tools for carrying out risk-based audits of business partners to ensure that this obligation is met in full. The aim of this approach is to identify (potential) risks at an early stage and prevent or mitigate them. This audit also serves to ensure that business partners are selected carefully and properly. In the 2025/2026 financial year, the Company started its revision of the business partner audit process with the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

In the 2025/2026 financial year, HEIDELBERG carried out several compliance checks to review the effectiveness and efficiency of the guidelines and processes it has introduced and revised. For example, it carried out an on-site compliance check at its subsidiary Gallus and interviewed employees about the applicable rules and training courses that had been held.

Compliance organization

The compliance organization comes under the area of Legal, Patents, Compliance and Data Protection. The head of this area is also the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) and therefore head of the compliance organization.

As this area falls under the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the CFO is thus responsible for compliance and the CCO reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer as their line manager. The CCO also reports regularly to the Supervisory Board about compliance risks and measures within the framework of the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee. The CCO and the compliance team, which consists of the central compliance office and the regional and local compliance officers, serve as the point of contact for all compliance-related issues.

With the aim of expanding and strengthening the global network, the Compliance Network meets on at least a quarterly basis to discuss current issues and challenges and exchange best practices. In the four Compliance Committee Meetings held in the 2025/2026 financial year, the central compliance office presented, among other things, the results of the risk analysis, carried out surveys involving the members of the Committee and discussed current issues. The network consists of the four members of the central compliance office and four regional and 45 local compliance officers, who are active in 36 countries around the world. In the 2025/2026 financial year, HEIDELBERG restructured its compliance organization. This expanded the group of participants. The previous structure (with one member per country) was replaced by a new model with one responsible person per company in order to improve communication channels and ensure closer integration between the individual entities. Each new member will be introduced to their role by the central compliance office and trained in key compliance topics, policies and processes.

Compliance training and communication

Another key element for preventing compliance violations and improving Company-wide awareness for compliance issues is the mandatory training courses. The training concept requires all employees to regularly complete their assigned training measures within the defined deadlines. Employees also have the opportunity to voluntarily participate in other training courses.

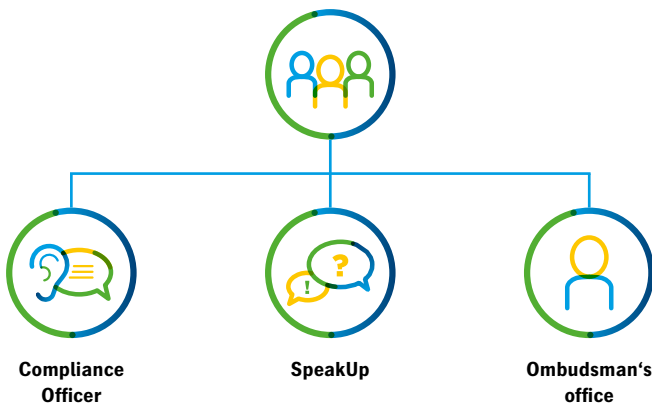
In the 2025/2026 financial year, new e-learning courses on artificial intelligence (AI) and money laundering were added to the training program alongside new or recurring e-learning courses on the themes of compliance basics, preventing corruption, fair competition and fair supply chains.

Furthermore, information on guidelines and compliance activities is communicated, for example, via e-mail and intranet articles, while information is also provided in response to specific events (such as new guidelines or training courses).

Dealing with compliance violations

Any (potential) violations are identified and investigated within the defined compliance process. Sanctions are imposed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account, among other things, the type and severity of the compliance violation and the applicable law.

HEIDELBERG has set up various reporting channels so that external and internal whistleblowers can easily report (potential) compliance violations at an early stage.



The central compliance office and the regional and local compliance officers are available to HEIDELBERG's employees, managers and executive bodies to answer any compliance-related questions and receive reports on any issues.

Furthermore, compliance violations can also be reported to the Management Board, Works Council, managers or directly to the external ombudsman's office responsible for HEIDELBERG. HEIDELBERG uses the ombudsman's office to ensure that employees, customers, suppliers and business partners can report potential compliance violations confidentially and, if desired, anonymously. These reports are then processed by external lawyers.

Another reporting channel is the electronic reporting tool SpeakUp, which is available to both internal and external parties. Whistleblowers can report violations in their own name or anonymously using SpeakUp. The SpeakUp system is operated by an independent service provider and is available around the clock. Reports can be submitted in the local language, either in written form or as a voice message. The reports are always processed by the compliance office. This channel can be used to report, for example, cases of corruption, antitrust violations, money laundering, human rights violations and environmental offenses. All justified reports are investigated internally and may have consequences.

The "Compliance Whistleblowing Management" guideline was updated and expanded during the current financial year. It describes the various reporting channels, defines the whistleblowing process and clearly outlines the procedures involved. It also explains what protection is offered to both whistleblowers and subjects of reports. A description of the process is made available internally on the HEIDELBERG intranet and also externally on the Company website.

