



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

REMOVING YOUR SUPPLY CHAIN LIMITS.

Overview of the Deufol Group

Figures in € m	2025	2024	± (%)
Results of operations			
Total sales	311.3	309.1	0.7
Germany	206.2	206.3	-0.1
Rest of the World	105.1	102.8	2.2
Ratio of foreign sales (%)	33.8	33.3	1.5
EBITDA	37.7	34.8	8.3
EBIT	12.5	13.0	-4.4
EBT	6.0	7.4	-19.3
Income tax expenses	-2.8	-3.0	-6.7
Result for the period	3.2	4.4	-27.8
thereof noncontrolling interests	0.4	0.5	-17.7
thereof shareholders of the parent company	2.8	3.9	-29.1
Earnings per share – EPS (€)	0.326	0.460	-29.0
Assets structure			
Noncurrent assets	205.0	205.7	-0.4
Current assets	70.9	71.0	-0.1
Balance sheet total	275.9	276.7	-0.3
Equity	128.6	129.0	-0.3
Liabilities	147.3	147.7	-0.3
Equity ratio (%)	46.6	46.6	0.0
Net financial liabilities	78.7	81.3	-3.2
Cash flow/investments			
Cash flow from operating activities	37.4	27.3	36.8
Cash flow from investing activities	-6.6	-8.2	-18.8
Cash flow from financing activities	-31.0	-21.4	44.9
Investments in fixed assets	-7.6	-9.5	-19.7
Employees			
Employees (average)	2,403	2,335	2.9
Personnel costs	-120.0	-115.4	4.0

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The indicators in this report have been rounded according to standard commercial practice. In individual cases, rounding may mean that the figures in this report will not exactly add up to the indicated total amount and that percentages cannot be precisely calculated on the basis of the stated figures.

The Deufol Group is committed to equal treatment and neutral reporting and communication.



INTEGRATED SUSTAINABILITY

Removing Limits – Our Mission

For us, sustainability is not just a program. It is the way we conduct our business. By “Removing Limits,” we are challenging the status quo and creating new solutions – economically, environmentally and socially. Rather than focusing solely on short-term returns, we make decisions based on long-term sustainability. Our mission is clear: We generate value, reduce risks and secure the future. For our customers. For our investors. For coming generations.



Further information on sustainability at DEUFOL



Foreword by the Managing Directors

Steering the Course and Shaping the Future: Resilience, Scaling and Integrated Sustainability

Dear shareholders and business partners,
Dear colleagues,

In 2025 fiscal year, Deufol operated in an environment marked by geopolitical tensions, a weak industrial climate in Germany and Europe, and significant changes in international trade. New and, at times, volatile market conditions – including changes in US trade and tariff policies – impacted the flow of goods, our customers' investment decisions and the planning of complex projects. Given this situation, we succeeded in keeping our business performance stable while consistently pursuing key strategic initiatives.

Despite the challenging circumstances, we achieved a slight increase in sales, which totaled €311 million in 2025 (previous year: €309 million, +1%). EBIT amounted to €12.5 million (previous year: €13.0 million, –5%). This shows that our operational foundation is sound, even though our results were predictably affected by the economic environment and the ongoing refinement of our business model.

Key developments in 2025:

- Sales rose to €311 million (+1%) amid persistently challenging market conditions
- EBIT of €12.5 million (–5%) despite continued investments in scaling and future-proofing
- Consistent evolution into a global end-to-end supply chain provider based on a scalable growth platform
- Advances in digitization and standardization that increase transparency, efficiency and manageability
- Sustainability gained further ground: Group-wide EcoVadis rating improved by 6 points to 60/100

Removing Limits: From Vision to Reality

“Removing Limits” sums up our commitment to reducing complexity in our customers’ supply chains – through integration, standardization, digital transparency and global availability. In 2025, we continued consistently along this path. Our key projects are driving the harmonization of our processes, the scaling of our hub strategy and the expansion of our digital control capabilities. This approach enhances operational excellence and lays the groundwork for scalable, profitable growth when demand picks up.

Sustainability as a Guiding Principle

Sustainability is firmly established in Deufol’s strategy – and has been translated into further action in 2025. In joint strategy workshops involving many of our customers, we have identified specific mechanisms designed to enhance circularity, material efficiency and emissions reductions throughout the value chain. At the same time, we have further professionalized our ESG standards, sending a clear signal with a 6-point increase in our Group-wide EcoVadis rating to 60 out of 100.

In addition, we have continued to advance our regulatory preparations for key issues such as the EUDR and PPWR. For more detailed information, please refer to our voluntary sustainability report (reporting year 2024, published in 2025). We have also drawn up a voluntary sustainability report for the 2025 fiscal year, which will be published almost simultaneously (but slightly delayed) with the annual report.

Outlook for 2026

Looking ahead to 2026, the business environment remains uncertain. Geopolitical developments, particularly in the Middle East, as well as developments in trade policy, remain difficult to predict. At the same time, our anchor customers provide us with a solid foundation. Deufol will continue to follow its chosen path toward comprehensive end-to-end logistics services with a focus on digitalization, international expansion and sustainable solutions.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all our employees, customers and partners who accompany us on this journey. Together, we will continue to advance Deufol's position as a global, reliable and sustainable supply chain partner.

Yours sincerely,



The Managing Directors

Dennis Hübner (CEO), Ebrahim Al Kadari, Detlef W. Hübner,
Marc Hübner, Jürgen Schmid, Eugen Tissen

Report of the Administrative Board

In the following report, the Administrative Board provides notice of its key activities in fiscal year 2025. Deufol SE is managed by its Administrative Board (“one-tier system”), which determines the basic profile of its activities and monitors their implementation by the managing directors. The key areas of the Administrative Board’s management, supervisory and advisory activities, the audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements, relationships with associates and changes to the executive bodies are commented on below.

The Administrative Board has performed the duties assigned to it by law as well as the Articles of Association and the by-laws. It has managed the Company, determined the basic profile of its activities and monitored their implementation by the managing directors. The Administrative Board was directly involved in all decisions of fundamental importance for the Company. This is based in particular on a detailed catalog of transactions requiring the prior approval of the Administrative Board, which is contained in the by-laws for the managing directors. The catalog was refined on the basis of a supplementary resolution by the Administrative Board.

During the reporting period, the managing directors informed the Administrative Board, both verbally and in writing, of all relevant issues concerning the Company’s position and material business transactions. The Administrative Board received a monthly report consisting of a current income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement for the Group as well as overviews of the development of sales, operating results, net debt, covenants and other indicators for the individual subsidiaries together with target/actual comparisons and corresponding prior-period figures. The Administrative Board regularly submitted questions to the managing directors on the basis of these data, which the managing directors then answered accordingly.

Moreover, the Administrative Board received ongoing, up-to-date reports on the course of business, forecasts for the current fiscal year and any particularly noteworthy matters. There was a frequent comprehensive exchange of opinions between the Administrative Board and the managing directors on these issues. In addition, the members of the Administrative Board maintain regular verbal and written contact with the managing directors.

Meetings of the Administrative Board

The Administrative Board considered the reports of the managing directors and other decision papers at a total of five meetings and also in frequent electronic and telephone conferences and discussed them in detail with the managing directors.

In six cases, resolutions were adopted outside meetings. These urgent decisions, which could not be delayed until a regular Administrative Board meeting, were preceded by an in-depth exchange of information by e-mail, telephone, video conference and/or at hybrid meetings. All members of the Administrative Board attended all meetings.

Key Topics of Discussion

In the period under review, the Board of Directors' discussions with the managing directors focused on the current sales and results of operations in the individual business segments and companies, particularly with regard to key customers, the Group's future direction in terms of its go-to-market strategy, and the tax optimization of the Group structure.

Particular attention was given to our business in the USA as well as to the strategic and market focus of our US operations. In addition, the Administrative Board reviewed the status and direction of IT matters and monitored progress on the sustainability strategy.

Audit of the Single-Entity and Consolidated Financial Statements

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting on June 26, 2025, and the subsequent audit engagement issued by the Administrative Board, the annual financial statements for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2025, prepared by the managing directors in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the combined management report and Group management report of Deufol SE were audited by Votum AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main. The auditor issued an unqualified audit opinion.

The consolidated financial statements of Deufol SE were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as stipulated by section 315e of the German Commercial Code. The auditor issued the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report and Group management report with an unqualified audit opinion.

All documents relating to the annual financial statements, including the combined management report and Group management report, the managing directors' proposal for the appropriation of net profit and the audit reports issued by the auditor, were presented to the Administrative Board. The Administrative Board examined these documents and discussed them in the presence of the auditors. The Administrative Board concurred with the results of the audit and, based on the results of its own examination, did not raise any objections. On April 28, 2026, the Administrative Board endorsed the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of Deufol SE for 2025. The annual financial statements have thus been approved.

In light of the global economic developments in recent weeks and the emerging impact on refinancing costs, the managing directors have modified their original proposal to the Administrative Board as set out in the annual and consolidated financial statements of Deufol SE, and have instead proposed to the Administrative Board to submit the following for resolution at the Annual General Meeting of Deufol SE: The full amount of the net income of Deufol SE for fiscal year 2025 of € 13,237,233.65, calculated in accordance with the principles of the German Commercial Code (HGB), should be carried forward to the next accounting period and, consequently, no dividend should be distributed. The Administrative Board has approved the managing directors' modified proposal for the appropriation of net profit.

In addition, the managing directors have compiled a report regarding the Company's relationships with associates and presented this to the Administrative Board together with the audit report produced by the auditor. The auditor has issued the following audit opinion for the report:

"In accordance with our due audit and assessment, we confirm that

1. the factual information in the report is correct,
2. for the legal transactions stated in the report, the Company's performance was not inappropriately high or disadvantages were balanced out,
3. in respect of the measures stated in the report, there are no factors suggesting an assessment significantly different from that of the managing directors."

Within the framework of its own audits of the report regarding the Company's relationships with associates, the Administrative Board has determined that no objections are applicable and agrees with the auditors' findings.

Administrative Board

By resolution of the Annual General Meeting held on June 26, 2025, Dennis Hübner, Detlef W. Hübner, Marc Hübner, Holger Bürskens, Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Grube, Ewald Kaiser, Helmut Olivier, Gerard van Kesteren and Axel Wöltjen were elected as members of the Administrative Board for a two-year term. At the subsequent constituent meeting of the Administrative Board, Detlef W. Hübner was elected chairman of the Administrative Board and Helmut Olivier deputy chairman of the Administrative Board.

Hofheim, April 28, 2026

For the Administrative Board

Detlef W. Hübner

Chairman



SOCIAL

Success Relies on People Who Want to Grow

Our success is driven by people. Not by structures. That is why we invest in an environment that is both challenging and supportive.

Safe. Fair. Performance-oriented. We encourage responsibility and give people the tools to rise to the challenge. For us, continuous improvement is not an option, but a prerequisite for progress. Working at Deufol means actively shaping change. And growing with the company.



Operational Principles of the Group

Organizational Structure and Business Fields

Structure of the Deufol Group

The Deufol Group, together with its key subsidiaries and investments, is a global end-to-end supply chain service provider. Our range of services extends from industrial packaging, inbound and outbound logistics, transport optimization and warehousing to digital services offering end-to-end management of complex supply chains. Based in Hofheim am Taunus, Deufol SE, the Group's parent company, holds direct and indirect interests in the operating companies that conduct business in the various countries and regions.

As of the balance sheet date, Deufol SE's scope of consolidation included 41 direct and indirect subsidiaries. Thanks to our international hub strategy, we offer our customers end-to-end services along the entire value chain, standardize processes and provide seamless integration of logistics workflows. Our selective market presence at strategic hubs makes us more competitive and provides customers with scalable, one-stop solutions. Please see the "Facts & Figures" chapter at the end of the annual report for a summary of our operationally active investments and their corporate structure.

Organization and Management

Deufol SE operates as a European company (Societas Europaea, SE), using a one-tier management system with the Administrative Board acting as a uniform management body. The managing directors implement the strategic guidelines and oversee the operational business in line with the Group-wide corporate objectives.

As a management holding company, Deufol SE focuses on strategic management, process standardization and international scaling. This includes refining the go-to-market strategy, continuously optimizing the hub structure and establishing digital governance (including data and IT standards) to provide customers with transparent, manageable supply chain solutions. Deufol SE is also responsible for the development of the "Deufol" brand and the definition of Group-wide standards and tools as well as ESG frameworks for planning and performance.

In addition, this area of responsibility includes acquiring and retaining strategic customers and partners, managing the respective business relationships, making appointments to management positions and controlling the flow of capital and liquidity within the Group. Internal corporate governance guidelines define approval requirements for capital expenditure and establish a transparent framework for KPI-based management.

The site managers independently manage the operational business processes with due regard to local market conditions. Their management activities are based on strategic targets and regular analyses within the extended management team of the Deufol Group.

Strategic Business Fields

Forming the basis of our growth strategy, the four central service areas are geared towards the standardization, digitization and sustainability of our services:

Packaging and Logistics

The Packaging and Logistics service area remains our core business and the centerpiece of our end-to-end supply chain strategy. Combining customized packaging solutions with digitalized logistics processes, we optimize our customers' value chains and generate efficiency gains throughout the entire supply chain. Our global hub strategy allows for more efficient management of the flow of goods, reduces transport mileage and improves the tracking and security of deliveries.

Alongside traditional export and industrial packaging, we are continuously expanding our range of supplementary services to include in-house logistics solutions, on-site material management and warehousing options. Our integrated approach allows us to precisely tailor our solutions to our customers' individual requirements and thus meet the growing demands of the market. We actively contribute to the optimization of global supply chains by providing standardized packaging solutions that are both resource- and cost-efficient. Moreover, we analyze and continuously optimize our customers' processes, so that we can take specific measures to identify and realize potential time, materials and cost savings.

Production

The service area within the Deufol Group combines the development, standardization and production of packaging materials with a specific focus on sustainability and efficiency. Our approach centers on providing our customers with innovative packaging solutions that guarantee the highest quality and safety, while also contributing to the reduction of resource consumption and costs.

Individual and series production, which is utilized both for direct application within our packaging solutions and for sales to third parties, plays a central role in this area. It is our goal to facilitate continuous value creation through optimized production. To this end, we pursue three key guiding principles: the smooth integration of our packaging processes into our customers' supply chains, the reduction of unit and process costs through automation and standardization and the sustainable and resource-efficient use of raw materials through innovative manufacturing technologies and the use of environmentally friendly materials.

Thanks to the systematic employment of modern production methods, such as CAD-supported packaging planning and digital simulation models, we make precise adjustments to individual customer needs and drive continuous improvement. As a result, we minimize packaging waste while maximizing the quality and efficiency of our solutions.

We utilize individual and series production in this service area in order to achieve optimum results for our customers within the scope of the packaging process and for sales to third parties. Ultimately, we thus pursue three different objectives: seamless processes, reduced unit and process costs and the sustainable use of raw materials, while conserving resources.

IT Services

Our IT Services provide solutions for the seamless control, analysis and optimization of complex supply chains. At the heart of our digital transformation is the Deufol Supply Chain Solution (D-SCS), which offers comprehensive real-time process monitoring capabilities.

Thanks to automated analyses, AI-supported forecasts and smart data management, we create transparency and offer predictive control of logistical processes. This allows our customers to respond more quickly to market changes, minimize risks and make their supply chain more efficient.

Beyond this, we use cloud-based applications and mobile solutions that integrate seamlessly with existing ERP and TMS systems. Continuous development of our software solutions ensures that our customers always benefit from the latest technological advances and can continuously improve their business processes.

A further key area of our IT Services is the continuous advancement of data security and compliance standards to ensure that our customers can count on maximum reliability and protection of sensitive information. Through IoT-powered supply chain monitoring, we provide solutions that offer precise control over the condition and location of goods throughout the entire transportation process. Additionally, our automated reporting and analysis tools allow for comprehensive performance evaluation and systematic optimization of logistics processes.

This innovative approach makes Deufol a leading provider of digital solutions for complex supply chain challenges.

Real Estate

Optimizing our global network of locations plays a key role in our growth strategy. Selective investments in warehousing space, strategic hubs and transportation routes give our customers ever closer access to international markets, while increasing the efficiency of logistical processes.

Our locations adjacent to ports and at central logistics hubs offer additional flexibility, shortening delivery times, reducing transport costs and preventing bottlenecks in global supply chains. We pursue a coherent sustainable approach that involves optimizing our real estate structure to make it more energy-efficient and reduce the impact of unnecessary transportation on the environment.

Taking a comprehensive approach to real estate, we create economic benefits while helping our customers accelerate the achievement of their own sustainability goals. Global outbound hubs, such as our expanded location in Houston, Texas, optimize distribution and reduce sea freight capacities, improving overall logistics efficiency.

Locations of the Deufol Group

Locations of the Deufol Group

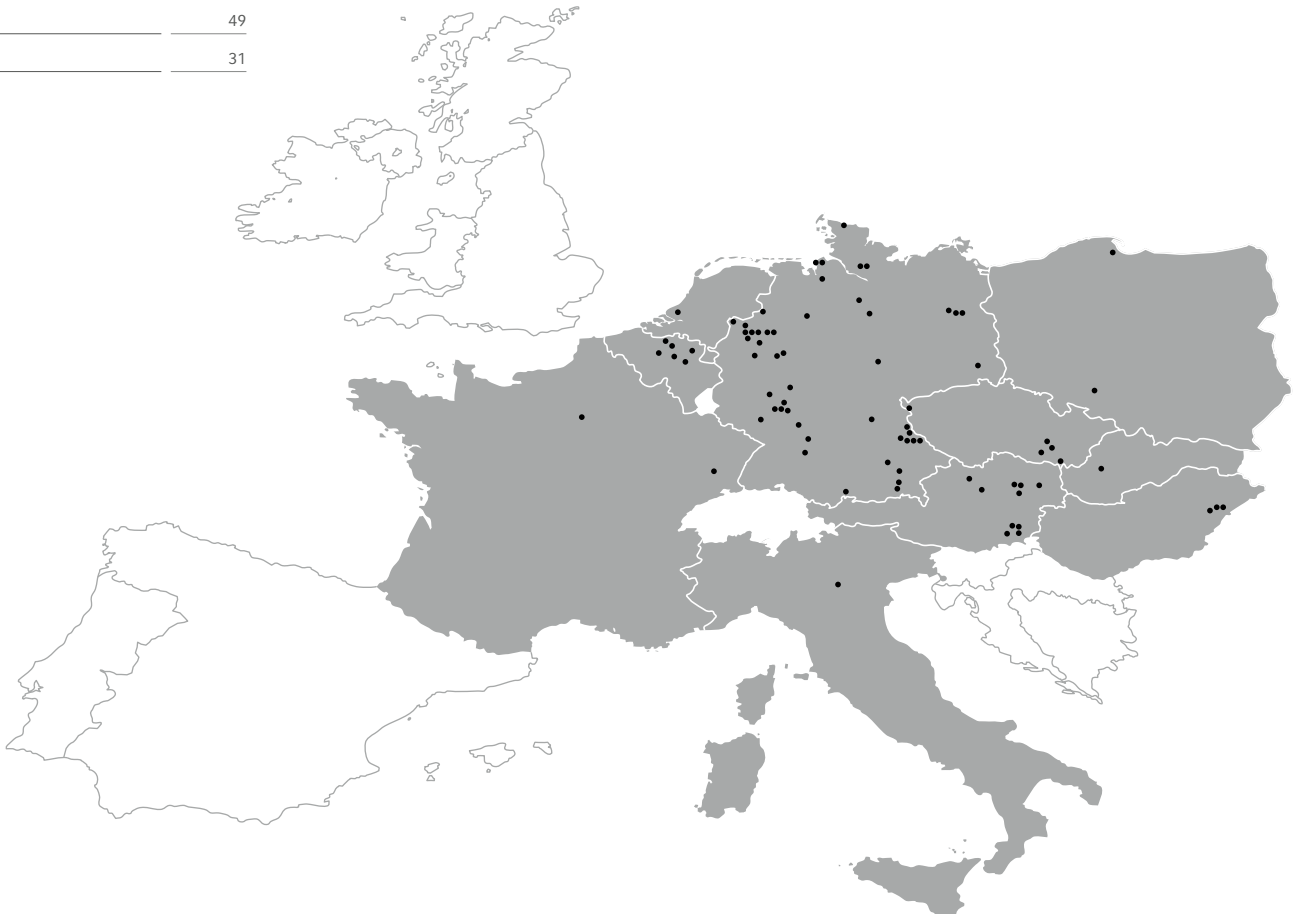
Global Presence Means Maximum Customer Proximity

As a global end-to-end supply chain expert, we pursue an international location strategy that provides the best possible support to our customers and optimizes efficiency along the entire supply chain. Our locations serve as strategic hubs through which we can provide flexible and cost-effective services tailored to our customers' needs and projects. This means that sales are generated in the same place where our services are provided – a decisive factor that ensures proximity to our customers and effective control of logistical processes.

In Germany, we operated a total of 49 locations as of December 31, 2025, which generated 66.2% of Group sales. Our European presence comprises 31 operational facilities in Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Europe

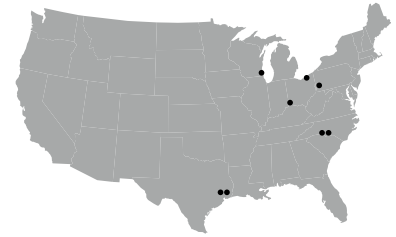
Germany	49
Rest of Europe	31



Locations of the Deufol Group

In 2025, we further streamlined and expanded the scope of our operations in North America, particularly thanks to the consistent advancement of our outbound hub strategy. Apart from our established locations in the United States, we have strengthened our hub in Houston (Texas) and integrated additional satellites to create a more efficient system for managing warehousing, consolidation and optimized transportation solutions for the North American market. With this move, we are improving the strategic supply of goods from Europe to the Americas while making our customers' supply chains more plannable, transparent and responsive. The hub structure helps our customers to increase the flexibility of logistics processes, avoid unnecessary maritime shipments and reduce transportation costs. Altogether, Deufol maintains a solid network of eight locations across the United States.

Number of locations

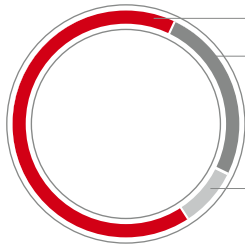


USA

USA	8
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External sales by region

Figures in € m



206.2	Germany
78.6	Rest of Europe
26.4	USA/Rest of the World

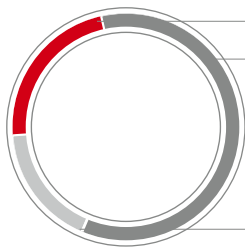


Thailand and Singapore

Thailand	2
Singapore	1

Assets by region

Figures in € m



62.7	Germany
165.5	Rest of Europe
47.7	USA/Rest of the World

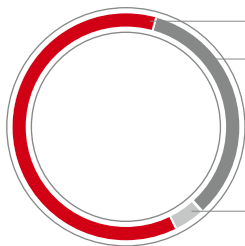


China

China	1
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Employees by region

Deufol Group



1,513	Germany
839	Rest of Europe
104	USA/Rest of the World

Locations of the Deufol Group

Competitive Situation

In Asia, we continue to focus on a dedicated network. Aside from our own location in Singapore, we offer specialized packaging and logistics solutions through our joint venture in Yantai, China. Moreover, we operate a franchise solution based in Suzhou (China) that further extends our global reach. Following the establishment of Deufol Döhle Projects (DDP) in 2024, the company has also expanded its presence in Thailand. The focus of DDP Thailand is on regional EPC (engineering, procurement and construction) projects in the Southeast Asian market. On the whole, our strategic partnerships allow us to provide customer-oriented solutions in the dynamic markets of Asia.

Our global presence is complemented by the continuous expansion of our hub strategy, designed to further improve efficiency, sustainability and cost optimization in our customers' global supply chains.

Region-Oriented Segment Structure [→ Notes 40, 41](#)

As in the previous year, our regional segment structure is made up as follows:

- Germany
- Rest of Europe
- USA/Rest of the World

This transparent regional structure ensures efficient strategic control, process harmonization and sustainable expansion of our services, as well as efficient coordination of our international locations. The management and reporting structure is organized accordingly. This global approach helps us create a high-performance, customer-oriented and future-proof supply chain infrastructure.

Competitive Situation

Strong Market Position and Flexibility in a Dynamic Environment

In 2025, the Deufol Group operated in a persistently volatile market environment affected by geopolitical tensions, changes in trade and customs regulations – particularly in the transatlantic business – and uneven industrial performance across Europe. Energy and commodity prices consistently hovered at high levels, while core inflation was slow to return to normal. Given this situation, our scalable growth platform, the consistent standardization of our service modules and our strong customer relationships proved to have a stabilizing effect on our market position.

In the materials and procurement sector, prices for wood and packaging materials remained generally predictable, although the price level was higher. The persistent shortage of skilled workers has been further mitigated through automation, defined process standards and specialized training. At the same time, new and pending customs and origin requirements called for closer integration of planning, documentation and operational processing – all areas in which Deufol expanded its software solutions (D-SCS) and integrated them into day-to-day operations in 2025.

The global transport market saw further regional bottlenecks and fluctuating freight rates. For this reason, our hub strategy remained a key element of differentiation: Consolidation and temporary storage at strategically located hubs, including in Europe and North America, improved plannability, reduced interface and transportation costs and minimized reliance on volatile sea freight capacity. Greater use of standardized, repeatable service packages simultaneously improved turnaround times, OTIF (On Time In Full) performance and gross profit quality.

In 2025, we continued to operationalize our digital transformation: By setting a target of DPM80 (80 % of core processes in digital form) and implementing expanded D-SCS modules (ETA/milestone tracking, variance management, cost-to-serve analyses and API integration), we successfully increased transparency, controllability and data quality along the entire supply chain. For our customers, this means faster decision-making, reliable KPI-based SLAs (Service Level Agreements) and greater resilience in their supply chains.

Regional diversification underpinned growth. Complemented by expanding operations in the US and strategic partnerships in Asia, our strong foundation in Germany and Europe helped offset differences in market dynamics. Investments in heavy-haul and project logistics capabilities, expansion of selected hub locations and a focus on priority industries and accounts are bolstering our position in a market that increasingly demands integrated end-to-end solutions from a single source – with one designated contact and clear KPI management.

Consistent integration of our supply chain solutions with clearly defined sustainability goals was a key differentiator in the market in 2025. Solution-oriented services ranging from recyclable packaging concepts and selective material substitution to route and package optimization contribute to operational efficiency while generating quantifiable environmental benefits.

Thanks to the systematic and continuous expansion of emissions tracking across our services, we ensure transparency along the entire value chain. These measures give us and our customers control over emissions and support effective emission reductions. This means that our solutions actively improve ESG performance through reduced resource consumption, lower transportation emissions and optimized logistics structures.

In the reporting year, we commissioned EcoVadis to conduct an external ESG assessment of the entire Deufol Group for the first time, which provided us with an objective, internationally recognized frame of reference.

The results were systematically integrated into our management systems and linked to a set of clearly defined key performance indicators (KPIs) and operational drivers. This makes sustainability performance transparent, quantifiable and comparable and allows for effective management.

ESG is thus an integral part of our management processes, involving distinct responsibilities, defined targets and transparent progress monitoring.

In 2025, we clearly demonstrated how our adaptability, digital control of our processes and consistent hub orchestration strengthen our resilience in a challenging market environment. We are securing operational stability, selectively gaining market share and laying the structural groundwork for scalable, profitable growth when demand picks up.

Research and Development**Sustainability as a Strategic Guideline****Research and Development****No Conventional Research Expenditure**

As an integrated supply chain service provider, we focus on continuous optimization and customer-oriented innovation rather than conventional research and development expenditure. Our development activities are geared towards engineering customized solutions for specific market requirements and efficiently integrating new technological possibilities into existing processes.

A key component of our innovation strategy is working closely with our customers to analyze individual challenges and implement innovative solutions. This approach is clearly reflected in the continuous development of our digital applications, packaging designs and process automation. A good example for this is Deufol ConPAL/DS-BOX, our tried-and-tested standard pallet and box system, which offers our customers greater flexibility and supports optimized delivery processes.

Another important element is our internal training and development program. Established for this purpose in February 2024, the Deufol Academy in Dortmund is in great demand and is undergoing further expansion. The program underscores our long-term growth strategy and secures the Company's innovative strength.

In addition to the ongoing development of existing products, we are increasingly focusing on data-driven process optimization, the future use of AI in supply chain management and resource-efficient packaging technologies. Thanks to these strategic approaches, we can continuously improve our own processes, while also creating sustainable, value-adding solutions for our customers.

Sustainability as a Strategic Guideline**Binding Commitment, Joint Advancement**

At Deufol, sustainability is not an afterthought, it is an integral component of our end-to-end supply chain strategy. Based on the double materiality analysis completed in 2024, which identified seven priority topics, we further operationalized our management objectives in 2025, clarified internal responsibilities and implemented measures in line with clear performance metrics. Crucial to this is the integration of standardization, digitalization (D-SCS) and ESG management to ensure that progress is quantifiable and scalable.

Customer Partnerships as a Lever – Joint Strategy Workshops

Joint sustainability workshops with our largest customers were a key focus in 2025. The goal is to establish circular packaging and logistics concepts, robust carbon footprint tracking (Scope 1–3, where available) and KPI-based SLAs along the entire supply chain. These cocreation approaches accelerate implementation across the board and increase effectiveness, both for our clients and within our own organization.

Enhanced Transparency: Carbon Accounting and Reporting

Building on the carbon accounting system (Scopes 1 and 2) established in Germany in 2024, which showed the first reduction in emissions of approximately 16 % compared to the base year, we gradually expanded data collection to additional countries and hubs in 2025.

At the same time, we improved data quality, audit trails and interfaces in D-SCS to consistently consolidate carbon factors, energy consumption and transportation data and get the data organized for management decision-making.

EcoVadis: From National to Group-Wide

Following the initial EcoVadis assessment in 2024 (Germany, 54/100), the rating was extended to the entire Deufol SE Group in 2025. This Group assessment covers all national and international subsidiaries of the Deufol Group. The EcoVadis score for the 2025 reporting year is 60 out of 100. A number of corrective measures were implemented based on the recommendations from the 2024 assessment (among them policy stack, supplier due diligence, KPI reporting). Implementation of the measures continued across the group in 2025.

Preparing for Regulatory Requirements: EUDR, PPWR, etc.

We have tailored our compliance and supply chain processes for 2025 to meet new and upcoming EU requirements, including the EUDR (Deforestation Regulation) and the PPWR (Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation) as well as further due diligence and reporting obligations. These include proof of materials and origin, supplier self-declarations, risk screenings, contractual commitments and the integration of relevant documentation into D-SCS. The goal is to provide customers with compliant, auditable solutions and minimize regulatory risks at an early stage.

Circular Economy and Material Efficiency: A Consistent Approach to Going Green

We have further increased the proportion of reusable and recyclable packaging components, optimized material blends and advanced our “design-to-standard” approach to reduce material consumption, waste and costs. At the hubs, grouping, route optimization and capacity utilization support emissions and resource efficiency, while heavy cargo expertise and standardized process modules ensure both quality and scalability.

Reporting for 2024 and 2025 – Voluntary but Binding

Although Deufol is currently not subject to any legal disclosure obligation, a voluntary 2024 sustainability report will be published in 2025, covering the fundamentals, governance elements and initial key performance indicators. We will also issue a voluntary sustainability report for the 2025 fiscal year, which will be made available almost simultaneously (but slightly delayed) with the annual report

Please note: For detailed information on methodology, key performance indicators, goals and measures (including EcoVadis results and the regulatory roadmap), please refer to the 2025 sustainability report (available online at <https://www.deufol.com/de/deufol-veroeffentlich-ersten-freiwilligen-nachhaltigkeitsbericht/>).

Key Statement 2025

Sustainability is strategically enshrined, operationally integrated and data-driven. Thanks to joint customer initiatives, enhanced transparency, regulatory preparations and scalable standard solutions, we increase both impact and speed, ensuring that results are quantifiable, auditable and replicable on an international scale.

Report on the Economic Environment

Economic Outline Conditions

Global Economy Remains Robust Despite Uncertainty Around Economic Policy

The year 2025 was also marked by geopolitical risks, economic uncertainty and trade conflicts. Although global output growth of 3.3 % stayed in line with the previous year's increases, economic performance varied by region, as it had in previous years, according to the IfW Kiel. Despite a slowdown in momentum, partly due to the longest government shutdown in US history, the United States remained a key driver of growth among the advanced economies in 2025, recording GDP growth of 2.0 % (compared to 2.8 % in the previous year). Significant increases in corporate investment in AI and a recovery in private consumer spending were key contributors to this trend. Driven by solid export growth, Japan showed signs of recovery with a 1.2 % growth rate, following a decline in the previous year. According to the IfW Kiel, this development was due to anticipatory effects stemming from uncertain future prospects for the US business. Investments in AI technologies provided valuable momentum for the Asian economy. The World Trade Organization estimates that IT equipment accounted for about half of the growth in global trade during the first half of the year. China, on the one hand, managed to offset the slump in exports seen above all in spring in the wake of the escalating trade war with the United States by increasing exports to other countries. On the other hand, structural problems in the real estate sector and high levels of debt continued to take their toll. As in the previous year, China's overall economic growth amounted to 5.0 %. India maintained its strong growth momentum during the reporting year. Following a 6.7 % rise in 2024, GDP grew by 7.8 % last year despite trade tensions with the USA.

In 2025, the decline in inflation seen in the advanced economies in previous years largely came to a halt. At the end of the year, the G7 countries reported an inflation rate of 2.8 %, up from 2.4 % in May. While significantly lower energy prices generally provided some relief, core inflation (excluding energy and food prices) remained relatively high at just under 3 %.

Given this situation, the major central banks increasingly diverged in their monetary policies. The European Central Bank (ECB) gradually lowered its key interest rate from 3.0 % to 2.0 % starting in December 2024 and has left the rate unchanged since its last cut in early June 2025. The Federal Reserve initially maintained its target range until the fall of 2025 before resuming interest rate cuts in response to growing labor market risks. Public sector financing needs remained high. Despite the phasing out of pandemic- and energy-related crisis policies, budget deficits remained well above pre-crisis levels in many countries. Against the backdrop of clearly positive real interest rates, debt servicing also placed an increased burden on public budgets. As a result, financing costs for governments and companies remained higher than normal throughout the year.

Moderate Growth in Europe amid Stabilizing Price Trends

Economic development in the Eurozone showed signs of stabilization in 2025, resulting in moderate growth. On an annual basis, real GDP rose by 1.5 % following 0.8 % in the previous year. The Eurozone without Germany posted stronger GDP growth of 1.9 %. Driven by activities of multinational companies, Ireland performed particularly well, achieving significant growth of 13.9 %. Spain also posted robust economic growth, contributing more than the Eurozone average with a 2.9 % increase.

Inflation continued to stabilize over the course of the year, remaining close to the European Central Bank's target with a total rate of 2.1 %. This trend allowed the ECB to continue easing its monetary policy sooner than expected. Over the course of the year, the key interest rate was gradually reduced from 3.0 % to 2.0 %. While the monetary policy approach improved financing conditions, it did not lead to a noticeable pickup in overall economic activity in the past year.

Private consumption grew at a moderate pace in the Eurozone in 2025. Although real wage growth and improved credit terms boosted the purchasing power of households, private consumption remained a limited contributor to economic growth. Furthermore, these gains only partially offset the sluggishness of the manufacturing sector. Despite the weakness and challenges of the macroeconomic environment, the labor market remained robust. At around 6.4 %, the unemployment rate stayed at the previous year's level.

Europe's foreign trade performance picked up pace in 2025. Despite trade policy uncertainty, particularly due to higher and volatile tariffs in the United States and the appreciation of the euro, export activity revived, growing by 1.9 %.

German Economy Stabilizes at Low Level

In 2025, the German economy stabilized at a low level, but failed to enter a sustainable growth phase. Following the decline in the previous year, economic growth generally remained weak in 2025; the annual average GDP growth rate was a mere 0.1 %. As a result, Germany lagged behind the growth rates of other major European economies.

Structural challenges from previous years continued to have an impact during the reporting year. Manufacturing in particular continued to experience a persistent downturn, which the IfW Kiel increasingly views as a reflection of declining competitiveness rather than a cyclical phenomenon. Capacity utilization was substantially lower than in previous recessions and approached levels last seen in times of severe economic crisis. For several years, industrial production has been noticeably weak by international standards, with exports failing to keep pace with global trade. A slight increase in capacity utilization was therefore the result of continued capacity reductions rather than an economic upturn.

Economic Outline Conditions

Structural problems also persisted in foreign trade in 2025. Only the first quarter showed strong positive growth. However, the main drivers were (global) anticipatory and rebound effects in the USA and the gains were mostly eroded over the rest of the year. Over the course of the year, this resulted in a sideways trend, showing a marginal decline of 0.2 % compared to the previous year. Exports of goods to the US dropped significantly by more than 15 %. Other areas that were particularly hard hit include exports of capital goods and intermediate goods as well as exports of goods to China. The latter were significantly affected by the more than 35 % year-on-year decline in the value of motor vehicle exports. Inflationary pressures continued to ease over the course of the year. Nevertheless, with price increases in the services sector still above average, core inflation remained relatively persistent. All in all, at 2.2 %, inflation remained at the previous year's level and slightly above the Eurozone average of 2.1 %.

The generally sluggish economic performance also affected the labor market. Annual average unemployment rose from 6.0 % in 2024 to 6.3 %, while the number of gainfully employed persons declined slightly. Despite the complex macroeconomic environment, wages and salaries rose disproportionately by 4.5 % following 5.2 % in the previous year. However, according to the IfW Kiel, large severance payments, particularly those associated with a major restructuring process in the manufacturing sector, were a key driver of this trend.

Public finances also remained under pressure. Although the general budget deficit decreased slightly compared with the previous year, it still amounted to -2.4 % of gross domestic product. The government spending ratio rose further from 49.4 % in 2024 to 50.4 %, reflecting expansionary fiscal policies. On the whole, budget flexibility remained limited in light of rising social spending and structural burdens.

Results of Operations

Sales

Results of Operations
Solid Sales Figures and Overall Operating Performance → Notes 01, 40, 41

In the macroeconomic environment outlined above, sales amounted to € 311.3 million in the period under review and thus rose by 0.7 % (previous year: € 309.1 million). This figure is slightly below the planning targets published in our Annual Financial Report 2024, which had envisaged sales in a range of between € 315 million and € 330 million.

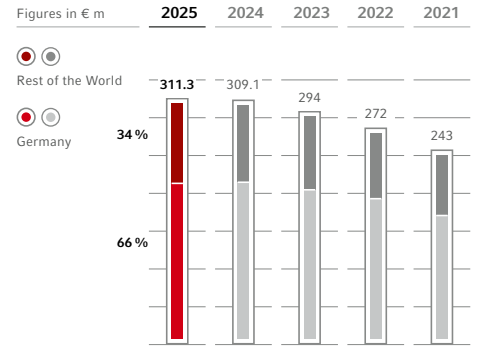
In the reporting year, there were no significant changes in the scope of consolidation that would affect sales.

The depreciation of the US dollar against the euro by an average of 4.4 % reduced revenues by € 1.1 million, while the appreciation of the Czech crown against the euro by an average of 1.7 % increased sales revenue by € 0.5 million. Sales growth adjusted for currency effects thus amounted to 0.9 %.

Deufol's overall operating performance increased from € 316.2 million in the previous year to € 319.3 million in the year under review; this corresponds to an increase of € 3.1 million or 1.0 %.

Deufol's Germany Business Continues to Provide the Strongest Share of Revenue → Note 41

In the past year, Germany once again proved its position as the Deufol Group's strongest market, contributing 66.2 % (previous year 66.7 %) of Group sales in the past fiscal year with sales of € 206.0 million (previous year: € 206.2 million).

Sales

Consolidated sales by segment

Figures in € m

		2025	2024	
	66.2 %	Germany	206.0	206.2
	25.3 %	Rest of Europe	78.6	79.7
	8.4 %	USA/Rest of the World	26.4	23.1
	0.1 %	Holding	0.2	0.1
	100.0 %	Total	311.3	309.1

In the context of a sales volume of € 78.6 million (previous year: € 79.7 million), the Rest of Europe segment provided 25.3 % (previous year: 25.8 %) of overall Group sales in the reporting period.

In the USA/Rest of the World segment, sales rose to € 26.4 million (previous year: € 23.1 million). This means that this region represents around 8.4 % (previous year: 7.5 %) of Group activities.

Holding accounted for a small volume of sales amounting to € 0.2 million (previous year: € 0.1 million).

Please also see the disclosures on page → 033 for further information on the development of the segments.

Results of Operations

Costs

Income

Consolidated sales by service

Figures in € m	2025	2024
Packaging and Logistics	294.0	288.2
Share (%)	94.5	93.2
Production	14.3	18.5
Share (%)	4.6	6.0
IT Services	0.4	0.0
Share (%)	0.1	0.0
Real Estate	2.4	2.4
Share (%)	0.8	0.8
Holding	0.2	0.1
Share (%)	0.1	0.0
Total	311.3	309.1

Cost development

Figures in € m	2025	2024
Cost of materials	113.1	113.7
as % of overall operating performance	35.4	35.9
Personnel costs	120.0	115.4
as % of overall operating performance	37.6	36.5
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	25.3	21.8
as % of overall operating performance	7.9	6.9
Other operating expenses	48.5	52.3
as % of overall operating performance	15.2	16.5
Total	306.9	303.2
as % of overall operating performance	96.1	95.9

Business Segments Deliver Stable Sales Contributions [→ Note 42](#)

With a slightly higher share of sales of approx. 94.5 % compared to the previous year (93.2 %), the Packaging and Logistics service area is by far the Group's most important business segment. The share of sales realized in the Production service area has dropped from 6.0 % in the previous year to 4.6 %. The contribution provided by the Real Estate service area was unchanged on the previous year at 0.8 %. The IT Services area continues to focus on internal projects for the time being. In the year under review it therefore only accounted for a marginal share of external sales.

Operating Costs Ratio Higher on Balance [→ Notes 03–05](#)

At 35.4 % (previous year: 35.9 %), the ratio of the cost of materials to Deufol's overall operating performance improved again. The share accounted for by raw materials, consumables and supplies and purchased merchandise decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 18.7 % (previous year: 19.4 %). This development is mainly due to Deufol's determined efforts to maximize the efficiency of its resource utilization. By contrast, the share of purchased services has increased slightly from 16.6 % in the previous year to 16.7 %.

At € 120.0 million, personnel costs were slightly above the previous year's figure of € 115.4 million; the personnel cost ratio in the context of Deufol's overall operating performance rose from 36.5 % in the previous year to 37.6 %. This rise is primarily due to wage and salary adjustments compensating for inflation as well as an increase in the average number of employees in the past fiscal year to 2,403 (previous year: 2,335).

Depreciation, amortization and impairment rose from € 21.8 million in the previous year to € 25.3 million in the reporting year; as in the previous year, no impairment was recognized in the past fiscal year.

Total other operating expenses fell by – € 3.8 million to € 48.5 million, which is primarily attributable to rent, lease and leasehold expenses (– € 2.9 million), maintenance costs (– € 1.1 million) and legal fees and consulting expenses (– € 1.2 million).

Overall, the costs ratio has increased slightly to 96.1 % (previous year: 95.9 %) of Deufol's overall operating performance; this corresponds to a slightly lower EBIT margin of 3.9 % (previous year: 4.1 %).