Various communication tools are used to build trust in the SpeakUp system and make it more widely known. It is, for instance, a subject covered in the compliance training courses and intranet articles.

Data protection and information security

HEIDELBERG is aware of its responsibility when handling the personal data entrusted to it in accordance with the applicable legal requirements. As data protection legislation in many countries varies to a large extent, HEIDELBERG has defined its own data protection guidelines to establish minimum standards across the entire Group. These guidelines apply globally, but are supplemented by special rules to reflect any legislation at a national level.

HEIDELBERG holds regular, mandatory training courses on the themes of data protection and information security for all employees.

The Company is aware of the constantly growing threat in cyberspace and has established a certified information security management system (ISMS) in accordance with the internationally recognized DIN ISO/IEC 27001 standard. This system enables HEIDELBERG to optimally assess the risks and opportunities and, using a process of continuous improvement, select appropriate measures that will guarantee the protection of data in line with the goals of confidentiality, integrity and availability. Current information, trends and projects relating to information security are regularly reported to top management by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO).

HEIDELBERG places great importance within its ISMS on complying with all legal requirements and making the Company more resilient to cyber attacks.

Financial calendar 2026/2027

June 10, 2026

Press Conference, Annual Analysts' and Investors' Conference

July 23, 2026

Annual General Meeting

August 19, 2026

Publication of First Quarter Figures 2026/2027

November 12, 2026

Publication of Half-Year Figures 2026/2027

February 16, 2027

Publication of Third Quarter Figures 2026/2027

June 8, 2027

Press Conference, Annual Analysts' and Investors' Conference

July 22, 2027

Annual General Meeting

Subject to change

Publishing information

Copyright © 2026

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen
Aktiengesellschaft
Kurfürsten-Anlage 52–60
69115 Heidelberg
Germany
www.heidelberg.com

Investor Relations

Tel. +49-6222-82 67120
investorrelations@heidelberg.com

Produced on HEIDELBERG machines using
HEIDELBERG technology.

Printed in Germany.

This Annual Report is a translation of the official
German Annual Report of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen
Aktiengesellschaft.

The Company disclaims responsibility for any misunderstanding
or misinterpretation due to this translation.

Concept/Design/Realization

3st kommunikation GmbH, Mainz

Translation and Proofreading

AdverTEXT, Düsseldorf

Photo credits

Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG

Print

W. Kohlhammer Druckerei GmbH + Co. KG, Stuttgart



Five-year overview – HEIDELBERG Group

Figures in € millions	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Incoming orders ¹⁾	2,454	2,433	2,288	2,433	2,246
Net sales	2,183	2,435	2,395	2,280	2,293
Foreign sales share in percent	85.6	87.2	87.0	84.8	88.8
EBITDA ²⁾	160	209	168	137	145
Adjusted EBITDA ^{2),3)}	n/a	175	172	162	151
in percent of sales	n/a	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.6
Result of operating activities	81	131	91	61	67
Net result before taxes	11	51	77	27	37
Net result after taxes	33	91	39	5	15
in percent of sales	1.5	3.7	1.6	0.2	0.6
Research and development costs	98	96	104	108	104
Investments	71	101	90	113	110
Total assets	2,183	2,221	2,114	2,174	2,086
Net Working Capital ⁴⁾ (NWC)	440	515	472	401	373
Equity	242	514	527	546	568
in percent of total assets	11.1	23.1	24.9	25.1	27.2
Financial liabilities	135	102	76	80	101
Net financial position ⁵⁾	11	51	77	91	39
Free cash flow	88	72	56	51	-19
in percent of sales	4.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	-0.8
Return on equity in percent ⁶⁾	13.7	17.8	7.4	1.0	2.6
Earnings per share in €	0.11	0.30	0.13	0.02	0.05
Share price at financial year-end in € ⁷⁾	2.39	1.71	1.04	1.11	1.34
Market capitalization at financial year-end	728	512	317	338	408
Number of employees at financial year-end ⁸⁾	9,811	9,554	9,591	9,309	9,065

1) All information on incoming orders and order backlog in this report is not the subject of an audit by the auditor KPMG

2) Result of operating activities before interest and taxes and before depreciation and amortization

3) Adjustment is reported as of FY 2023/2024; previous year adjusted; FY 2021/2022 not reportable

4) The total of inventories and trade receivables less trade payables and supply financing as well as advance payments

5) Net total of cash and cash equivalents and current securities less financial liabilities


6) After taxes

7) Xetra closing price, source prices: Bloomberg

8) Number of employees excluding trainees

Note

In individual cases, rounding may result in discrepancies concerning the totals and percentages contained in this financial report.



**Heidelberger Druckmaschinen
Aktiengesellschaft**

Kurfürsten-Anlage 52–60
69115 Heidelberg
Germany

www.heidelberg.com