Operating Result

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) amounted to € 37.7 million, compared to € 34.8 million in the previous year; the EBITDA margin amounted to 11.8 % (previous year: 11.0 %). This increase is primarily due to a slight rise in sales, stable raw material costs and savings in other operating expenses. At € 24.2 million, depreciation of property, plant and equipment was higher than in the previous year (€ 20.9 million). Amortization of other intangible assets of € 1.0 million remained almost unchanged year-over-year (previous year: € 0.9 million).

Results of Operations

Income

The operating result (EBIT) amounted to €12.5 million (previous year: €13.0 million), slightly above the lower limit of the planned range of €12 to 16 million; accordingly, the EBIT margin dropped slightly from 4.1 % in the previous year to 3.9 %.

Financial Result → [Note 06](#)

The negative financial result was – €6.5 million, compared with – €5.7 million in the previous year. This was mainly due to losses from investments, which reduced the financial result by – €0.4 million (previous year: €0.6 million). Interest expenses showed a reverse trend at – €6.5 million, compared with – €6.6 million in the previous year, as did interest income and the other financial result (€0.5 million compared with €0.4 million in the previous year).

Net Income → [Notes 07–09](#)

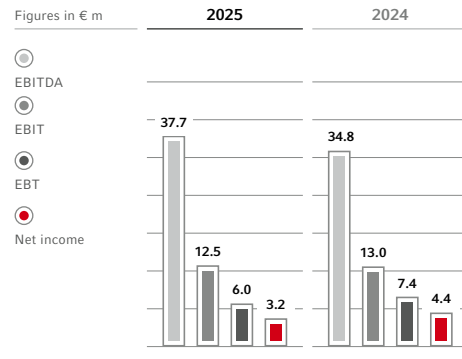
Earnings before taxes (EBT) in the year under review were €6.0 million (previous year: €7.4 million).

Overall tax expenditure amounted to €2.8 million, compared to €3.0 million in the previous year. While current tax expenditure for taxes on income declined to €2.7 million (previous year: €4.5 million), deferred taxes showed expenses of €0.1 million (previous year: income of €1.5 million). The positive and negative effects from deferred taxes largely canceled each other out. This means a result for the period of €3.2 million (previous year: €4.4 million). Noncontrolling interests accounted for an amount of €0.4 million (previous year: €0.5 million). Earnings attributable to the shareholders of Deufol SE totaled €2.8 million in the period under review (previous year: €3.9 million). Earnings per share were €0.326 in 2025 (previous year: €0.460).

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income after taxes was €2.3 million in the past year (previous year: €4.9 million). The decline is mainly due to the lower result for the period and the currency translation expenses of – €1.0 million, which were directly offset against equity, compared with income of + €0.6 million in the previous year.

Income Development



Margin development

Figures as % of overall operating performance

	2025	2024
EBITDA margin	11.8	11.0
EBIT margin	3.9	4.1
EBT margin	1.9	2.3
Net income margin	1.0	1.4

Financial Position

Financing

Investments

Financial Position

Financing of the Deufol Group [→ Notes 26, 39](#)

Several different financing groups exist within the Deufol Group, which operate largely independently of one another. In Europe, the Group relies on a comprehensive €55 million syndicated financing arrangement that offers sufficient financial scope until 2028 so as to be able to act on any strategic opportunities that arise alongside day-to-day business operations. The Group also has other financing groups in the USA, the Czech Republic, Belgium, Hungary and Austria, some of which are independent and some of which are directly or indirectly integrated within its central syndicated financing arrangement.

Credit lines and guarantees of €48.6 million are available to the Group at various banks (previous year: €48.4 million). As of December 31, 2025, €17.8 million (previous year: €19.4 million) of this had been utilized. The variable-interest loans shown in the balance sheet are subject to standard market interest rate risks. In fiscal year 2025, the average weighted interest rate for loans was 4.06 % (previous year: 4.71 %). The payable credit margins are partially dependent on complying with certain financial ratios (covenants).

According to the managing directors' assessment, the Deufol Group's financial resources are sufficient to meet payment obligations at any time.

Development of Financial Indebtedness [→ Notes 15, 19, 26](#)

The financial liabilities of the Deufol Group amounted to €92.2 million as of the reporting date (previous year: €95.3 million).

Net financial liabilities – defined as total financial liabilities less financial receivables and cash – and financial receivables (+ €0 million) decreased from €81.3 million as of December 31, 2024, by €2.6 million to €78.7 million at the end of the reporting year, while cash remained virtually unchanged (– €0.4 million).

The balance of liabilities to banks and call deposits at banks decreased substantially from – €35.1 million in the previous year to – €29.8 million.

Investments [→ Notes 10–13](#)

At €7.6 million, the volume of investment (excluding leasing assets reported according to IFRS 16) in the past fiscal year was lower than in the previous year (€10.1 million).

Due to the restructuring of the Group's real-estate holdings, since 2018 real estate has been reported in the "Investment property" balance sheet item. A property exclusively used by a major customer for its production operations was reported at its current fair value. This fair value increased by €1.3 million in the reporting period by comparison with the previous year (€0.7 million). Due to a change in use during the reporting year, a property that was used by the company in the previous year was reclassified in accordance with IAS 40 and measured at fair value. The balance sheet item increased by €2.2 million as a result of the reclassification.

Investments in property, plant and equipment declined considerably in the past fiscal year, from €8.7 million in the previous year to €5.8 million. On the other hand, investments in intangible assets picked up slightly, from €1.4 million to €1.8 million. The investment ratio – i.e., the ratio of capital expenditure to sales – amounted to 2.0 % (previous year: 2.8 %).

Financial liabilities

Figures in € m	2025	2024
Amounts due to banks	42.0	47.7
thereof current	9.1	4.0
thereof noncurrent	32.9	43.7
Finance leases	47.7	47.6
Other	2.5	0.0
Total	92.2	95.3

Financial Position

Investments

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

At € 1.9 million, the largest component of capital expenditure was attributable to assets under construction and primarily related to various site development projects in southern Germany that are scheduled for completion in the spring of 2026. This was followed by investments in operating and office equipment (€ 1.5 million), land and buildings (€ 1.4 million) and technical equipment and machinery (€ 1.0 million).

Investments

Figures in € m

		2025	2024	
	76.1 %	Property, plant and equipment	5.8	8.7
	23.9 %	Intangible assets	1.8	1.4
	0.0 %	Investment property	0.0	0.0
	100.0 %	Total	7.6	10.1

Investments by segment

Figures in € m

	2025	2024
Germany	2.6	5.9
Rest of Europe	2.8	2.5
USA/Rest of the World	0.2	0.4
Holding	2.0	1.3
Total	7.6	10.1

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

Figures in € m

		2025	2024	
	96.0 %	Property, plant and equipment	24.2	20.9
	0.0 %	Goodwill	0.0	0.0
	4.0 %	Intangible assets	1.0	0.9
	100.0 %	Total	25.3	21.8

Depreciation, amortization and impairment by segment

Figures in € m

	2025	2024
Germany	15.3	12.8
Rest of Europe	6.2	5.4
USA/Rest of the World	2.9	2.8
Holding	0.9	0.9
Total	25.3	21.8

Depreciation, amortization and impairment → [Note 11, 12](#)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets increased slightly by comparison with the previous year (€ 25.3 million, following € 21.8 million in the previous year). Depreciation of property, plant and equipment amounted to € 24.2 million, after € 20.9 million in the previous year. Of this amount, € 18.7 million (€ 15.6 million in the previous year) related to the depreciation of leased assets (IFRS 16). Amortization of other intangible assets amounted to € 1.0 million, compared to € 0.9 million in the previous year.

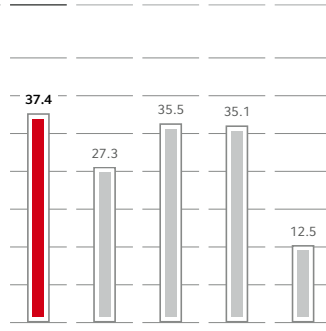
As in the previous year, no impairments were recognized in the reporting year.

Financial Position

Cash Flow/Liquidity

Cash flow from operating activities

Figures in € m



Cash Flow → Notes 31–34

The operating cash flow amounted to €37.4 million in the period under review compared to €27.3 million in the previous year.

In the working capital item, the increase in trade receivables by €0.7 million (previous year: €1.4 million) and in inventories by €0.1 million (previous year: €0.6 million), combined with a simultaneous increase (previous year: decrease) in trade payables of €3.2 million (previous year: –€1.3 million), had a positive impact on liquidity.

There were no cash inflows or outflows from other liabilities (previous year: €2.3 million), although there was a positive effect resulting from a €2.3 million decrease in other receivables and assets (previous year: €2.7 million). The change in the other balance sheet items led to a slight decrease in cash flow of –€0.3 million (previous year: –€0.4 million).

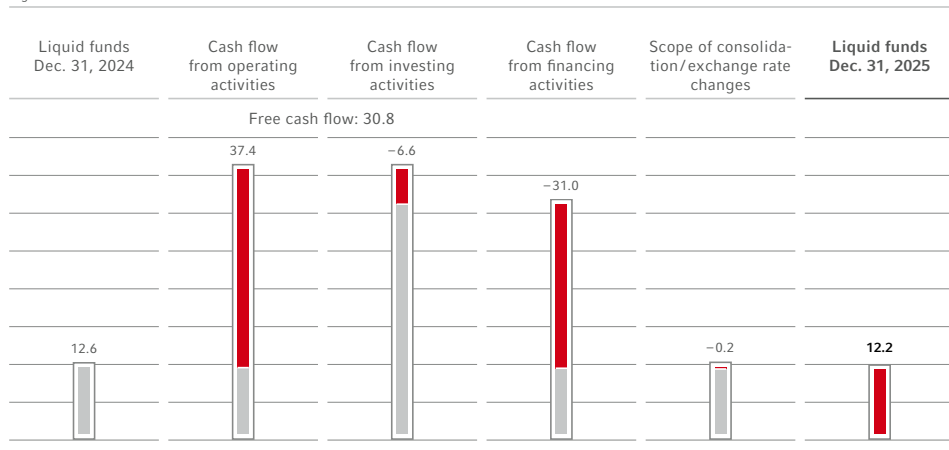
The cash flow from investing activities was –€6.6 million (previous year: –€8.2 million). Cash-based fixed assets investments were €7.6 million (previous year: €9.5 million). Inflows from the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment amounted to €0.3 million (previous year: €0.6 million). As in the previous year, there were no inflows from the disposal of business units in the reporting year and no payments for the acquisition of noncontrolling interests. In the reporting year, net changes in financial receivables amounted to €0.1 million (previous year: €0 million), while proceeds from interest and dividends received amounted to €0.6 million (previous year: €0.7 million).

Accordingly, the free cash flow – which is made up of the cash flow from operating activities and the cash flow from investing activities – rose to €30.8 million (previous year: €19.2 million).

The cash flow from financing activities was –€31.0 million (previous year: –€21.4 million). Other financial liabilities were repaid in a net amount of €16.2 million (previous year: €15.9 million). In addition, amounts due to banks were reduced by a net amount of –€5.8 million (previous year: €5.4 million). Further outflows of funds resulted from interest paid in the amount of €6.2 million (previous year: €6.3 million) as well as the payment of a dividend to the shareholders of Deufol SE in the overall amount of €2.5 million (previous year: €4.2 million).

Change in liquid funds

Figures in € m



Financial Position
Assets Position

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by € 0.4 million to € 12.2 million as of December 31, 2025.

Assets Position
Slightly Lower Balance Sheet Total → [Notes 10–19](#)

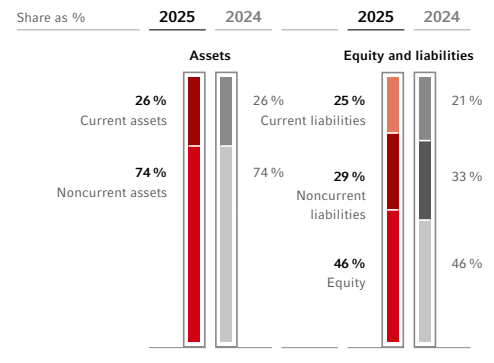
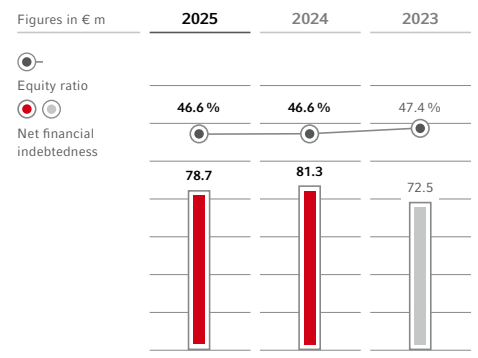
In 2025, the balance sheet total of the Deufol Group declined slightly by 0.3 %, or € 0.8 million, to € 275.9 million. On the assets side of the balance sheet, noncurrent assets decreased by 0.4 %, from € 205.7 million to € 205.0 million. Property, plant and equipment recorded a slight decline from € 113.3 million to € 111.2 million. The asset depreciation ratio (ratio of accumulated depreciation to historical cost) increased by 1.9 percentage points on the previous year to 50.4 %. The property, plant and equipment ratio (i.e., the ratio of property, plant and equipment to the balance sheet total) dropped from 40.9 % to 40.3 %. The carrying amount of the investment property increased by € 3.5 million to € 18.6 million due to an adjustment to the current fair value (€ 1.3 million) and the reclassification as an investment property of a property previously used by the company (€ 2.2 million). The goodwill item was unchanged in the reporting year. Investments in associates decreased to € 2.2 million. In the other non-current assets item, other receivables and other assets declined by € 1.4 million. This drop is mainly due to the pro-rata settlement of a receivable that resulted from a settlement agreement concluded in 2023, under which Deufol received a further installment of € 2.2 million. There were no other significant changes.

Current assets decreased slightly to € 70.9 million (previous year: € 71.0 million). Inventories remained unchanged at € 15.4 million. At the same time, trade receivables rose by € 0.2 million to € 36.3 million. Cash and cash equivalents declined by € 0.4 million to € 12.2 million. The other current assets items increased slightly overall, by € 0.1 million to € 7.0 million.

Working capital – the difference between current assets and current non-interest-yielding liabilities – amounted to € 31.8 million (previous year: € 34.5 million).

Equity and Equity Ratio Largely Unchanged → [Notes 20–30](#)

At the end of fiscal year 2025, the Deufol Group's equity amounted to € 128.6 million (previous year: € 129.0 million); its equity ratio still amounts to 46.6 % (previous year: 46.6 %). Equity increased by € 3.2 million due to the result for the period. Dividends paid in the reporting year to the shareholders of Deufol SE (– € 2.5 million) and to noncontrolling interests (– € 0.2 million) had the opposite effect. Other comprehensive income mainly comprises currency effects, effects of cash flow hedges recognized directly in equity, actuarial gains resulting from the pension provisions and the effect from the formation of the revaluation reserve recognized directly in equity. The item decreased by € 0.9 million in the reporting year.

Balance sheet structure

Net financial indebtedness and equity ratio


Assets Position

Employees

Noncurrent liabilities decreased by €10.9 million to €79.7 million; in particular, this is attributable to a substantial decline in noncurrent financial liabilities by €11.1 million to €63.6 million, while deferred tax liabilities rose by €0.4 million. There were no other significant changes.

Current liabilities went up by €10.5 million to €67.6 million. On balance, current financial liabilities rose by €8.0 million to €28.6 million. The increase is primarily due to a rise in short-term lease liabilities and loans. Other liabilities recorded a slight drop (–€0.3 million, down to €11.7 million) while trade payables saw a significant increase (by €3.4 million, up to €25.1 million). The other items showed no significant changes.

Overview of employees

Deufol Group	2025	2024
Annual average, Germany	1,456	1,425
Annual average, Rest of the World	948	909
Annual average, women	469	442
Annual average, men	1,934	1,892
Annual average, total	2,403	2,335
As of: Dec. 31	2,456	2,322

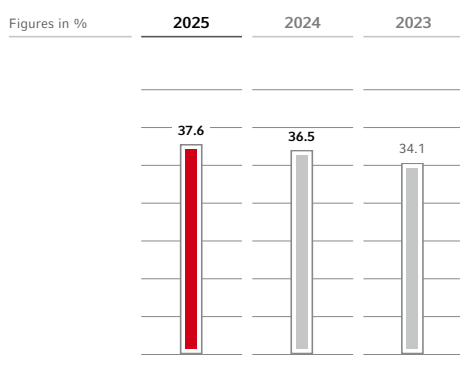
Employees

Increase in Number of Employees → Note 04

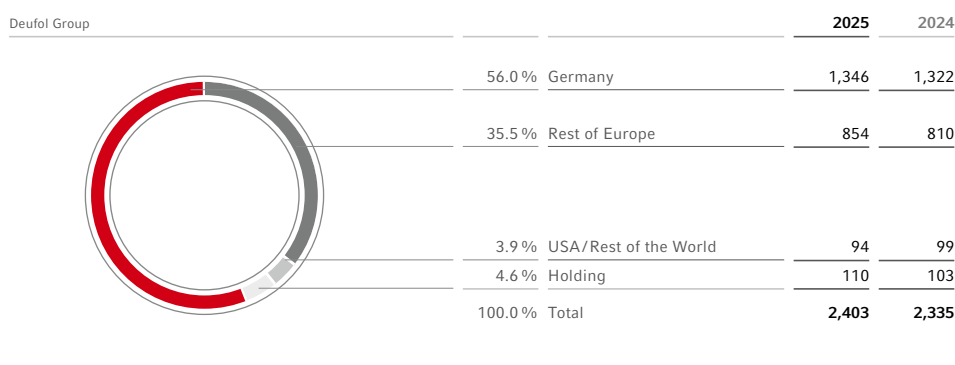
The Deufol Group had 2,403 employees on average over the course of the year. This represents an increase of 68 employees or 2.9 % on the previous year. On average, the Group had 1,456 employees in Germany (60.6 %) and 948 employees (39.4 %) elsewhere. With 1,346 employees at the Group's operating locations in Germany, its workforce grew by an average of 24 employees year-over-year. In the Rest of Europe, the average number of employees increased by 43 to 854. In the USA/Rest of the World, the average workforce over the year as a whole declined by 5 to 94. Holding's workforce increased on the previous year by 6 employees. It now has 110 employees. Personnel costs rose by 4.0 % in the reporting period to €120.0 million; at the same time, the personnel cost ratio as a ratio of personnel costs to Deufol's overall operating performance increased by 1.1 percentage points to 37.6 % (previous year: 36.5 %).

Our employees' particularly strong level of expertise and their productivity underpin the quality of Deufol's services. The rate of fluctuation in our workforce was not any higher than usual over the past few fiscal years.

Personnel cost ratio



Employees by segment (annual average)



Thanks for the Outstanding Commitment

The managing directors would like to thank all of the Company's employees for the dedication and flexibility which they displayed in fiscal year 2025.

Development of the Segments

Germany [→ Notes 40, 41](#)

At €206.0 million, consolidated sales in Germany in 2025 matched the previous year's sales volume of €206.2 million. While material price markups have decreased due to the trend on the procurement markets, Deufol has nonetheless generally been able to pass on inflation-related cost increases. In addition, sales were positively impacted thanks to market shares that Deufol was able to secure, and the expansion of its business with existing customers, as well as the growth of project logistics, while a decline in individual orders and an overall downturn in the market for machinery exports impacted sales.

In the reporting period, EBIT for this segment amounted to €4.4 million, declining by €3.6 million compared to the previous year.

This decline is due to higher depreciation, amortization and impairment resulting from substantial investments in both the current and the previous year, as well as higher personnel expenses caused by increased wages and salaries. The EBIT margin dropped from 3.5 % in the previous year to 1.9 %.

Rest of Europe [→ Notes 40, 41](#)

In the Rest of Europe, we realized consolidated sales of €78.6 million, which is slightly lower than in the previous year (€79.7 million). This decline in sales was primarily due to a drop in orders from major customers in Austria and Slovakia. On the other hand, sales increased as a result of new customer acquisition in Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

In the past year, this segment achieved an operating result (EBIT) of €8.1 million, compared to €10.5 million in the previous year. The EBIT margin declined to 6.9 %, compared to 8.9 % in the previous year.

USA/Rest of the World [→ Notes 40, 41](#)

The USA/Rest of the World segment achieved an increase in consolidated sales from €23.1 million in the previous year to €26.4 million in the current year. As part of our strategic expansion in the USA, new high-volume business relationships as well as growth in the business with existing customers and the completion of individual large-scale project orders have contributed to this positive sales trend and more than offset the loss associated with the sale of the thermoforming business (sales: –€2.3 million).

The segment generated EBIT of €0.7 million (previous year: –€1.6 million). Accordingly, the EBIT margin amounted to 2.8 % after –6.9 % in the previous year.

Holding [→ Notes 40, 41](#)

The EBIT figure in the Holding segment amounted to –€1.0 million in the past fiscal year, compared to €4.0 million in the previous year.

Germany

Figures in € m	2025	2024
Sales	227.6	229.5
Consolidated sales	206.0	206.2
EBIT	4.4	8.0
EBIT margin (%)	1.9	3.5
EBT	–0.4	3.4

Rest of Europe

Figures in € m	2025	2024
Sales	117.3	117.1
Consolidated sales	78.6	79.7
EBIT	8.1	10.5
EBIT margin (%)	6.9	8.9
EBT	7.5	9.8

USA/Rest of the World

Figures in € m	2025	2024
Sales	26.5	23.5
Consolidated sales	26.4	23.1
EBIT	0.7	–1.6
EBIT margin (%)	2.8	–6.9
EBT	0.2	–2.1

Overall Summary of Business Performance

Group figures

Figures in € m	2025
Sales	311.3
EBITDA	37.7
EBIT	12.5
Net financial liabilities	92.2

Goal achievement 2025

Figures in € m	Sales	EBIT
Planning	315 – 330	12 – 16
Actual figures	311.3	12.5

Overall Summary of Business Performance

Almost on Target for Sales and EBIT

With our annual sales volume of €311.3 million, we have almost achieved the ambitious sales target for the year under review. The new US administration's economic policy, particularly its highly volatile tariffs, dominated economic developments in 2025 and had a significant impact on the business activities of our export-oriented customers. Combined with ongoing geopolitical crises and outbreaks of new conflicts, this had a negative impact on business performance, particularly in the second half of the year. To date, the new German government has not managed to reverse this trend. Regardless of this, the Deufol Group has succeeded in expanding its position and securing strategic customer relationships in a currently shrinking market.

At €12.5 million, the Deufol Group generated earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) within the forecast range, despite lower-than-expected sales and a further increase in personnel costs.

Owing to the persistently tense global economic situation and US military actions in Venezuela and the Gulf region, among other regions, the 2026 fiscal year got off to a slow start for the Deufol Group. Irrespective thereof, at the time of the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, the Deufol Group's economic position is stable. The acquisition of various major contracts and new customers, along with the solid order volume from existing business partners, suggests further positive development in this area.

It therefore remains our goal to improve the efficiency of our customers' supply chains by further standardizing processes and developing innovative, primarily digital solutions to provide them with the best possible support in dealing with the various cost increases.

The impact of current global economic developments was evident in nearly all markets and regions in the first quarter of 2026. Nevertheless, the outlook for the full year remains positive, and expectations for the rest of the year are optimistic. This applies despite rising raw material prices and continued increases in labor costs, which are partially offset by a reduction in contract staff and partially through price increases passed on to customers. In terms of key interest rates, the Eurozone is currently experiencing a sideways trend. However, further developments are likely to depend primarily on trends in the energy markets resulting from the armed conflict in the Gulf region and their impact on the inflation rate.

Our financial and assets position remains solid.

Single-Entity Financial Statements of Deufol SE

Sales and Results of Operations

In fiscal year 2025, Deufol SE realized sales of € 15,549 thousand (previous year: € 13,748 thousand) and other operating income of € 5,048 thousand (previous year: € 4,975 thousand).

These sales mainly resulted from purchasing services provided to affiliated companies, other services, license income from brand name rights and from rents. Outside Germany, sales amounted to € 5,039 thousand (previous year: € 3,750 thousand).

Other operating income consists of income from other passed-on expenses in the amount of € 3,924 thousand (previous year: € 3,795 thousand) and € 431 thousand (previous year: € 234 thousand) from the release of provisions.

Other operating expenses (€ 10,441 thousand, compared to € 10,883 thousand in the previous year) comprise legal fees and consulting expenses in the amount of € 2,101 thousand (previous year: € 3,113 thousand), insurance costs in the amount of € 1,365 thousand (previous year: € 1,312 thousand), IT and communications costs in the amount of € 1,908 thousand (previous year: € 1,671 thousand), rental and lease expenses in the amount of € 1,352 thousand (previous year: € 1,061 thousand), vehicle fleet costs in the amount of € 950 thousand (previous year: € 1,003 thousand) as well as exchange losses in the amount of € 325 thousand (previous year: € 4 thousand). Expenses unrelated to the accounting period totaled € 185 thousand (previous year: € 231 thousand).

In the 2025 fiscal year, the financial result was positive and amounted to € 3,320 thousand, compared to € 5,276 thousand in the previous year. Net interest income has decreased from – € 161 thousand to – € 228 thousand. Income from profit transfer agreements has declined from € 3,667 thousand to € 1,398 thousand, and in the 2025 fiscal year investment income was recognized in the amount of € 2,150 thousand (previous year: € 1,770 thousand). As in the previous year, no impairment was recognized on financial assets in the 2025 fiscal year.

Tax expenses amounted to € 148 thousand (previous year: € 15 thousand). The net profit for the year under review was € 2,026 thousand (previous year: € 1,644 thousand).

Income Statement of Deufol SE

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Sales	15,549	13,748
Other operating income	5,048	4,975
Cost of materials	-11	-23
Personnel costs	-10,461	-10,748
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-829	-686
Other operating expenses	-10,441	-10,883
Financial result	3,320	5,276
Taxes	-148	-15
Annual net profit	2,026	1,644

Assets and Financial Position

Balance Sheet of Deufol SE

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Fixed assets	119,955	119,696
thereof financial assets	110,518	111,445
Current assets and accrued and deferred items	33,643	36,255
Balance sheet total	153,598	155,952
Equity	96,465	96,987
Provisions	669	1,815
Liabilities	56,464	57,149
thereof amounts due to banks	23,574	26,516
Balance sheet total	153,598	155,952

Assets and Financial Position

Deufol SE's balance sheet total has decreased slightly year-over-year by €2,354 thousand to €153.6 million (previous year: €155.9 million). Fixed assets amount to €120.0 million, compared to €119.7 million in the previous year. At €33.6 million, the current assets item including deferred expenses and accrued income is slightly lower than in the previous year (previous year: €36.3 million). Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets amounted to €829 thousand (previous year: €686 thousand). As in the previous year, no amortization of financial assets was recognized. Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were made in the amount of €2,029 thousand (previous year: €1,330 thousand). Investments in financial assets amounted to €3,520 thousand (previous year: €9,137 thousand) and mainly consist of long-term loans to subsidiaries.

On the liabilities side, equity has decreased from €97.0 million to €96.5 million; this decline is due to a €2.5 million dividend payment from the previous year and a net profit for the year in the amount of €2,026 thousand. The equity ratio has increased slightly year-over-year from 62.2 % to 62.8 % as of December 31, 2025. Reference is made to the disclosures made in the notes to the annual financial statements of Deufol SE under section 160 (1) no. 2 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG). At €0.7 million, provisions have decreased relative to the previous year (€1.8 million). Liabilities have fallen slightly, from €57.1 million to €56.5 million. Liabilities to banks decreased modestly by €2.9 million to €23.6 million. Liabilities to affiliated companies rose from €28.6 million to €30.2 million.

Assets and Financial Position

The following cash flow statement shows the financial position of Deufol SE:

Cash flow statement of Deufol SE

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Annual net profit	2,026	1,644
Depreciation/(appreciation)	829	686
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-1,031	-1,211
Other noncash expenses/(revenue)	245	-335
Net changes in working capital and other assets	3,187	1,082
Net changes in working capital and other liabilities	-213	-3,033
(Gain)/loss from disposal of fixed assets	1	67
Interest income/interest expense	228	161
Income from investments and profit transfer	-3,548	-5,437
Noncash income tax expense	144	9
Income tax refunds/payments	-258	-1
Cash flow from operating activities	1,610	-6,368
Payments made for investments in intangible assets	-1,681	-1,232
Payments made for investments in property, plant and equipment	-349	-98
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	14	109
Payments made for investments in financial assets	-3,520	-5,602
Proceeds from the sale of financial assets	3,768	2,697
Interest received	1,936	2,244
Income received from investments and profit transfer	3,548	5,437
Cash flow from investing activities	3,716	3,555
Proceeds from borrowings	1,918	15,976
Repayment of borrowings	-4,860	-6,877
Interest paid	-2,164	-2,405
Dividend paid	-2,549	-4,248
Proceeds from cash pool receivables/payments made due to cash pool liabilities	2,232	152
Cash flow from financing activities	-5,423	2,598
Change in cash	-97	-215
Cash at the beginning of the period	166	381
Cash at the end of the period	69	166

Risk Report

Risk Policy

Deufol SE is a management holding company whose subsidiaries in Germany and elsewhere provide industrial services, focusing on industrial packaging. As part of its holding tasks, among other activities Deufol SE provides the resources required for the Group's general risk management and monitors implementation of risk-policy and risk-management procedures on an ongoing basis. Corporate management, corporate governance, the by-laws and the risk policy are coordinated within the Deufol Group.

Risks are unavoidable in our efforts to achieve long-term success by taking advantage of opportunities in our regions and services divisions in an environment of constantly changing requirements and challenges. These are carefully examined and assessed on the basis of a risk/opportunity calculation. Our corporate and business strategy is to concentrate operational activities and the risks associated with them within separate legal entities in order to insulate the rest of the Group from possible negative influences.

Appropriate measures are developed in order to counter the core risks, which are continuously identified and monitored. The core risks comprise, in particular, those associated with the Company's current and future potential. Risks include potential losses of customers due to the relocation of packaging-related production locations or insufficiently rigorous development of market leadership in Deufol's core business fields. Noncore and residual risks are accepted provided they can be specifically identified and mapped. Certain noncore risks are externalized by taking out insurance policies (force majeure, liability to third parties for loss or damage, etc.). In particular, corporate governance guidelines (incl. the by-laws for Deufol SE and the subsidiaries) and the active monitoring of subsidiaries as the parent company ensure that the deliberate acceptance of risks proceeds in a transparent and controlled fashion.

The managing directors of Deufol SE consider a highly developed awareness of risk in all business divisions to be indispensable for the success of its risk policy. Awareness of existing and potential risks is an important element of business management. Due to the various risk areas and the different ways in which risks are applicable within the individual subsidiaries, this increased awareness is vital for the successful implementation of risk policy.

All activities of subsidiary companies are supported by an integrated risk management system without exception. The purpose of risk management activities is, firstly, to ensure that statutory requirements are complied with and, secondly, to promote value-oriented management of individual companies and thus of the Deufol Group as a whole.

Risk Controlling

Risks are identified by division managers or managing directors on the basis of the following 13 risk categories:

- Strategy/planning/corporate management
- Market/sales/customers
- Procurement/suppliers
- Service provision
- Finance
- Personnel
- IT
- Contracts/legal
- Quality
- Environment
- Health and safety
- Energy
- Other

The responsible managers review and document the risks identified in “risk maps” on a semi-annual basis. By means of the resulting aggregation at Group level and its reporting to the managing directors, the scope of relevant risks is thus kept up to date and monitored at all times.

Risk measurement is standardized throughout the Group. The companies’ local or site managers assess the risks identified in risk maps in terms of the probability of occurrence and the potential loss amount, in the context of the gross risk level. Individual risks are assigned quantitative values and require risk-limiting measures upon reaching specific thresholds. The resulting net risk is subsequently assessed following the implementation of these measures.

Risk controlling reviews the suitability of measures and supervises their implementation at a local level. The managing directors and regional managers also perform their risk monitoring functions in the course of regular dialogues with the management teams of the individual subsidiaries, through on-site visits at irregular intervals and intensive data analysis and by bringing on board independent experts.

Specific Risks

Environment Risks

The Deufol Group is exposed to environmental risks resulting from the geopolitical and global economic situation that may affect the Group's business activities.

The world markets are facing sustained pressure, not only as a result of the Ukraine war and the Middle East crisis, but also from the political situation in major economic nations. Political developments, particularly key economic policy decisions, in the United States have influenced trade flows; looking ahead, there is significant uncertainty regarding the future course of events, which increases the risks to the Group's business operations but also presents opportunities for the future.

Further risks arise from the current military escalation in the Middle East, particularly in connection with Iran. Potential impacts on economic performance and the Deufol Group's business activities may arise specifically from higher energy and raw material prices, increased transportation and insurance costs and potential disruptions to international supply chains.

Trade conflicts resulting from a general increase in protectionist moves, in particular the imposition of tariffs, erode market confidence and jeopardize trade relations. In Europe, unstable majority governments in various European states, including Germany, are making it more difficult to form stable and durable government coalitions. Added to this are the growing regulatory requirements imposed by the EU, which a large proportion of companies regard as a heavy burden. German companies, in particular, are subject to high taxes as well as high personnel and energy costs.

Taken together, these factors reduce investment confidence and economic growth and may therefore lead to a decline in demand, which would also affect the services provided by the Deufol Group.

A significant risk on the procurement side is the increasing scarcity and rising cost of raw materials, particularly wood and wood-based materials, due to forest fires, pest infestation and other unpredictable events. The Deufol Group also faces risks arising from higher procurement costs in relation to purchased services, higher wage and non-wage labor costs and rising public-sector charges. Additionally, further increases in financing costs cannot be ruled out due to the prospect of significant increases in government spending. Insofar as these overall increases in costs cannot be adequately absorbed by means of adjustments to sales prices and efficiency gains, they may have a substantial impact on the financial situation of the Deufol Group. In order to minimize these risks, the Deufol Group continues to step up its consistent process of improvement and systematically implements efficiency measures and active cash management. In addition, the focus remains on specific sustainability initiatives, with sustainability matters increasingly shaping the risk profile. Deufol's strategy addresses these risks and transforms efforts to improve sustainability into business opportunities.

The close exchange of information at a global management level, which has proven itself as a tool in the past, together with active strategic supplier management and the implementation of more price-sensitive adjustment mechanisms in relation to our customers, have to date enabled us to absorb the effects of the large number of price shocks. This notwithstanding, our market environment remains challenging given the stagnating level of inflation and on-going geopolitical uncertainty.

Acquisition and Investment Risks

Acquisition and investment decisions intrinsically entail complex risks, since they tie up substantial capital on a long-term basis. Such decisions can only be made on the basis of specific, predefined terms governing responsibilities and approval requirements. The described environment risks, in particular, are persistently hampering both acquisitions and investments.

Performance-Related Risks

The sales and earnings of the Group's subsidiaries are partly influenced by a relatively small number of business relationships with larger customers. This means a relatively high level of risk of dependence on these customers. However, conversely, due to Deufol's specialized expertise and its high level of integration within its customers' processes, it is only possible to replace Deufol to a limited extent, and subject to an extended lead time. Risk is moreover mitigated in that customers are drawn from a variety of industries such as plant engineering, mechanical engineering, vehicle construction and manufacturing of medical products (health-care); on the other hand, different services are provided for one and the same customer independently of one another and at different locations and for different plants, frequently on the basis of long-term framework agreements. Accordingly, individual risk factors are compensated for by means of offsetting or risk-mitigating aspects.

The Deufol Group thus aims in general to ensure its customers' long-term loyalty and to strengthen this over time. As well as ensuring a high level of quality and continuously improved standards, this objective is achieved by means including joint process and efficiency improvement projects etc. with our customers as well as a strong customer focus, a high level of flexibility and expansion of the services provided throughout the supply chain over time. Further measures with the goal of stabilizing Deufol's customer base include the continuous development and expansion of long-term business relationships with small and medium-sized enterprises as well as the implementation of projects and provision of services at an individual level.

The contract drafting process may also give rise to risks. For instance, this includes a failure to take quantitative or qualitative changes into account. Inadequate price adjustment clauses might mean that Deufol alone bears price risks resulting from unexpected increases in purchase prices, e.g., for raw materials such as wood, but also for personnel costs and in the event of a strong decline in an unbalanced indicator. Management discussions are regularly held with the Group's subsidiaries in all of its regions as well as within service areas and spanning multiple service areas, in order to identify negative trends for the Company early on. Declines in sales volumes or negative cost trends can be identified at an early stage and appropriate countermeasures initiated. The continuous and forward-looking development of

price-adjustment mechanisms in framework agreements is a fundamental aspect of our risk management strategy. This is accompanied by a continuous dialogue with our customers, enabling us to respond individually in the case of exceptional situations.

Personnel Risks

The skills, qualifications and motivation of the Deufol Group's employees and managerial staff play a key role in its business success. For this reason, they undergo ongoing training in order to live up to our quality and service commitments to our customers. Increased awareness on the part of our employees in risk-relevant areas at every level of the Company safeguards the implementation of our Company-wide risk policy. This includes the use of appropriate variable, performance-related salary components for our managers.

Thanks to the use of external service providers to provide services, busy periods and lulls in business activity can be handled without having to make any changes to the Company's trained workforce.

Our subsidiaries are run by managers with close ties to Deufol and an entrepreneurial attitude. The risk of a loss of expertise due to the departure of key personnel is limited through the structured documentation of the respective expertise and its decentralized allocation to multiple employees.

The Deufol Group is addressing the challenges associated with the lack of specialist staff by means of a proactive human resources management strategy and a broad range of measures in order to underline its attractiveness as a (potential) employer for its workforce and for applicants. The success of these recruitment and retention measures, which also contributed to the Group's growing attractiveness as an employer, is reflected in the significant increase in the number of Deufol Group staff in the reporting year.

IT Risks

IT risks cover, in general, risks affecting the in-house network as well as the falsification or, in an extreme scenario, the destruction of data due to operating and/or programming errors. The IT infrastructure is decentralized, in line with the Group's structure. This means that risks apply in isolation for the respective entities, with only marginal Group-wide interfaces. Other elements of the Group's IT infrastructure have been centralized or outsourced. Extensive and comprehensive protection measures tailored to the specific requirements of the Deufol Group – such as virus protection concepts, firewalls, emergency and recovery plans as well as backup solutions with redundant servers – are used to minimize risk.

The growing frequency and professionalization of cyber attacks – which are particularly aimed at theft or encryption of relevant data – represent a major challenge for companies worldwide. Deufol addresses this risk through ongoing security measures to ensure these are up to date at all times and to proactively identify and defend against new threats. As well as ensuring the technical infrastructure is in place, the Deufol Group regularly raises awareness of these types of IT risks among its employees and provides them with appropriate training.

Financial Risks

There are several financing groups within the Deufol Group. In Europe, the central syndicated financing arrangement was relaunched in 2023. In its current structure, it provides sufficient financial leeway until September 2028, allowing the company to pursue strategic opportunities in addition to its day-to-day operations. The Group also has other financing groups in the USA, the Czech Republic, Belgium, Hungary and Austria, some of which are independent and some of which are directly or indirectly integrated within its central syndicated financing arrangement.

In some cases, credit agreements are tied to compliance with financial ratios ("financial covenants"). In principle, a violation of the financial covenants grants the institutions providing financial support a right to terminate an agreement but does not trigger an immediate repayment obligation. In addition, the agreed credit margin and thus the Group's financing costs may be increased in the case of a deterioration in the ratios.

At the present time, interest rate risks exclusively relate to the variable interest rates for the financial instruments used for the Group's general financing. Property, plant and equipment are financed to a significant degree on a long-term basis by means of fixed-rate amortization loans. In addition, the Deufol Group has entered into interest rate hedges on multiple variable-interest loans. A loan is allocated to each of these interest rate hedges as the underlying transaction. The conditions for each interest rate hedge are virtually identical to those of the underlying transaction in question as regards the interest rates, the interest rate adjustment dates, the terms, the nominal amounts and the dates of payment. In addition, the trend on the interest rate markets is continuously monitored; if necessary, measures to adjust interest rate agreements will be initiated and implemented. The Deufol Group is thus able to respond at short notice to changes in interest rate levels.

The risks resulting from volatile exchange rates that fluctuate strongly mainly apply within the scope of consolidation as a result of the conversion of the annual financial statements of the Group's subsidiaries that are situated outside the euro currency zone. To date, exchange rates have had a fairly minor effect on operating business. In Deufol SE's single-entity financial statements, currency risks are almost entirely limited to transactions with subsidiaries outside the euro currency zone. For some years now, a substantial proportion of business in the Czech Republic has been handled in euros. A separate currency hedge is therefore not required. Our business in Hungary is likewise mainly carried out in euros, and the euro is the functional currency of our Hungarian companies. This approach minimizes exchange-rate risks in relation to the Hungarian forint. This notwithstanding, personnel costs and taxes in particular arise in the national currency in both the Czech Republic and Hungary. Business in the USA is mainly characterized by income and expenses in US dollars. The currency risk is thus limited to the annual net profit. Deufol has not currently entered into any currency hedging transactions. Please see Note (39) for further disclosures on financial risks.

The Group has recognized goodwill as a consequence of its expansion strategy. Impairment testing pursuant to IAS 36 may give rise to goodwill impairment. The impairment testing implemented in 2025 did not identify any impairment requirement.

Legal Risks

The legal risks for the Deufol Group relate to the general legal risk resulting from its business activities as well as tax issues. It is not possible to state with any certainty the outcome of currently pending or future proceedings, so that expenses may result due to judicial or official rulings or settlements such as are not covered or are not fully covered by insurance benefits and which may significantly affect our business operations and earnings.

Please see Note (36) for further disclosures regarding legal risks.

ISO Risks

ISO risks generally relate to risks associated with standards issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Risks are particularly frequent in the context of management system standards such as ISO 9001 (quality management), ISO 14001 (environmental management) and ISO 45001 (occupational health and safety). Where applicable, the Deufol Group also considers the risks associated with ISO 50001 (energy management). ISO risks are potential threats or uncertainties that could hinder the achievement of organizational objectives, jeopardize compliance with ISO standards or result in legal, financial or reputational damage. Since the introduction of the high-level structure (HLS), many ISO standards call for a risk-based approach. Companies are required to systematically identify, assess and manage risks. The Go-Zero strategy within the Deufol Group places particular emphasis on ensuring that all locations are aware of the various risks and, above all, how to prevent them. To address these risks, the Operational Compliance department conducts internal audits at all Deufol locations across Europe throughout the year. Audit results, the subsequent reports, any findings and the resulting corrective actions are immediately communicated to management and their resolution is tracked within the system, where necessary.

These audits follow a risk-based approach that incorporates internal KPIs, self-assessments based on the maturity model and previous audit results, among other factors. Both scheduled and unscheduled audits are conducted.

This approach reduces the overall risk within the Deufol Group. No additional risks arise from this.

Overall Group Risk Position

In summary, the Deufol Group continues to face environment risks that may have a significant impact from an operational or financial point of view. Existing geopolitical and global economic upheavals, triggered in particular by the Ukraine war and the Middle East conflict, are compounded by growing uncertainty regarding the political and economic direction of the United States under the Trump administration.

Prices for wood and wood-based materials in the industrial goods packaging sector, which were on the rise again towards the end of the reporting year, may remain under pressure or rise significantly due to shortages resulting from forest fires, pest infestations or the repurposing of cultivation land. Deufol is continuing to address this risk by means of the strategy that it has adopted in the past in order to secure supplies and hedge prices. In addition, Deufol continuously reviews and optimizes the materials used in its products to ensure efficiency gains in material consumption and the sustainable use of resources.

Measures to reduce energy consumption, which are in any case a priority from the point of view of sustainability, have been and will be accelerated. Deployment of photovoltaic systems, which began in 2023, will continue wherever efficient implementation is possible.

Against the backdrop of stagnant inflation rates in the Eurozone and ongoing geopolitical turmoil, financial markets have no clear expectations regarding the future path of the ECB's key interest rate. In general, interest rates are currently expected to move sideways, with some fluctuations. The Deufol Group therefore anticipates a reduced risk of rising interest rates.

It remains challenging to retain qualified personnel, and wages and salaries are continuing to rise, even though this trend is leveling off. Our risk management strategy therefore continues to include proactive human resources management.

The Deufol Group's holding structure – comprising a large number of operating units, together with a broad portfolio of services in various sectors and regions – has proven effective from a risk standpoint. Operating risks for individual subsidiaries are covered through appropriate insurance protection as far as possible. Deufol's risk management system is being continually upgraded and enhanced, to allow risks to be identified at an early stage and appropriate countermeasures to be initiated.

Report on Dependence

Since there is no control agreement with the majority shareholder, pursuant to Section 312 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), the managing directors of Deufol SE were obliged to prepare a report on Deufol SE's relationships with associates. This report covers the relationships with Lion's Place GmbH and its majority shareholders (who are members of the Hübner family) as well as the companies of the Deufol Group. Pursuant to section 312 (3) AktG, the managing directors declare: "With regard to the legal transactions listed in the report on Deufol SE's relationships with associates, for each such transaction our Company has received appropriate consideration in accordance with the known circumstances at the time of its execution. No disadvantageous events for the Company occurred during the fiscal year such as are subject to a reporting obligation."

Report on Opportunities and Expected Developments

Strategic Roadmap 2025: Focus, Scaling, Resilience

The Deufol Group remains committed to its long-term strategy of consistently evolving from a traditional packaging service provider into a global end-to-end supply chain provider based on a scalable growth platform. Following a challenging 2025 from a macroeconomic perspective, priorities were further refined, focusing on the standardization of core processes, digital scaling through uniform tools and data flows, and the mandatory integration of sustainability into management and decision-making processes. These instruments strengthen operational stability in volatile markets and are designed to lay the groundwork for profitable growth when demand picks up.

Operational Vision: From Fragmentation to End-to-End Accountability

Customers continue to have a high demand for integrated, globally available solutions with clear accountability, reliable service level agreements (SLAs) and transparent management. Our hub structure serves as the central orchestration framework, combining packaging, inbound and outbound logistics, warehousing, consolidation, project logistics and IT services into end-to-end chains that can be managed seamlessly.

In fiscal year 2025, the focus was on (i) harmonizing standards across hubs and locations, (ii) integrating digital components and (iii) further establishing replicable service packages for priority customer and industry clusters. As part of this process, internal management tools were refined to allow for faster identification of variance and make service delivery more comparable across regions.

Key Areas of Implementation (2025)

The implementation logic focuses on several interrelated areas:

- Platform & standards: rollout of uniform process and data standards, templates and KPI logic to increase replicability, quality, and scalability.
- Go-to-market & internationalization: focus on prioritized industries/accounts, further development of replicable proposal frameworks and strengthening of our hubs in Europe, the USA and Asia.

- Digital transparency & control: expansion of D-SCS and functions for uniform, software-based project and supply chain management (milestone/ETA tracking, status and variance management, data integration via application programming interfaces (APIs) to improve transparency, plannability and controllability. Additionally, audit trails: traceable data and process logs that support the transparency and reviewability of processes and decisions.
- Sustainability (ESG): implementation of priority issues identified in the double materiality analysis, expansion of carbon accounting and preparation of a group-wide ESG governance framework (including supplier due diligence).

Structural Framework

The Group structure, comprising Deufol SE as the management holding company as well as 41 operating companies, continues to provide a proven framework for risk diversification, customer focus and scalable growth. This allows for consistent leveraging of synergies across regions and units, harmonization of processes and the establishment of standards. Investments are prioritized in areas where they have a structural impact on replicability, capacity utilization and margin quality.

Strategic Business Fields

1. Packaging and Logistics

Our industrial packaging and logistics network remains our core competence, which is becoming increasingly standardized, digitally supported and focused on sustainability. Engineering, packaging, on-site and in-house logistics, warehousing, consolidation and transport coordination are combined into end-to-end service packages and managed using key performance indicators (such as lead time, on-time delivery, first-time-right and cost and performance metrics). The hub strategy improves plannability and resource efficiency, particularly in the face of fluctuating capacity utilization and complex project chains. Standardized process modules and enhanced software-based project and supply chain management reduce operational inefficiencies, improve material management and stabilize gross profit quality, even when raw material prices persist at a high level.

2. Production

Production focuses on standardization, automation and sustainable material concepts. The goal is to achieve consistent quality while optimizing the use of materials and energy, both for internal needs and for external sales. Design-to-standard reduces variations, waste and process costs. This provides a stable contribution to the platform's scalability and strengthens the margin profiles in conjunction with packaging and logistics.

3. IT Services

D-SCS and complementary tools provide transparency and control along the supply chain. In the reporting year, the focus was on expanding milestone/ETA tracking, variance management, cost-to-serve analyses (examining costs allocated by source per customer/service package to improve offer and process management), data integration via application programming interfaces (APIs) and the consolidation of reporting and verification logic.

This improves plannability, quality and responsiveness in dynamic supply chains and supports the internal DPM80 target (an internal target for digital process maturity describing the requirement that 80 % of core processes should be digitally mapped and controllable in the medium term).

4. Real Estate

The real estate strategy follows a hub-and-spoke model, with locations developed and managed as hubs along customer and product flows. Priority is given to spaces and layouts designed for cross-docking, consolidation, heavy cargo handling and flexible reconfiguration. This leads to shorter paths, fewer interfaces and economies of scale in operations. Sustainability matters (e.g., energy efficiency, monitoring, PV potential) are systematically taken into account.

Strategic opportunities 2026/2027 – Impact Logic, Assumptions and Time Frame

1. Consolidation of the supplier base among industrial customers

Opportunity core/impact logic: customers reduce interfaces and bundle services with a few key partners; this creates opportunities to expand integrated end-to-end service packages.

Assumptions/requirements: stable demand in core industries, demonstrable service quality and scalability across locations, robust SLA/KPI management.

Time frame: short to medium term (12–36 months), depending on procurement and contract cycles.

Qualitative performance metrics: development of framework agreements, SLA compliance/on-time delivery, first-time-right, customer satisfaction, percentage of standardized service packages.

2. Shifting production and project logistics flows

Opportunity core/impact logic: shifting manufacturing and assembly steps as well as more volatile market conditions are driving the need for hub and consolidation strategies, particularly for project and heavy cargo logistics.

Assumptions/requirements: investment activity in the mechanical and plant engineering sector, availability of capacity at hubs, reliable transport and customs processes.

Time frame: medium term (12–48 months), depending on project pipeline and investment cycles.

Qualitative performance metrics: project pipeline, capacity utilization/occupancy rates at hubs, turnaround times and variance rates, replicability of project routines.

3. Digital differentiation and data management

Opportunity core/impact logic: transparency, predictability and controllability are increasingly becoming key award criteria; digital tools support plannability and cost control.

Assumptions/requirements: data quality, system integration with customer systems, acceptance of digital processes both internally and by customers.

Time frame: short to medium term (6–24 months), with effects taking effect gradually depending on the rollout.

Qualitative performance metrics: degree of digitization according to the DPM target (digital process maturity), D-SCS utilization rate, quality of ETA/milestone information, progress of system integration and variance handling times.

4. Sustainability as a procurement and management guideline

Opportunity core/impact logic: reliable CO₂ data, recyclable packaging concepts and ESG-compliant processes enhance competitiveness among customers who place greater emphasis on sustainability in procurement and the supply chain.

Assumptions/requirements: reliable data sources (CO₂, materials, suppliers), regulatory requirements (e.g. EUDR/PPWR) and customer commitment to joint implementation.

Time frame: medium term (12–48 months), with gradual implementation driven by regulatory requirements and customer demands.

Qualitative performance metrics: progress in carbon accounting/coverage, percentage of reusable/recyclable solutions, EcoVadis performance, supplier coverage with supporting documentation/due diligence, results from customer workshops.

Overall Assessment

The above opportunities derive from structural market changes and customer requirements. Their realization depends to a large extent on external factors (economic conditions, geopolitical situation, trade and regulatory frameworks) as well as internal factors (standardization, digital maturity, data quality, implementation discipline). The Deufol Group is committed to systematically strengthening these requirements and pursuing opportunities based on clearly defined performance metrics typical of management reports. The underlying assumptions are based on the information available at the time of preparation; changes in economic conditions, regulations or customer orders may result in different outcomes. Our consistent focus on standardization, digital transformation and sustainability aims to provide customers with stable, scalable and globally available solutions and to position Deufol as a reliable partner in a persistently volatile environment.

Economic Outline Conditions

Trade Tensions Slow Down Global Economy

In 2026, global economic developments will continue to be marked by persistent trade policy risks. Although uncertainty regarding the scope of US tariffs has eased somewhat due to bilateral agreements, tariff levels remain structurally elevated and the legal situation remains volatile and opaque, bearing in mind relevant court rulings. There is also a continuing risk of new trade conflicts, given that the US administration has repeatedly used trade policy as a strategic tool in economic and political disputes. The impact on global trade and the manufacturing sector is therefore likely to become more apparent in the coming months. Once anticipatory demand has subsided, a noticeable slowdown in global momentum is expected. Global trade is therefore unlikely to expand significantly in the forecast period. Overall, global production is forecast to grow by a modest 3.1 % in 2026.

Additional risks arise from geopolitical tensions and strategic dependencies in respect of key raw materials and intermediate goods, particularly from China, which is increasingly willing to use economic leverage to advance national interests. There are risks involved, particularly given the AI boom and the associated current investment activity. On the other hand, expectations regarding the economic benefits from AI technology are high. If these expectations need to be adjusted, investments and financial markets may react strongly.

Further uncertainty arises from the current military escalation in the Middle East, particularly in Iran and the surrounding region. Potential impacts on economic performance may arise specifically from higher energy and raw material prices, increased transportation and insurance costs and potential disruptions to international supply chains.

Moreover, the US economy is showing signs of a slowdown. In view of tariff-driven price increases and moderate income growth, private consumption is expected to slow, while business investment is likely to lose momentum after a period of strong growth. In terms of monetary policy, further easing is expected in the United States, with several interest rate hikes anticipated for 2026, bringing the key interest rate to between 2.5 % and 2.75 % by the end of the year. In the Eurozone, central bank interest rates are expected to remain unchanged for the foreseeable future, although the macroeconomic impact of monetary policy will remain limited, as lending rates have been slow to respond to previous rate cuts. All in all, the global economy continues to face heightened uncertainty and subdued growth momentum.

Gradual Stabilization in the Eurozone amid Structural Growth Impediments

The Eurozone is likely to see a gradual economic recovery over the remainder of the forecast period. Following moderate growth in 2025, GDP is expected to rise by approximately 1.2 % in 2026 and by about 1.4 % in 2027. This is due to rising real incomes, which could result in a continued upturn in private consumption in 2026 and 2027. In addition, the robust labor market is expected to lead to a decline in the unemployment rate to approximately 6.2 % (2026) and 6.0 % (2027).

Prices in the Eurozone are likely to remain largely stable in the coming years. However, the euro's persistently high effective exchange rate and slowing wage growth will have a dampening effect. As a result, the inflation rate is projected to be around 2.0 % in 2026 and approximately 2.1 % in 2027.

The service sector's upturn in activity is offsetting the weaknesses in the manufacturing sector. In addition, improved financing conditions have a positive effect on businesses and households and will help the market to recover in the near future.

German Economy Shows Modest Growth Under Challenging Conditions

Economic momentum in Germany will remain subdued in 2026. Although fiscal policy is delivering a significant expansionary boost, structural constraints continue to have a pronounced dampening effect. With domestic companies showing little willingness to invest so far, no sustained growth momentum is expected from this sector.

GDP is forecast to grow by about 1.0 % in 2026, although 0.25 % of that growth is attributable to an increase in the number of working days. Even though there is room for an economic recovery due to low overall capacity utilization, there are still no signs of a self-sustaining upturn. Economic weakness in Germany is increasingly driven by structural factors, as evidenced by below-average growth rates in international comparison and the ongoing loss of global market share by German exporters.

The labor market appears to be stabilizing. Following a rate of 6.3 % last year, unemployment is expected to drop slightly to 6.2 % in 2026. However, further growth in employment is hampered by a labor shortage caused by demographic trends, which limits the country's production potential.

Expansionary fiscal policy goes hand in hand with a noticeable increase in public deficits. The government budget deficit will rise considerably in the future and will lead to a further increase in the debt-to-GDP ratio. Trade policy risks, particularly resulting from higher tariffs in the United States, are also weighing on the economy and slowing down foreign trade growth.

All in all, the economic recovery remains fragile and is largely driven by government stimulus measures, while structural challenges continue to limit the potential for sustainable growth.

Company-Specific Outlook**Company-Specific Outlook****Predicted Sales and Results of Operations**

As in the previous year, 2026 will be marked by an uncertain commercial and geopolitical market environment for Deufol, which will specifically affect the company's core markets in the European mechanical and plant engineering sector. While it is currently impossible to assess the direct and indirect impacts of the military conflict in the Middle East on the energy markets, it is likely to leave a significant mark. At the start of the year, our anchor customers' order backlogs, their outlook and their forecasts for the future all pointed to a solid order situation at a high level, giving us reason to expect further positive momentum for our business. Thanks to the successful strategic focus established in recent years, which has involved a consistent evolution from a traditional packaging service provider into a provider of globally scalable, standardized end-to-end supply chain solutions with clear digital and international capabilities, Deufol remains on track for the future even in this challenging environment. This also includes the international hub and location structures that allow Deufol to mitigate regional dips in demand and handle projects closer to the customer. In the same way, our employees, the most valuable resource in our company's value chain, are a key focus of our management. Along with successful recruitment projects carried out in collaboration with the German Federal Employment Agency, which will continue in the future, we will maintain and expand our appeal to employees by fostering a supportive work environment. Long-standing relationships with our network of strategic suppliers allow Deufol to successfully address challenges in the procurement markets and mitigate emerging price effects. The Group plans to continue its geographic expansion with a view to further strengthening its customer relationships and partnerships. Adding new hub locations will also expand the reach of our end-to-end network beyond our core markets, increasing our market share and driving revenue growth. Moreover, the effects of our investments and the progress of our continuous optimization measures, including economies of scale, will boost growth as well as the Group's profitability. However, the actual implementation in 2026 will depend largely on current developments in the world's conflict regions, the economic policies of major economies and the resulting global economic trends. Thanks to the consistent implementation of its strategy, the Deufol Group considers itself well-positioned to meet these diverse challenges and currently expects the company to continue along its successful trajectory. For 2026, we expect sales in a range of approx. € 315 to € 330 million and an EBIT figure for operating business of between € 10 and € 14 million. As a result of this substantial operating result, we envisage a positive performance in 2026 that will slightly exceed the level achieved in the current reporting year.

Expected Financial Position

As things currently stand, there will not be any need for unplanned financing measures to support our business activities, even in the case of a conservative course of business. The Group's central syndicated financing arrangement in Europe is secure up to September 2028. Combined with current bilateral financing arrangements and funding lines, as well as sufficient opportunities to realize investments through additional financing measures in line with our planning, the current financial resources also ensure that the Group's target growth is covered in terms of liquidity requirements, even in challenging times. In the current year, investments in fixed assets (excluding leasing assets reportable according to IFRS 16) are planned with a volume of around € 8.1 million, which is thus higher than the level in 2025 (€ 7.6 million).

Managing Directors' Overall Summary of the Group's Expected Development

The Deufol Group intends to continue its evolution into a comprehensive end-to-end logistics service provider in 2026, while expanding and intensifying marketing efforts for the innovative software solutions developed for this purpose. Beyond that, a key focus in 2026 will remain the use and expansion of sustainable solutions for our own organization as well as for the services we offer and the packaging materials we use. Following a solid year in 2025, our broad customer base and long-term business relationships, our specific know-how and our financial resources allow us to view the Group's performance for the 2026 fiscal year with cautious optimism, even in an environment dominated by strong geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainty.

Hofheim am Taunus, March 27, 2026

The Managing Directors

Dennis Hübner

Ebrahim Al Kadari

Detlef W. Hübner

Marc Hübner

Jürgen Schmid

Eugen Tissen





ENVIRONMENT

We Make Sustainability Profitable

Sustainability pays off – if approached with consistency. We develop solutions that conserve resources, reduce emissions and cut costs, all at the same time. This is not a compromise – it is a competitive advantage. Our approach: Circularity instead of single-use. Full capacity instead of empty runs. Transparency instead of inefficiency. Our global hub network extends the life cycle of load carriers and maximizes their utilization. D-SCS, our digital supply chain software, uses smart connectivity to link cargo and transport modes, pool goods flows and significantly reduce the number of transport movements. Less material. Fewer transports. Fewer emissions. More efficiency. More scaling. Greater impact. That is what we call sustainable business practices.

Consolidated Financial Statements

as of December 31, 2025

Consolidated Income Statement

Figures in € k	2025	2024	Note/Page
Sales	311,272	309,142	01/076
Other own work capitalized	1,122	1,413	
Inventory changes	432	12	
Other operating income	6,487	5,623	02/076
Overall operating performance	319,312	316,191	
Cost of materials	-113,103	-113,670	03/076
Personnel costs	-120,031	-115,381	04/076
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-25,256	-21,797	11/083
Other operating expenses	-48,467	-52,311	05/077
Income (loss) from operating activities (EBIT)	12,454	13,032	
Financial income	410	400	06/077
Finance costs	-6,518	-6,626	06/077
Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method	-456	549	14/090
Other financial result	63	23	
Profit (loss) before taxes (EBT)	5,954	7,379	
Income taxes	-2,772	-2,970	07/078
Result for the period	3,182	4,408	
thereof share of profits held by noncontrolling interests	409	497	08/080
thereof share of profits held by shareholders in the parent company	2,773	3,911	
Earnings per share			
Figures in €			
Basic and diluted earnings per share, based on the income (loss) attributable to common shareholders of Deufol SE	0.326	0.460	09/080

**Consolidated Statement of
Comprehensive Income**

Figures in € k	2025	2024	Note/Page
Result for the period	3,182	4,408	
Other comprehensive income	-855	502	
Items which may be reclassified to the income statement in future			
Income/loss (-) from currency translation, after taxes	-984	558	
Cash flow hedges before taxes	-36	-146	
Deferred taxes on cash flow hedges	11	44	
Cash flow hedges after taxes	-25	-102	39/102
Items which will not be reclassified to the income statement in future			
Actuarial gains/losses (-) from pensions, before taxes	112	65	
Deferred taxes on actuarial gains/losses from pensions	-3	-19	
Actuarial gains/losses (-) from pensions, after taxes	109	46	27/096
Gains/losses (-) from subsequent measurement before taxes	60	0	13/084
Deferred taxes on gains/losses (-) from subsequent measurement	-15	0	
Gains/losses (-) from subsequent measurement after taxes	45	0	
Comprehensive income after taxes	2,327	4,911	
thereof noncontrolling interests	409	497	
thereof shareholders in the parent company	1,918	4,413	



Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets			
Figures in € k	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Note/Page
Noncurrent assets	204,967	205,732	
Property, plant and equipment	111,222	113,292	11/083
Goodwill	60,747	60,747	12/083
Other intangible assets	5,871	5,069	12/083
Investment property	18,606	15,095	13/084
Investments accounted for using the equity method	2,178	2,797	14/090
Financial receivables	254	628	15/090
Other financial assets	273	273	
Other receivables and other assets	106	2,270	16/091
Deferred tax assets	5,709	5,559	07/078
Current assets	70,905	70,975	
Inventories	15,424	15,393	17/091
Trade receivables	36,290	36,072	18/091
Other receivables and other assets	4,956	5,160	16/091
Tax receivables	976	949	
Financial receivables	1,072	802	15/090
Cash and cash equivalents	12,187	12,599	19/093
Total assets	275,872	276,707	
Equity and liabilities			
Figures in € k	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Note/Page
Equity	128,560	129,003	
Equity attributable to the shareholders of Deufol SE	125,617	126,247	
Subscribed capital	8,629	8,629	20/093
Capital reserves	142,474	142,474	21/093
Retained earnings	12,181	12,181	22/093
Profit brought forward	-37,655	-37,880	
Other comprehensive income	463	1,317	
Treasury stock at cost	-475	-475	23/094
Noncontrolling equity interests	2,944	2,756	24/094
Noncurrent liabilities	79,674	90,598	
Financial liabilities	63,619	74,691	26/094
Provisions for pensions	2,452	3,006	27/096
Other provisions	6,120	5,829	28/098
Other liabilities	8	14	29/099
Deferred tax liabilities	7,475	7,058	07/078
Current liabilities	67,638	57,106	
Trade payables	25,092	21,702	30/099
Financial liabilities	28,572	20,611	26/094
Other liabilities	11,739	11,996	29/099
Tax liabilities	2,019	2,678	
Other provisions	216	119	28/098
Total equity and liabilities	275,872	276,707	

**Consolidated Cash
Flow Statement**

Figures in € k	2025	2024	Note/Page
Income (loss) from operating activities (EBIT)	12,454	13,032	
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash flow from operating activities			
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	25,256	21,797	10–12/081ff.
(Gain) loss from disposal of fixed assets	–38	6	02, 05/076, 077
Taxes paid	–3,375	–3,320	
Restatement of the fair value of investment property	–1,311	–708	02/076
Other noncash expenses/revenue	48	–254	
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities			
Decrease (increase) in trade accounts receivable	–734	–1,379	
Decrease (increase) in inventories	–127	–582	
Decrease (increase) in other receivables and other assets	2,313	2,705	
Increase (decrease) in trade accounts payable	3,189	–1,329	
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	29	–2,265	
Increase (decrease) in provisions	–120	–507	
Decrease (increase) in other operating assets/liabilities (net)	–190	130	
Cash flow from operating activities	37,395	27,326	31/100
Payments made for investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	–7,622	–9,490	11, 12/083
Proceeds from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	302	633	
Payments made for the acquisition of noncontrolling interests	0	0	
Disposal of business units less cash disposed of	0	0	
Net change in financial receivables	103	30	
Interest and dividends received	586	663	
Cash flow from investing activities	–6,631	–8,163	33/100
Addition (extinction) of amounts due to banks	–5,786	5,403	
Addition (extinction) of other financial liabilities	–16,212	–15,904	
Proceeds from capital increase	0	0	
Payments made due to capital decreases for noncontrolling interests	–1	–1	
Interest paid	–6,226	–6,348	
Dividends paid	–2,549	–4,248	25/094
Dividend paid to noncontrolling interests	–220	–298	
Cash flow from financing activities	–30,994	–21,396	34/100
Exchange rate- and scope of consolidation-related changes in financial resources	–183	68	
Change in cash and cash equivalents	–413	–2,165	35/101
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	12,599	14,765	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12,187	12,599	

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity¹⁾

Figures in € k	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Profit brought forward	Treasury stock at cost	Accumulated other income (loss)					Equity attributable to the shareholders of Deufol SE	Noncontrolling equity interests	Total equity
						Cumulative translation adjustment	Cash flow hedges	Provisions for pensions	Revaluation reserve				
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	43,774	107,330	12,181	-37,543	-475	303	201	311	0	126,081	2,558	128,639	
Result for the period				3,911						3,911	497	4,408	
Other comprehensive income						558	-102	46	0	502	0	502	
Comprehensive income				3,911		558	-102	46	0	4,413	497	4,911	
Dividends				-4,248						-4,248	-298	-4,546	
Capital transactions not resulting in change to shareholding interest										0	-1	-1	
Capital decrease	-35,145	35,145								0	0	0	
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	8,629	142,474	12,181	-37,880	-475	861	99	357	0	126,247	2,756	129,003	
Result for the period				2,773						2,773	409	3,182	
Other comprehensive income						-984	-25	109	45	-855	0	-855	
Comprehensive income				2,773		-984	-25	109	45	1,918	409	2,327	
Dividends				-2,549						-2,549	-220	-2,769	
Capital transactions not resulting in change to shareholding interest										0	-1	-1	
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	8,629	142,474	12,181	-37,655	-475	-123	74	466	45	125,617	2,944	128,560	

1) Cf. Notes (20) to (25).

General Information

Basis of Preparation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the fiscal year from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025

General Information

Deufol SE is domiciled in Hofheim am Taunus and has been entered in the Frankfurt am Main commercial register under the number HRB 95470.

Deufol is a global premium service provider in the field of packaging and supplementary services. Please see the disclosures in the segment reporting for further details.

The address of the Company's registered office is Johannes-Gutenberg-Strasse 3–5, 65719 Hofheim am Taunus, Germany. Lion's Place GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus, is the parent company that prepares the consolidated financial statements for the largest group of companies. These documents are published in the German Company Register.

The Company's managing directors approved the IFRS consolidated financial statements on March 27, 2026, so that they could then be forwarded to the Administrative Board.

Individual figures within the consolidated financial statements may not precisely add up to the stated total amount due to rounding.

Basis of Preparation

Deufol SE prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as mandatorily applicable in the European Union. In addition, the provisions of section 315e of the German Commercial Code were complied with and applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. All IFRS (IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, SIC) as adopted by the European Union and mandatorily applicable as of the balance sheet date were applied.

In principle, the consolidated financial statements are prepared using the historical-cost principle. This excludes derivative financial instruments as well as investment property, which are measured at fair value.

Consolidation

All subsidiaries over which Deufol SE has legal or effective control are included in the consolidated financial statements. In addition to Deufol SE, the consolidated financial statements include 15 (previous year: 16) fully consolidated subsidiaries in Germany and 26 (previous year: 26) in other countries (hereinafter referred to as the "Deufol Group" or the "Group").

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee that have a significant impact on its return)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Basis of Preparation

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the noncontrolling interests, even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (incl. goodwill), liabilities, noncontrolling interests and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

Joint ventures are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method in accordance with IFRS 11 in conjunction with IAS 28. Other significant equity investments are accounted for using the equity method if the Deufol Group does not hold a controlling interest, but is able to exert a significant influence on the operating and financial policies of the investee. This is always the case if it holds between 20 % and 50 % of the voting rights ("associates").

On acquisition of an equity investment accounted for using the equity method, the difference between cost and proportionate equity is initially allocated to the assets and liabilities of this investment by making certain adjustments to the fair values. Any remaining excess of cost of acquisition over net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill, and is not amortized.

If the recoverable amount of an investment in an associate (the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell) falls below the carrying amount this will lead to a corresponding impairment. The impairment loss will be recognized in the income statement.

The annual financial statements of consolidated companies are prepared as of the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements.

Acquisition accounting is performed in accordance with the purchase method, whereby the cost of the acquired interests is eliminated against the parent's share of the revalued equity at the date of acquisition. Any resulting difference is allocated to the corresponding assets and liabilities of the subsidiary insofar as it is due to hidden reserves or hidden liabilities. Any remaining excess of cost of acquisition over net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. In accordance with IFRS 3 (Business Combinations) in conjunction with IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets), goodwill is not amortized over the expected useful life, but instead tested at least annually to establish whether there is any need to recognize impairment losses.

Noncontrolling interests represent the share of net profit/loss and net assets that is not attributable to the Group. They are reported separately in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated balance sheet. In the consolidated balance sheet, this item is reported within equity, separately from the equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company.

Intercompany receivables and liabilities, revenue, expenses, income and profits are eliminated as part of consolidation.

Basis of Preparation

Currency Translation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in euros, the functional and presentation currency of the Deufol Group. Unless indicated otherwise, all amounts are given in thousands of euros.

Each company within the Deufol Group determines its own functional currency. In accordance with IAS 21, the annual financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements whose functional currency is not the euro were converted into the Group currency euro on the balance sheet cut-off date on the basis of the functional currency concept. Financial statements are translated using the modified closing-rate method, i.e., assets and liabilities are translated from the functional currency to the reporting currency at the ECB's reference rates on the balance sheet date, while income statements are translated at the average rates for the year. Equity is translated at historical rates.

Differences resulting from the translation of assets and liabilities compared with the translation of the previous year and translation differences between the income statement and the balance sheet are taken directly to equity and are reported under "Other recognized income and expense." When a foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount recognized in equity for this foreign operation is reversed to the income statement.

Foreign-currency transactions are translated at the spot rate of the foreign currency to the functional currency prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign-currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate on the balance sheet date. The resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for the period, with the exception of foreign exchange differences resulting from foreign-currency loans insofar as the loans are used to hedge a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognized directly in equity until the net investment is disposed of and only recognized in profit or loss on the date of disposal.

The exchange rates for the translation of key currencies that are not part of the European Monetary Union changed as follows:

Foreign currency per €	ECB reference rate as of the balance sheet date		Average rate for the year	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
US dollar	1.1750	1.0389	1.1293	1.0821
Renminbi	8.2262	7.5833	8.1149	7.7863
Singapore dollar	1.5105	1.4164	1.4752	1.4457
Thai baht	37.2180	35.6760	37.0093	35.7936
Forint	385.1500	411.3500	397.7700	395.4216
Zloty	4.2210	4.2750	4.2392	4.3057
Czech crown	24.2370	25.1850	24.6920	25.1189

Sales Recognition

Deufol applies the standard IFRS 15. This standard prescribes the amount and timing of revenue recognition and envisages a uniform, five-step revenue realization model. In principle, this must be applied for all customer contracts.

A contract with a customer within the scope of IFRS 15 must be recognized in the balance sheet subject to the cumulative fulfillment of the following criteria:

- The parties have agreed to the contract and undertaken to fulfill their contractual obligations.
- The entity is able to determine for each party which rights this has in relation to the goods or services that are to be transferred.
- The entity is able to determine the payment terms for the goods or services that are to be transferred.
- The contract has economic substance.
- The entity is likely to receive the consideration to which it is entitled in return for the goods or services that are to be transferred to the customer.

Basis of Preparation

Revenue is primarily generated from services, products and rental agreements and is recognized in income upon Deufol transferring to a customer the power of control over goods or services over time or at a point in time. Revenue from sales of products and service agreements is recognized when the power of control is transferred to the acquirer. Invoices will be issued on this date; the payment terms stipulate periods for payment in line with those customary in the industry. Revenue from rental agreements is recognized on a straight-line basis over a specific period.

Revenue is recognized in line with the value of the consideration that the entity is expected to receive in exchange for these goods or services. Sales are recognized net of purchase price reductions such as cash and sales discounts and rebates.

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share (EPS) are calculated in accordance with IAS 33. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/loss for the period attributable to the holders of common shares of the parent company by the weighted average number of common shares in circulation. Shares newly issued or repurchased during a period are included pro rata for the time they are in circulation. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the adjusted net profit/loss for the period attributable to the holders of common shares of the parent company by the weighted average number of common shares in circulation and the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued following the conversion of all potential common shares with a dilutive effect into common shares.

Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Purchased intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognized at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their economic lives. Proprietary software is capitalized at cost and undergoes straight-line amortization over its economic life. Capitalized software licenses and customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life or over the term of the relevant agreement. The amortization recognized is allocated to the relevant functions in the income statement based on the asset's use. If there are indications of impairment and the recoverable amount is less than amortized cost, impairment losses are recognized on the intangible assets. If the reasons for impairment cease to apply, the impairment losses are reversed accordingly, up to the amortized cost. This does not apply to capitalized goodwill.

Goodwill is recognized in accordance with IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" in conjunction with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets." These standards require goodwill to be tested annually for impairment rather than amortized.

The accounting principles for intangible assets are as follows:

	Customer relationships	Licenses and software
Amortization method used	Straight-line	Straight-line
Useful life	5 – 10 years	3 – 8 years
Remaining useful life	up to 3 years	up to 4 years

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less straight-line depreciation recognized over the economic life of the respective item.

Assets are removed from the balance sheet on disposal or scrapping; any disposal gains or losses are recognized in income.

Basis of Preparation

The following useful lives are used for depreciation:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Factory and office buildings	10 – 50 years
Operating and office equipment	3 – 10 years
Machinery and equipment	6 – 20 years
Vehicle fleet	5 – 7 years

If there are indications of impairment and the recoverable amount is less than amortized cost, impairment losses are recognized on the items of property, plant and equipment. If the reasons for impairment cease to apply, the impairment losses are reversed accordingly, up to the amortized cost. More complex items of property, plant and equipment consisting of clearly separable components with different useful lives are split into these components for the purposes of calculating depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the useful lives of the individual components.

Investment Property

Investment properties as defined in IAS 40 are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Within the scope of subsequent measurement, IAS 40 offers the option of measurement at amortized cost or fair value as of the balance sheet date. Deufol exercises this option in relation to a measurement according to the fair-value model. Fair value reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are recognized through profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined through regular valuations in accordance with IAS 40 using the measurement principles of IFRS 13.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized through profit or loss in the period of derecognition. The amount of consideration to be included in the income statement in the case of the derecognition of investment property is calculated in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent measurement is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated in the "Property, plant and equipment" section up to the date of change in use. At the time of the change in use, the property is reclassified as an investment property and measured at fair value, if the fair value model is applied. The difference between the carrying amount and fair value at the time of the transfer is recognized as per the IFRS provisions applicable to transfers between IAS 16 and IAS 40. Properties held by the Deufol Group as a lessee under a right-of-use lease that meet the definition of a property held as an investment are also classified as investment property and measured using the fair value model in accordance with IAS 40. The subject of the valuation is the right of use.

Basis of Preparation

Leases

The IFRS 16 standard applies in regard to the accounting rules for leases. Its central goal is balance-sheet recognition of all leases. In principle, lessees must recognize a right of use and a lease liability in their balance sheet for all leases. The lease liability is measured in the Deufol Group at the present value of the outstanding lease payments, while the right of use is measured at the amount of the lease liability plus direct costs. During the term of the lease, the right of use must be depreciated and the lease liability subsequently measured using the effective-interest-rate method, while taking the lease payments into consideration. According to IFRS 16, in principle, lease payments must be discounted using the interest rate serving as the basis for the lease. Since this interest rate cannot generally be determined in the case of the leases entered into in the Deufol Group, as a rule discounting is implemented on the basis of the incremental borrowing rate.

IFRS 16 permits practical expedients for short-term and low-value leases. Deufol has applied these practical expedients for short-term leases. Accordingly, no right of use and no liability are recognized for such leases. The related lease payments will continue to be recognized as an expense in the income statement.

As of first-time adoption, existing agreements have not been reassessed in terms of whether or not these constitute a lease on the basis of the IFRS 16 criteria. Instead, agreements that were already classified as a lease under IAS 17 continued to be classified as a lease as of first-time adoption and were treated as such.

If the Deufol Group, as the lessee, has entered into a (continuing) contractual obligation regarding the provision of an asset with a lessor and has agreed a sublease for this asset, thereby transferring the right of use to another party, the Group is deemed to be the lessor in the sublease. The classification of the sublease as a finance or operating lease is based on the underlying right of use of the intermediate lessor as established by the head lease. If the sublease is a finance lease, Deufol, in its capacity as lessor, recognizes the corresponding asset under the receivables item of the balance sheet in the amount of its net investment in the lease. As a general rule, the interest rate underlying the lease must be used to measure the net investment.

Joint Ventures and Associates

Investments in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. The cost of investments accounted for using the equity method is increased or decreased annually by changes in equity insofar as these are attributable to the Deufol Group.

Nonderivative Financial Assets

IFRS 9 prescribes a uniform model for the categorization of financial assets, which classifies financial assets in terms of three different categories as of their initial recognition:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost,
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company's management classifies financial assets on acquisition and checks their classification at each balance sheet date. All standard market purchases and sales of financial assets are recorded in the balance sheet on the transaction date, i.e., the date on which the Company entered into the obligation to purchase the asset.

Basis of Preparation

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in terms of four categories:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost (debt instruments),
- financial assets measured at fair value through OCI with reclassification of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments),
- financial assets measured at fair value through OCI with no reclassification of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments), and
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset (or a portion of a financial asset or a portion of a group of similar financial assets) will mainly be closed out subject to one of the following conditions:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows resulting from the financial asset have expired.
- The Group has transferred to third parties its contractual rights to receive cash flows resulting from the financial asset or else entered into a contractual obligation to pay over the cash flow to a third party immediately, within the scope of a so-called "pass-through arrangement," thereby either (a) substantially transferring all risks and opportunities associated with ownership of the financial asset or (b) not having substantially transferred or retained all risks and opportunities associated with ownership of the financial asset, but having transferred the power of control over the asset.

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For financial instruments for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized in the amount of the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next twelve months (12-month ECL). For financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized in the amount of the credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and has been adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to its debtors and the economic outline conditions. The need to recognize impairment will be reviewed in terms of ECLs on each balance sheet date and will be adjusted where necessary. The impairment rates will be determined on the basis of the level of delinquency for receivables.

In the case of objective indications for trade receivables that amounts due will not all be received in accordance with the originally agreed invoice terms (e.g., the probability of an insolvency or significant financial difficulties for the debtor), an impairment will be recognized with use of a valuation account. Receivables are closed out once they are classified as uncollectible.

Basis of Preparation

Derivative Financial Instruments

As a rule, derivative financial instruments are exclusively used by the Group to hedge interest rate and currency risks. Derivatives that have not been included in hedge accounting, as hedging instruments, are reported in income as financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value. In these cases, profits or losses from these financial assets or financial liabilities are recognized in income.

Insofar as the hedge accounting rules pursuant to IFRS 9 are applied, the effective portion of the profit or loss resulting from a cash flow hedge is recorded directly in equity as a portion of the accumulated changes recognized directly in equity, including deferred taxes, while the ineffective portion is immediately recognized through profit or loss.

The fair value of derivative hedging instruments is classified in full as a noncurrent asset or liability if the remaining term of the hedged item exceeds 12 months. It will be classified as a current asset or liability if the remaining term of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Derivatives are measured according to recognized methods and in consideration of current market parameters. The financial instruments in their entirety are explained in Note (39).

Cash Flow Hedges

The amounts recognized in equity will be reclassified to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction affects the period result, e.g., if hedged financial income or expenses are recognized or if an expected sale is executed.

Where a hedge leads to the reporting of a nonfinancial asset or a nonfinancial liability, the amounts recognized in equity will form part of the costs of acquisition at the time of the addition of the nonfinancial asset or nonfinancial liability.

Where the stipulated transaction or fixed obligation is no longer expected to be realized, the amounts previously recognized in equity will be reclassified to the income statement. In the case of the expiry or sale, termination or exercise of the hedging tool without a replacement or the rollover of the hedging tool into another hedging tool, the amounts previously recognized in equity will remain a separate equity item until the envisaged transaction or fixed obligation has been realized.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation covers the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (incl. the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents on the face of the balance sheet comprise cash on hand, checks, bank balances and short-term deposits with an original maturity of up to three months.

Basis of Preparation

Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. As a rule, carrying amounts are calculated using the FIFO method; for certain inventories, the weighted-average-cost method is used. Cost comprises all production-related costs, calculated on the basis of normal employment. As well as direct costs (such as direct material and manufacturing costs), it also includes fixed and variable material and manufacturing overheads relating to the production process and appropriate portions of depreciation of manufacturing equipment.

Income Taxes

The taxes levied in the individual countries on taxable profits and the change in deferred taxes recognized through profit or loss are reported as income taxes.

The reported income taxes are recognized on the basis of the statutory provisions applicable or adopted as of the balance sheet date, in the expected payment amount. A tax liability is reported on the basis of appropriate estimates for obligations to the respective national tax authorities that are uncertain in terms of their amount and the probability of their applicability.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method in accordance with IAS 12. This standard requires deferred taxes to be recognized for all temporary differences between the tax bases of the individual companies and the carrying amounts according to IFRS, and on consolidation adjustments. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for future benefits expected to arise from tax loss carryforwards. However, deferred tax assets have only been recognized for accounting differences and for tax loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that the asset will be realized. Deferred tax assets are measured at the applicable national rates of income tax.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when an asset is realized or a liability is settled. Deferred taxes for items recognized directly in equity will also be recognized directly in equity. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized in the case of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates where the timeframe for the reversal of the temporary differences may be controlled and a reversal of the temporary differences is not probable in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities are netted subject to a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and insofar as these are levied by the same tax authority.

Other Recognized Income and Expense

Items taken directly to equity are reported under this item, unless they result from capital transactions with shareholders, such as capital increases or dividend payments. This item includes the cumulative translation adjustment, unrealized gains or losses from the fair-value measurement of financial instruments and derivative financial instruments used in cash flow hedges, actuarial gains and losses in connection with pension commitments as well as changes in the revaluation reserve (e.g., resulting from the reclassification and measurement of assets). They are recognized including deferred taxes, where applicable.

Provisions for Pensions and Similar Obligations

The actuarial valuation of pension provisions for defined-benefit plans is based on the "projected-unit-credit method" prescribed in IAS 19. The interest element of pension expenses is shown as a finance cost. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. The provisions for pensions result from the pension obligations less the market values of the plan assets.

In the case of defined-contribution pension plans (e.g., direct insurance schemes), the contributions payable are recognized immediately as an expense. Provisions for pension obligations are not recognized for defined-contribution plans, as in these cases, the Group has no other obligation above and beyond its obligation to pay premiums.

Basis of Preparation

Other Provisions

Other provisions are recognized where a present obligation exists to third parties as a result of a past event, an outflow of resources is expected and the amount can be reliably measured. They are uncertain obligations that are recognized in the amount of the best estimate. Provisions with a remaining maturity of more than one year are discounted at market interest rates reflecting the risk specific to the liability and the period of time until the settlement date.

Nonderivative Financial Liabilities and Other Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as follows as of their initial recognition according to IFRS 9:

- financial liabilities measured at amortized cost,
- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement

In principle, financial liabilities will be carried at amortized cost. This excludes financial liabilities that were allocated to the category “financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss” as of their initial recognition. Differences between historical cost and the repayment amount and transaction costs are accounted for using the effective-interest method. Other liabilities are carried at their nominal value or the repayment amount. Noncurrent other liabilities bearing no interest are accounted for at their present value.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another financial liability of the same lender subject to substantially different contract terms or where the terms of an existing liability are subject to substantial change, this replacement or change will be treated as a closing-out of the original liability and a valuation for a new liability. The difference between the respective carrying amounts will be recognized in income.

Derecognition

A financial liability will be closed out in the case of the fulfillment, cancellation or expiry of the underlying obligation. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another financial liability of the same lender subject to substantially different contract terms or where the terms of an existing liability are subject to substantial change, this replacement or change will be treated as a closing-out of the original liability and a valuation for a new liability. The difference between the respective carrying amounts will be recognized in income.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Treasury Stock

Where the Group acquires treasury stock, this is recognized at cost on acquisition and deducted from equity. The purchase, sale, issue or withdrawal of treasury stock is recognized directly in equity, in the reserves.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the provisions of IAS 7 and shows the changes in the Group’s cash and cash equivalents over the course of the year under review as a result of cash inflows and outflows. A distinction is made between cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method.

Basis of Preparation

Segment Reporting

Segment reporting is performed in accordance with IFRS 8 (Operating Segments). The segments correspond to those of the internal reporting structure. Segmentation aims to make transparent the assets and financial position and results of operations of the Group's individual activities and its various regions.

Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. The Group does not have any qualified assets requiring mandatory inclusion of borrowing costs in their historical costs.

Government Grants

In previous years, Deufol received government grants relating to its investment projects. Pursuant to IAS 20, these grants may either be recognized as deferred income and amortized to income over the respective depreciation period (gross method) or, as applied by Deufol, they may be deducted from the carrying amount of the respective asset and recognized as income over the asset's useful life by means of a reduced depreciation amount (net method). IAS 20 also offers an option for performance-related grants to be recognized as other income in the income statement or to be deducted from the relevant expenses. Deufol applies the second option.

Government grants are recognized if there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Company meets the conditions attached to the grants.

Management Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS sometimes requires the managing directors to make estimates, judgements or assumptions that can affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and financial liabilities as of the balance sheet date, and the income and expenses for the reporting period. Actual amounts and changes may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The significant judgments and estimates applied are described in the following section:

A significant portion of the valuation adjustment for doubtful accounts receivable relates to assessments and judgments regarding individual receivables that are based on the creditworthiness of the relevant customer, current economic trends and an analysis of historical losses of receivables outstanding on a portfolio basis.

Recognition and valuation of other provisions are based on an estimate of the probability of the future outflow of benefits, supplemented by past experience and the circumstances known at the balance sheet date. As such, the actual outflow of benefits may differ from the amount recognized under other provisions. Please see Note (28) for further disclosures.

Deferred tax assets from tax loss carryforwards are recognized on the basis of an estimate of the future recoverability of the corresponding tax benefits, i.e., if there is expected to be sufficient taxable income or a reduced tax expense in future. The next five years is assumed as the assessment timeframe for this. The actual taxable income situation in future periods, and hence the extent to which tax loss carryforwards can actually be utilized, may differ from the estimate performed at the date on which the deferred taxes are recognized. Please see Note (07) for further disclosures.

Significant forward-looking estimates and assumptions are made in the context of the impairment tests performed on goodwill, because the discounted-cash-flow method used for these tests requires the calculation of future cash flows, an appropriate rate of interest and long-term future growth rates. Any change in these factors may affect the results of such impairment tests. Please see Note (12) for further disclosures.

Basis of Preparation

The determination of the fair value of investment property includes future-oriented estimates regarding the trend for contract-based (including index-linked) rents in the agreed tenancy period as well as the rents subsequently achievable on the market. Assumptions must also be made regarding the amount of the operating costs that cannot be apportioned to the tenant(s). The discounted-cash-flow method used for measurement also requires the application of an adequate interest rate. Where external valuation reports are used, management also assesses whether any significant changes affecting value have occurred between the report's valuation date and the balance sheet date. Changes in the underlying assumptions may result in different fair values and thus affect income. This approach is subject to a margin of discretion regarding estimates and assessments, which is reviewed on a regular basis. Please see Note (13) for further disclosures.

Valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with a limited useful life requires the use of estimates for calculation of the fair value at the time of acquisition, particularly for assets acquired in connection with a business combination. In addition, these assets' expected useful life is to be determined. Calculation of the fair values of the assets and their useful life and the impairment testing in the case of indications of impairment are based on judgments made by the management. Please see Notes (11) and (12) for further disclosures.

Further judgments may apply in regard to the specification of the necessary parameters for balance-sheet recognition of leases under IFRS 16; in particular, this relates to the determination of the interest rates used for discounting. Please refer to Note (10).

Judgments and estimates made by the management may affect the measurement of assets and liabilities and related disclosures as well as the income and expenses reported for the period under review. Due to the complex global economic situation, these judgments and estimates on the part of the management are subject to a heightened level of uncertainty. The actual amounts may differ from the management's judgments and estimates. Changes to these judgments and estimates may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. All of the information available on the expected economic trends has been taken into consideration within the scope of updates made to the management's judgments and estimates. This information has also been factored into the analysis of the fair value and recoverability of assets and receivables. We have therefore based our underlying estimates and assumptions on our existing knowledge and the best sources of information available to us. We will continue to analyze potential future effects on the measurement of individual assets and liabilities.

Changed Accounting and Valuation Methods

In principle, the accounting and valuation methods used are the same as those used in the previous year.

New Accounting Standards

Accounting Standards Applied for the First Time

In the current fiscal year, Deufol has applied the following new or amended standards and interpretations for the first time. These, however had no impact, or no significant impact, on the Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations:

Standard/amendments

IAS 21	Amendment to IAS 21 (Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates): Lack of Exchangeability of a Currency
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Basis of Preparation

Accounting Standards Published and Not Yet Applied

The IASB has approved the following new or amended standards. However, since application of these standards is not yet mandatory and they have not yet been endorsed by the EU, they have not been applied in Deufol's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025. The new standards and amendments to existing standards apply for fiscal years beginning on or after the respective date of entry into force. Deufol has not opted for early adoption, even though this is permitted by some standards. In principle, Deufol does not expect any of these amendments to have a significant, or any, effect on its net assets, financial position or results of operations.

Standard/amendments		Date of application (EU)
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9	Amendments to IFRS 7 (Financial Instruments – Disclosures) and IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments): Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets	January 1, 2026
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9	Amendments to IFRS 7 (Financial Instruments – Disclosures) and IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments): Nature-dependent electricity contracts	January 1, 2026
IAS 7, IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 10	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027 ¹⁾
IAS 21	Translation into a hyperinflationary presentation currency	January 1, 2027 ¹⁾

1) Not yet endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 18 (Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements) will replace IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements) and introduces the following significant new requirements. Companies are required to break down all income and expenses in the income statement into specified categories and report redefined subtotals. Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements. Extended guidelines for grouping information in the financial statements are provided. In addition, undertakings are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities.

The Deufol Group is currently preparing to implement the requirements of IFRS 18 for the 2027 reporting year along with the necessary comparative information for 2026. As part of our preparatory work, we have already systematically analyzed and largely narrowed down the anticipated impact of the new requirements. At present, we do not anticipate any significant changes to the income statement resulting from the new categories compared to the previous presentation. At the time these consolidated financial statements were prepared, a final assessment of the effects had not yet been made.

Scope of Consolidation

Scope of Consolidation

Consolidated Companies

In addition to Deufol SE, the group of fully consolidated companies includes all major subsidiaries and sub-groups over which Deufol SE has legal or effective control.

	Dec. 31, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Dec. 31, 2025
Consolidated subsidiaries	42	0	-1	41
thereof in Germany	16	0	-1	15
thereof abroad	26	0	0	26
Companies valued using the equity method	8	0	-1	7
thereof in Germany	4	0	-1	3
thereof abroad	4	0	0	4
Total	50	0	-2	48

The following table shows the companies fully consolidated as of December 31, 2025:

Companies fully consolidated as of Dec. 31, 2025

	Country	Equity interest (%)
Deufol Services & IT GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus	Germany	100.0
Deufol time solutions GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus	Germany	100.0
Deufol Industrieverpackungsmittel GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus (incl. subsidiary)	Germany	100.0
Deufol CZ Production s. r. o., Cheb	Czech Republic	100.0
Deufol Real Estate GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus (incl. subsidiaries)	Germany	100.0
Deufol Hungary Real Estate Kft, Debrecen	Hungary	100.0
Deufol Immobilien CZ s. r. o., Brno	Czech Republic	100.0
Manamer NV, Lier (incl. subsidiaries)	Belgium	100.0
Deufol Belgium Real Estate NV, Lier	Belgium	100.0
Wallmann & Co. (GmbH & Co. KG), Hamburg	Germany	100.0
Deufol Nürnberg GmbH, Nuremberg, (incl. subsidiaries)	Germany	100.0
Deufol Consulting & Project Solutions GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus	Germany	100.0
Deufol Südwest GmbH, Frankenthal	Germany	100.0
Deufol West GmbH, Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany	100.0
Deufol Nord GmbH, Peine (incl. subsidiary)	Germany	100.0
Deufol Hamburg GmbH, Hamburg	Germany	100.0
Deufol Supply Chain Solutions GmbH, Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany	100.0
Deufol Süd GmbH, Neutraubling	Germany	100.0
DTG Verpackungslogistik GmbH, Fellbach	Germany	51.0
Wallmann & Co. Hamburg GmbH, Hamburg	Germany	100.0
Deufol Austria Management GmbH, Ramsau nr. Hainfeld (incl. subsidiaries)	Austria	70.0
Rieder Kistenproduktionengesellschaft m. b. H., Ramsau nr. Hainfeld	Austria	69.3
Deufol Austria Pack Center Solutions GmbH, St. Pölten	Austria	70.0
Deufol Česká republika s. r. o., Brno	Czech Republic	100.0
Deufol Slovensko s. r. o., Krušovce	Slovak Republic	100.0
Deufol North America Inc., Sunman, Indiana (incl. subsidiaries)	USA	100.0
Deufol Sunman Inc., Richmond, Indiana	USA	100.0
Deufol Charlotte LLC., Sunman, Indiana	USA	100.0
Deufol Worldwide Packaging LLC., Sunman, Indiana	USA	100.0

Scope of Consolidation

Companies fully consolidated as of Dec. 31, 2025

	Country	Equity interest (%)
Deufol België NV, Lier (incl. subsidiaries)	Belgium	100.0
Deufol Technics NV, Houthalen	Belgium	100.0
Deufol Wareme S.A., Wareme	Belgium	100.0
Deufol Wareme Operations S.A., Wareme	Belgium	100.0
Deufol Lier NV, Lier	Belgium	100.0
Deufol Port of Antwerp NV, Antwerp	Belgium	100.0
Deufol Paris SAS, Mitry Mory	France	100.0
Deufol St. Nabord SAS, Saint Nabord (incl. subsidiary)	France	70.0
SCI Immo DLS, Saint Nabord	France	70.0
Deufol Polska Sp.zo.o., Przodkowo	Poland	100.0
Deufol Hungary Kft, Debrecen	Hungary	100.0
Deufol South East Asia PTE. LTD., Singapore	Singapore	100.0

Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

The following companies were included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method:

Companies accounted for using the equity method as of Dec. 31, 2025

	Country	Equity interest (%) ¹⁾
SIV Siegerländer Industrieverpackungs GmbH, Kreuztal	Germany	50.0
Deutsche Tailleur Bielefeld GmbH & Co.KG, Bielefeld	Germany	30.0
Deufol Döhle Projects GmbH, Hamburg	Germany	50.0
Deufol Doehle Projects Ltd., Bangkok ²⁾	Thailand	49.0
NEPTUMAR Services (Thailand) Ltd., Bangkok ²⁾	Thailand	49.0
Menzell Asia Ltd., Bangkok ²⁾	Thailand	49.0
Deufol Meilink (Yantai) Packaging Co. LTD, Yantai	China	50.0

1) Direct shareholding attributable to the relevant parent.

2) Deufol Döhle Projects GmbH, Hamburg, holds 49.0 % of the shares in each of these three Thai companies; the remaining 51.0 % of the shares are held among the companies themselves.

Information in Accordance with Section 313 (2) No. 4 of the German Commercial Code

Deufol SE holds at least 20 % of the shares in the following companies:

Company's name and registered office

	Country	Equity interest (%)	Equity in € k	Result for the fiscal year in € k
Deutsche Tailleur Bielefeld Beteiligungs GmbH, Bielefeld	Germany	30.00	44	3

Mergers

Deufol Berlin GmbH, Berlin, merged with Deufol Nord GmbH, Peine, with effect from January 1, 2025. The merger was entered in the commercial register on July 1, 2025 in the case of Deufol Berlin GmbH and on July 18, 2025, in the case of Deufol Nord GmbH. This transaction did not have any impact in relation to the Group.

Disposals

Mantel Industrieverpackung GmbH i.L., Stockstadt, which had so far been included in the consolidated financial statements at equity, was liquidated and dissolved in the reporting year. This did not have any significant effect on the Group's net assets, financial position or results of operations.

Consolidated Income Statement Disclosures

Consolidated Income Statement Disclosures

01 Sales

Sales mainly result from the provision of services and, to a lesser extent, from product sale and rents. Sales include rental income from investment property in the amount of € 1,248 thousand (previous year: € 1,177 thousand). For further information on sales, we refer to the segment reporting reflecting the breakdown described above.

02 Other Operating Income

The following table shows the breakdown of other operating income:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Release of provisions and liabilities	1,274	1,332
Reversal of valuation adjustments on receivables	241	191
Income from the fair-value adjustment of investment property	1,311	708
Insurance compensation and other indemnification	1,480	574
Income from disposal of fixed assets	100	63
Exchange-rate gains	401	286
Other	1,680	2,470
Total	6,487	5,623

03 Cost of Materials

The cost of materials includes the following expenses:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Expenses for raw materials, consumables and supplies	59,711	61,295
Cost of purchased services	53,392	52,375
Total	113,103	113,670

04 Personnel Costs

The personnel costs include the following expenses:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	95,046	90,023
Social security contributions and employee benefits	24,986	25,358
Total	120,031	115,381

Number of employees by region:

Number of employees by region	2025	2024
Germany	1,456	1,425
Rest of Europe	854	810
USA/Rest of the World	94	99
Group employees	2,403	2,335

Consolidated Income Statement Disclosures

On average, the Group had 2,403 employees in 2025, of whom 783 were office employees and 1,620 industrial employees. Holding had 110 employees on average (previous year: 103).

As of the reporting date, December 31, 2025, the Group had 2,456 employees (previous year: 2,322).

05 Other Operating Expenses

The following table shows the breakdown of other operating expenses:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Rental and lease expenses	7,908	10,837
Space costs	8,819	8,111
Maintenance costs	2,704	3,779
Legal and consulting costs	4,089	5,336
Insurance premiums	2,542	2,844
IT and communications costs	3,167	2,713
Vehicle fleet costs	3,786	3,834
Expenses for loss or damage incurred	3,334	2,765
Expenses for tools and fuel	1,408	967
Personnel costs	2,018	2,111
Travel expenses and advertising costs	2,680	2,806
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	63	69
Currency losses	376	415
Valuation adjustments and losses on receivables	606	190
Other	4,968	5,534
Total	48,467	52,311

The Group auditor's overall fees for the fiscal year amounted to €287 thousand (previous year: €317 thousand) for financial statement audit services provided in the year under review, €125 thousand (previous year: €102 thousand) for tax consulting services and €22 thousand (previous year: €32 thousand) for other services.

The other operating expenses include direct operating expenses in the amount of €252 thousand (previous year: €236 thousand) that are directly allocable to investment property through which rental income has been realized during the fiscal year.

06 Financial Result

The financial result can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Financial income	410	400
Other interest and similar income	410	400
Finance costs	-6,518	-6,626
from financial liabilities	-3,440	-4,341
from finance leases	-2,577	-1,731
Accumulation of liabilities and provisions	-170	-217
Other interest and similar expenses	-331	-337
Shares of profits of companies accounted for using the equity method	-456	549
Other financial result	63	23
Total	-6,500	-5,654

Consolidated Income Statement Disclosures
**07 Tax Proceeds/
Expenses**

The Group's income taxes can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Effective income tax expense	2,690	4,469
Germany	815	698
Rest of the World	1,875	3,772
Deferred income taxes due to the occurrence or reversal of temporary differences	82	-1,499
Germany	-236	102
Rest of the World	318	-1,601
Total	2,772	2,970

Deferred tax expenses/proceeds are as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
- Increase /+ decrease in deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards	43	-249
Valuation of property, plant and equipment	138	279
Valuation of clientele	-12	-11
Finance leases	-157	87
Tax-free reserves	0	-1,577
Other	71	-28
Total	82	-1,499

The deferred taxes on tax-free reserves reported in the previous year were associated with the sale of real estate in Belgium in fiscal year 2020. Under Belgian tax law, in the case of corporations, disposal gains on fixed assets may be transferred to a tax-free investment reserve provided that they are then promptly reinvested. Since reinvestments were not made in the required amount within the specified period, the original disposal gain was subject to the effective tax liability in the previous year; the deferred tax liability created for this purpose was released accordingly.

As of December 31, 2025, deferred taxes were calculated for German companies with an overall tax rate of 30.65 % (previous year: 30.60 %); in addition to 15 % corporate income tax, the 5.5 % solidarity surcharge levied on this corporate income tax and the average rate of trade tax within the Group have been taken into consideration. In addition, the staggered statutory changes to the corporate income tax rate scheduled to take effect in 2028 were taken into account in the measurement of deferred taxes, based on the expected timing of the reversal. The relevant national tax rate applies for the deferred taxes of companies outside Germany.

Consolidated Income Statement Disclosures

The following table shows the reconciliation between the expected and reported income tax expense for the Group, subject to the 30.65 % (previous year: 30.60 %) income tax rate for Deufol SE:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Earnings before taxes	5,954	7,379
Income tax rate of the Deufol Group as %	30.65	30.60
Expected tax expense	1,825	2,258
Effect of different tax rates	-1,048	-1,016
Unrecognized deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards	1,491	702
Use of previously unrecognized tax losses	-560	-597
Write-down on loss carryforwards recognized to date	362	486
Effect of tax-exempt income	-559	-218
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,165	1,122
Prior-period tax effects	74	352
Other	-13	-119
Effects of tax-rate changes	35	0
Income taxes	2,772	2,970
Effective tax rate (%)	46.55	40.26

Deferred tax assets can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Tax loss carryforwards	3,297	3,062
Leases	11,789	11,996
Clientele	242	316
Property, plant and equipment	513	964
Provisions for pensions	119	167
Other	559	526
Deferred tax assets	16,519	17,032
Offset against deferred tax liabilities	-10,810	-11,472
Total	5,709	5,559

Of the deferred tax assets, an amount of €3,712 thousand (previous year: €3,267 thousand) relates to domestic Group companies. Domestic tax loss carryforwards may be carried forward for an unlimited duration, but domestic earnings are subject to a minimum level of taxation. As of December 31, 2025, corporate income tax loss carryforwards amounted to €52.0 million (previous year: €48.4 million). The trade tax loss carryforwards of German Group companies amount to €31.3 million (previous year: €29.8 million). The Group's foreign subsidiaries' tax loss carryforwards amounted to €1.6 million (previous year: €2.4 million). Of this amount, €1.4 million (previous year: €1.6 million) may be carried forward for an unlimited duration.

Consolidated Income Statement Disclosures

Temporary differences relating to shares in subsidiaries for which no deferred taxes have been shown in the balance sheet total € 49.7 million (previous year: € 46.1 million).

No tax is expected to be levied on the proposed dividend payment for German shareholders, since this would constitute payments out of the tax deposit account (section 27 (1)–(7) of the German Corporate Income Tax Act (KStG)). Deufol is unable to assess whether individual scenarios may apply where the distribution at the level of the shareholders will, after all, trigger a tax liability. The recipients of this capital income have sole responsibility for making this assessment.

Deferred tax liabilities can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	6,774	5,362
Leases	11,070	12,629
Clientele	154	205
Other	287	334
Deferred tax liabilities	18,285	18,530
Offset against deferred tax assets	-10,810	-11,472
Total	7,475	7,058

08 Share of Profit or Loss Attributable to Non-controlling Interests

The consolidated net profit attributable to noncontrolling interests primarily consists of profit shares attributable to companies in the Deufol Nürnberg Group as well as the Deufol België Group.

09 Earnings per Share

Income	2025	2024
Figures in € k		
Result attributable to the holders of Deufol SE common stock	2,773	3,911
Shares in circulation		
Figures in units		
Weighted average number of shares	8,495,293	8,495,293
Earnings per share		
Figures in €		
Basic and diluted earnings per share, based on the income (loss) attributable to common shareholders of Deufol SE	0.326	0.460

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures
**Consolidated
Balance Sheet Disclosures**

10 Leases

The Deufol Group accounts for leases in accordance with the IFRS 16 requirements. The lease liability must be recognized at the present value of the outstanding lease payments. The present value calculation is based on incremental borrowing rates.

As a lessee, Deufol has mainly entered into agreements for warehouse and office space, vehicles and operating and office equipment. Leases are individually negotiated and their provisions vary in relation to extension, termination or purchase options, etc. In addition, in several cases, price-adjustment clauses apply that are based on standard indexes.

Leases of land and buildings have an average term of ten years (previous year: ten years). As of the balance sheet date, their average remaining term is slightly less than three years (previous year: three years). On the whole, leases for assets other than land and buildings have an average term of four years (previous year: four years).

The following rights of use for leasing assets have been reported in property, plant and equipment:

Figures in € k	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Land, land rights and buildings	34,613	36,703
Technical equipment and machinery	428	577
Operating and office equipment	7,077	6,849
Total	42,118	44,129

In fiscal year 2025, additions of rights of use for leasing assets were recognized in the amount of €19,731 thousand (previous year: €16,367 thousand).

Depreciation of rights of use for leasing assets in fiscal year 2025 relates to the following groups of assets:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Land, land rights and buildings	15,926	13,118
Technical equipment and machinery	148	127
Operating and office equipment	2,643	2,383
Total	18,718	15,628

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

Moreover, the following items were recognized in the income statement in fiscal year 2025 in connection with leases for which Deufol is a lessee:

Figures in € k	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Interest expenses for leases	-2,577	-1,731
Expenses for short-term leases with a term of more than one month and not more than 12 months	-7,908	-10,837
Expenses for leases of low-value assets (excl. short-term leases)	0	0
Expenses for variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	0	0
Income from subleasing of rights of use for leasing assets	179	240
Gains and losses from sale and lease-back transactions	0	0
Total	-10,306	-12,329

Cash outflows associated with Deufol's activities as a lessee amounted to €28,568 thousand in 2025 (previous year: €27,866 thousand).

As of December 31, 2025, as in the previous year, obligations not reported in the balance sheet for short-term leases that had not yet begun as of the balance sheet date were of minor numerical significance. The same is true of leases already entered into as of the balance sheet date that will begin after December 31, 2025, and are not short-term leases.

The outstanding lease payments reported under current and noncurrent financial liabilities have the following maturities:

Figures in € k	2025				2024			
	Total	thereof with a remaining maturity of			Total	thereof with a remaining maturity of		
		up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	over 5 years		up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	over 5 years
Liabilities under financial leases	47,687	19,047	25,115	3,526	47,562	16,583	27,983	2,996

As of December 31, 2025, the future (non-discounted) minimum payments under non-terminable rental agreements and leases amounted to a total of €51,314 thousand (previous year: €51,643 thousand), of which €19,407 thousand with a remaining term of one year (previous year: €16,900 thousand), €27,630 thousand with a remaining term of between one and five years (previous year: €30,748 thousand) and €4,276 thousand with a remaining term of more than five years (previous year: €3,995 thousand).

The Deufol Group has entered into several rental agreements and leases as a lessor, under which all opportunities and risks have been transferred to the lessee. These are classified as finance leases with Deufol as the lessor. Without exception, they relate to land and buildings leased by Deufol (head leases) and subleased under sublease agreements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

In this context, financial receivables were capitalized in the amount of the net investment based on the lease payments owed by the lessees in the future.

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Total future payments	1,197	1,621
thereof due within one year	848	837
thereof due between one and two years	290	646
thereof due between two and three years	59	139
Present value of future payments	1,019	1,392
thereof due within one year	765	772
thereof due between one and two years	216	536
thereof due between two and three years	38	84
Included interest element	178	229

11 Property, Plant and Equipment

In respect of the leased assets included in property, plant and equipment, please refer to the previous section 10 "Leases."

In the past fiscal year, as in the previous year no impairment was recognized on property, plant and equipment.

12 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets primarily consist of the goodwill recognized on consolidating acquirees as well as acquired customer relationships.

The following table shows the breakdown of goodwill by segment:

Figures in € k	Germany	Rest of Europe	USA/ Rest of the World	Total
Carrying amount as of Jan. 1, 2025	44,463	16,284	0	60,747
Additions	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0
Currency translation adjustments	0	0	0	0
Carrying amount as of Dec. 31, 2025	44,463	16,284	0	60,747

In accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets," goodwill should be tested for impairment at least once a year. In the course of impairment testing, the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) is compared with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Fair values are calculated according to Level 3 of the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy, i.e., using information not based on observable market data.

In principle, the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes is the level for operating segments as defined by IFRS 8. Accordingly, goodwill is allocated to the operating segments Germany, Rest of Europe and USA/Rest of the World. A full valuation adjustment has been implemented on the goodwill allocated to the USA/Rest of the World segment. In the Rest of Europe segment, the management monitors goodwill by distinguishing between three regionally classified cash-generating units. The recoverable amount corresponds to the value in use and was calculated as the present value of future cash flows.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

These cash flows are determined on the basis of the multiple-year planning of the companies included in the scope of consolidation, which is based on the financial plans approved by the management. The concrete planning period in each case is three years. This planning constitutes the management's assessment of future developments in the relevant industries and is based on past experience, according to both external and internal sources, and the expected future segment and market development.

The discount rates before taxes are calculated on the basis of market data. For the Group's individual CGUs, they are between 6.99 % and 7.69 % (previous year: 7.12 % to 7.81 %). Cash flows for a period of more than three years have been extrapolated according to a constant annual growth rate (terminal growth rate) of 2.0 % (previous year: 2.0 %). This is based on the management's estimate and does not exceed the average long-term growth rates for the industry and the region in which the cash-generating units operate.

As in the previous year, the impairment test did not identify any need to recognize impairment losses for the defined CGUs.

The Group has analyzed the sensitivity of the impairment test to changes in the key assumptions applied in order to determine the recoverable amount for each group of cash-generating units to which goodwill has been assigned. A modification of the basic assumptions regarding an increase in the discount interest rate and the long-term growth rate by 1.0 percentage points in each case would not lead to any need to recognize impairment losses.

13 Investment Property

The "Investment property" item comprises properties that are neither owner-occupied nor held for sale and are instead held in order to generate rental income as well as increases in value.

Real estate that is classified in this category is subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in relation to the current carrying amount before subsequent measurement (previous year's fair value plus subsequent/additional costs less subsequent purchase price reductions) are recognized through profit or loss in other operating expenses or other operating income.

As at the reporting date of the previous year, the portfolio of investment properties exclusively consisted of one commercial property in the Eurozone. The measurement of this property in the year under review resulted in a restatement of the fair value in the amount of + € 1.3 million (previous year: + € 0.7 million), which has been reported under other operating income.

Moreover, due to a change in use, a right-of-use asset previously accounted for under IFRS 16 and a building owned by the company, both of which had previously been reported under property, plant and equipment, were reclassified as investment property in fiscal year 2025.

Figures in € k	2025	2024
As of Jan. 1	15,095	14,387
Additions due to change in use	2,200	0
Ongoing production, subsequent purchase costs	0	0
Impairment/write-ups due to subsequent measurement at fair value	1,311	708
As of Dec. 31	18,606	15,095

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

The Group is not subject to any major restrictions in terms of the disposability or transferability of investment properties; there are no contractual obligations to purchase, produce or develop investment properties.

The Group has done its own calculation of the fair value on December 31, 2025, of the real estate property in the Eurozone that was already in its portfolio in the previous year. The internationally recognized discounted-cash-flow method was applied, i.e., anticipation of the future cash flows, discounted to their present value on the balance sheet date. The fair value was determined on the basis of key non-observable input factors (Level 3). The cash flows were calculated according to the rent agreed with the tenant in the contract for the non-terminable tenancy period. Since this rent is subject to an index-based annual adjustment, the future development of the relevant index was estimated on the basis of the historical trend, while taking into account the inflation rates expected in the short term in the Eurozone. For the subsequent period, the residual value was determined using a perpetual annuity based on the sustainable cash flow of the final year of the contracted period, taking into account the market conditions prevailing as of the balance sheet date. The interest rate of 7.56 % (previous year: 7.68 %) that was required in order to determine the present values of the cash flows was derived from the prime yield indicated in several studies of the Belgian real estate market published in 2025, to which a risk premium was added. In regard to the calculation of the operating costs for the property that are not allocable to the tenant, the cost ratio has been determined on the basis of the expenses that have actually arisen and that were ultimately borne by the landlord over the past few fiscal years, since these data are also considered to be representative of future years.

In the event of an increase (decrease) in the discount interest rate of 0.25 percentage points that applies to this property, this will result in a decrease (increase) in the fair value of –€ 512 thousand (+€ 547 thousand). In the previous year, a corresponding decrease (increase) in the fair value of –€ 487 thousand (+€ 519 thousand) would have resulted.

The assets reclassified as investment properties in fiscal year 2025 due to a change in use were measured at fair value at the time of the transfer. This was based on an external valuation report prepared by an independent real estate appraiser dated September 1, 2025, which shows a fair value of € 2.2 million for the reclassified asset. The amount of € 2.2 million recognized as of the balance sheet date is based on date-of-assessment analysis, which indicates that no significant changes affecting value occurred between the valuation date of the appraisal and December 31, 2025. The valuation is based on significant unobservable inputs and is therefore classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The difference between the previous carrying amount and the fair value at the time of the transfer was recognized directly in the revaluation reserve in the amount of € 60 thousand.

After the transfer, subsequent changes in fair value are recognized through profit or loss. The lease liability arising from the underlying lease is amortized separately. Management costs that could not be passed on to tenants were not incurred in fiscal year 2025.

In the event of an increase (decrease) in the property yield of 0.25 percentage points that applies to this property, this will result in a decrease (increase) in the fair value of –€ 77 thousand (+€ 82 thousand).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

Consolidated Statement of
Changes in Assets
in 2025

	Jan. 1, 2025	Currency differences	Additions	Acquisition and production costs				Reclassifi- cations	Dec. 31, 2025
				Additions through business combina- tions	Disposals	Disposals due to company sales	Restate- ment of fair value		
Figures in € k									
Property, plant and equipment									
Land, land rights and buildings	80,563	-128	1,381	0	-58	0	0	182	81,940
Technical equipment and machinery	12,115	133	1,030	0	-540	0	0	2,003	14,741
Operating and office equipment	29,699	6	1,508	0	-886	0	0	2,108	32,437
Assets under construction	4,061	-26	1,878	0	-84	0	0	-4,152	1,677
Rights of use (IFRS 16)	107,893	-1,740	19,731	0	-11,043	0	0	-2,282	112,559
Investment property	15,095	0	0	0	0	0	1,371	2,141	18,607
Total	249,426	-1,755	25,528	0	-12,611	0	1,371	0	261,960
Intangible assets									
Patents, licenses, trade- marks and similar rights and assets	12,882	-306	208	0	-187	0	0	6	12,604
Internally generated intangible assets	9,661	0	1,616	0	0	0	0	-6	11,272
Goodwill	71,137	-2,346	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,791
Total	93,681	-2,652	1,824	0	-187	0	0	0	92,667
Sum total	343,107	-4,407	27,353	0	-12,798	0	1,371	0	354,627

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

	Jan. 1, 2025	Currency differences	Depreciation, amortization and impairment					Dec. 31, 2025	Net amounts	
			Additions	Disposals	Disposals due to com- pany sales	Reversals of impairment losses	Reclassifica- tions		Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2025
	27,433	-91	2,285	-16	0	0	50	29,662	53,130	52,278
	6,827	147	1,230	-432	0	0	-2,038	5,734	5,288	9,007
	22,971	9	2,012	-857	0	0	2,129	26,265	6,728	6,172
	44	-3	0	-10	0	0	0	31	4,018	1,647
	63,764	-857	18,718	-11,043	0	0	-142	70,440	44,129	42,118
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,095	18,607
	121,039	-795	24,244	-12,357	0	0	0	132,132	128,387	129,828
	11,561	-306	339	-176	0	0	0	11,418	1,322	1,186
	5,914	0	672	0	0	0	0	6,586	3,748	4,686
	10,390	-2,346	0	0	0	0	0	8,044	60,747	60,747
	27,864	-2,652	1,011	-176	0	0	0	26,048	65,816	66,618
	148,904	-3,446	25,256	-12,533	0	0	0	158,180	194,203	196,447

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

Consolidated Statement of
Changes in Assets
in 2024

	Jan. 1, 2024	Currency differences	Additions	Acquisition and production costs				Reclassifi- cations	Dec. 31, 2024
				Additions through business combina- tions	Disposals	Disposals due to company sales	Restate- ment of fair value		
Figures in € k									
Property, plant and equipment									
Land, land rights and buildings	79,492	95	1,297	0	-834	0	0	514	80,563
Technical equipment and machinery	14,272	-14	683	0	-3,190	0	0	363	12,115
Operating and office equipment	27,526	1	2,795	0	-567	0	0	-55	29,699
Assets under construction	934	8	3,897	0	-7	0	0	-771	4,061
Rights of use (IFRS 16)	113,773	895	16,367	0	-23,091	0	0	-51	107,893
Investment property	14,387	0	0	0	0	0	708	0	15,095
Total	250,384	985	25,038	0	-27,689	0	708	0	249,426
Intangible assets									
Patents, licenses, trade- marks and similar rights and assets	12,721	161	98	0	-98	0	0	0	12,882
Internally generated intangible assets	8,508	0	1,295	0	-141	0	0	0	9,661
Goodwill	69,926	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,137
Total	91,154	1,372	1,393	0	-239	0	0	0	93,681
Sum total	341,539	2,357	26,432	0	-27,928	0	708	0	343,107

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

	Jan. 1, 2024	Currency differences	Depreciation, amortization and impairment					Dec. 31, 2024	Net amounts	
			Additions	Disposals	Disposals due to com- pany sales	Reversals of impairment losses	Reclassifica- tions		Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024
	25,659	60	2,416	-709	0	0	7	27,433	53,832	53,130
	8,809	-18	1,038	-3,002	0	0	0	6,827	5,463	5,288
	21,554	-2	1,813	-392	0	0	-2	22,971	5,972	6,728
	27	1	20	-5	0	0	0	44	908	4,018
	70,770	449	15,628	-23,078	0	0	-5	63,764	43,002	44,129
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,387	15,095
	126,819	491	20,916	-27,187	0	0	0	121,039	123,565	128,387
	11,206	160	292	-98	0	0	0	11,561	1,515	1,322
	5,329	0	589	-4	0	0	0	5,914	3,179	3,748
	9,179	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	10,390	60,747	60,747
	25,714	1,372	881	-102	0	0	0	27,864	65,441	65,816
	152,533	1,863	21,797	-27,289	0	0	0	148,904	189,006	194,203

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

14 Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the investments in associates accounted for using the equity method amounts to €2,178 thousand (previous year: €2,797 thousand).

The following table provides summary information for the companies accounted for using the equity method. The figures are for the Group's share in the associates:

Assets		
Figures in € k	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Current assets	2,405	3,283
Noncurrent assets	677	641
Total assets	3,082	3,924
Equity and liabilities		
Figures in € k		
Debt	2,309	2,308
Equity	773	1,616
Total equity and liabilities	3,082	3,924
Total sales	9,569	11,384
Total expenses	-10,069	-10,835
Income	-500	549

Unrecognized losses arose in the reporting year in the amount of €44 thousand (previous year: €0 thousand); cumulative unrecognized losses total €44 thousand (previous year: €0 thousand). The disposal in the reporting year of an associate accounted for using the equity method due to liquidation did not have any material impact. Distributions from associates accounted for using the equity method were received in the amount of €160 thousand (previous year: €240 thousand).

15 Financial Receivables

The following table shows the breakdown of financial receivables:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Receivables from finance leases	1,019	1,392
Other	308	38
Total	1,326	1,430

With regard to the receivables from finance leases, please refer to Note (10).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures
16 Other Receivables and Other Assets

The following table shows the breakdown of the "Other receivables and other assets" item:

Figures in € k	2025		2024	
	Total	Current	Total	Current
Value-added tax and other taxes receivable	127	127	63	63
Deferred expenses	1,437	1,437	1,642	1,642
Guarantees	526	526	484	484
Receivables from related parties	30	30	162	162
Insurance refunds	34	34	60	60
Receivables from employees/social security authorities	77	77	31	31
Interest rate hedges	107	1	142	0
Receivable from settlement agreement	2,188	2,188	4,315	2,188
Other	536	536	530	530
Total	5,062	4,956	7,430	5,160

17 Inventories

The following table shows the breakdown of inventories:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	12,547	12,906
Work in progress	2,382	1,905
Finished products and merchandise	495	583
Total	15,424	15,393

18 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Trade receivables	36,928	36,680
Valuation adjustments	-638	-608
Trade receivables, net	36,290	36,072

Trade receivables from related parties amounted to € 18 thousand as of the current reporting date (previous year: € 0 thousand).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

As of December 31, 2025, the age structure of the trade receivables was as follows:

	Total	Overdue, but not value-impaired					Neither overdue nor value-impaired	
		< 30 days	30 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	91–180 days	> 180 days		
Figures in € k								
2025	36,290	27,833	3,690	2,770	694	621	682	
2024	36,072	25,225	7,870	1,230	778	439	530	

The breakdown by impairment rates is as follows:

	Not subject to specific valuation allowance, not overdue	Receivables not subject to specific valuation allowance, overdue					Receivables subject to specific valuation allowance	Total 2025
		< 30 days	30 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	91–180 days	> 180 days		
Figures in € k								
Gross carrying amount	27,889	3,698	2,781	668	583	648	663	36,928
Expected loss ratios	0–1 %	0–1 %	1–2 %	1–2 %	2–5 %	5–10 %	—	
Loss allowance	55	7	28	7	12	32	497	638

	Not subject to specific valuation allowance, not overdue	Receivables not subject to specific valuation allowance, overdue					Receivables subject to specific valuation allowance	Total 2024
		< 30 days	30 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	91–180 days	> 180 days		
Figures in € k								
Gross carrying amount	25,312	7,897	1,227	757	403	496	588	36,680
Expected loss ratios	0–1 %	0–1 %	1–2 %	1–2 %	2–5 %	5–10 %	—	
Loss allowance	87	27	12	8	8	25	441	608

In respect of the receivables that are neither value-impaired nor overdue, as of the reporting date there are no indications that the debtors will be unable to meet their payment obligations.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

The following table shows the development of valuation adjustments on trade receivables:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Valuation adjustments at start of period	608	2,477
Currency differences	34	-14
Addition	402	97
Utilization	-164	-1,762
Reversal	-241	-191
Valuation adjustments at end of period	638	608

19 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table shows the breakdown of cash and cash equivalents:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Cash on hand	39	51
Bank balances	12,148	12,548
Total	12,187	12,599

There are no restrictions on the amounts reported as cash.

20 Subscribed Capital

As of December 31, 2025, the Subscribed Capital is €8,629,127 (previous year: €8,629,127) and is divided up into 8,629,127 (previous year: 8,629,127) no-par-value registered shares.

In the previous year, the share capital was reduced by merging five no-par-value shares into one no-par-value share ("reverse split"). This did not result in any further changes to the Subscribed Capital in fiscal year 2025.

An amount of €4,000,000 remained unchanged as Approved Capital as of December 31, 2025, for the issuance of new shares in return for cash contributions or contributions in kind (end of previous year: €4,000,000). This is based upon the resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting on June 27, 2024, which authorizes Deufol SE to increase the Company's share capital once or several times by up to €4,000,000 in return for cash contributions or contributions in kind in the period up to June 26, 2029, by issuing new no-par-value registered shares.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting on June 29, 2022, Deufol SE has been authorized in the period from June 29, 2022, to June 28, 2027, to purchase treasury stock corresponding to up to 10% of the share capital as of the date of the resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting or else of the share capital as of the date of exercise of this authorization, if this is less than the share capital as of the date of the resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting.

21 Capital Reserves

As of December 31, 2025, the capital reserves amounted to €142,474 thousand (previous year: €142,474 thousand). Essentially, they comprise the premium from the issue of shares, contributions from shareholders and the amounts transferred to the free capital reserves in fiscal year 2024 as a result of the ordinary capital decrease.

22 Retained Earnings

At the end of 2025, retained earnings continued to amount to €12,181 thousand.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

23 Treasury Stock

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting on June 30, 2016, in accordance with Section 71 (1) No. 8 AktG, Deufol purchased 812,775 treasury shares in fiscal year 2016. This treasury stock was repurchased for €536 thousand, amounting to an average cost of €0.66 per share.

On the basis of the resolution authorizing the purchase of treasury stock that was adopted by the Annual General Meeting on June 28, 2017, and that replaced the resolution adopted on June 30, 2016, in fiscal year 2019, 120,000 treasury shares were purchased in accordance with section 71 (1) no. 2 AktG. This treasury stock was repurchased for a total of €126 thousand, amounting to an average cost of €1.05 per share.

Within the scope of the acquisition of an equity investment by Deufol SE in December 2019, the purchase price was settled in the form of 263,600 treasury shares whose weighted average price amounted to €0.71 per share.

In fiscal year 2024, three treasury shares were withdrawn in a simplified procedure without a capital decrease in accordance with the Administrative Board resolution of April 26, 2024. The measure was taken to prepare for the reverse split (merger of five shares into one share) carried out in fiscal year 2024. As part of the settlement of fractions during the implementation of the reverse split, Deufol SE sold two treasury shares at a price of €0.94 per share. The weighted average price of the shares withdrawn and the shares sold amounted to €0.71 per share.

The number of treasury shares held by Deufol SE as of December 31, 2025, amounted to 133,834 (previous year: 133,834).

24 Noncontrolling Equity Interests

The noncontrolling equity interests primarily consist of shares held by external third parties in Deufol Nürnberg Group and Deufol België Group companies. The development of these shares is outlined in detail in the statement of changes in equity.

25 Appropriation of Net Profit

In the 2025 fiscal year, Deufol SE distributed a dividend of €0.30; this corresponds to a total dividend payout of €2,549 thousand.

It will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting that the net income of Deufol SE for fiscal year 2025 in the amount of €13,237 thousand (calculated in accordance with the principles of the German Commercial Code – HGB) should be used for the distribution of a dividend of €0.15 per eligible share; this corresponds to a total distribution amount of €1,274 thousand. The remaining amount of €11,963 thousand is to be carried forward to the new account.

26 Financial Liabilities

The following table summarizes the financial liabilities of the Deufol Group:

	2025				2024			
	Total	thereof with a remaining maturity of			Total	thereof with a remaining maturity of		
		up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	over 5 years		up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	over 5 years
Figures in € k								
Amounts due to banks	42,024	9,149	30,669	2,206	47,740	4,027	40,614	3,099
Liabilities under financial leases	47,687	19,047	25,115	3,526	47,562	16,583	27,983	2,996
Other financial liabilities	2,480	375	1,651	453	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities	92,191	28,572	57,435	6,184	95,302	20,611	68,597	6,095

Property, plant and equipment in the amount of €43.1 million (previous year: €36.6 million) and fully consolidated interests in the amount of €0.0 million (previous year: €5.0 million) serve as collateral to secure liabilities to banks and other financial liabilities.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

Liabilities to Banks

The Group has access to short-, medium- or long-term credit lines and guarantees of €48.6 million at various banks (previous year: €48.4 million). As of December 31, 2025, €17.8 million (previous year: €19.4 million) of this amount had been utilized. The variable-interest loans shown in the balance sheet are subject to standard market interest rate risks. In fiscal year 2025, the average weighted interest rate for short-term loans was 4.06 % (previous year: 4.71 %). The payable credit margins are partially dependent on complying with certain financial ratios (covenants).

Covenants are in place for short-, medium- and long-term liabilities to banks in the amount of €28.5 million (previous year: €33.0 million), which were met during the reporting year. In principle, a violation of the financial covenants grants the institutions providing financial support a right to terminate an agreement but does not trigger an immediate repayment obligation.

Please see Note (38) for further disclosures.

The following table presents the Group's main short-, medium- and long-term bank loans:

	2025				2024			
	Currency	Net carrying amount (€ k)	Re-maining maturity (years)	Effective interest rate (%)	Currency	Net carrying amount (€ k)	Re-maining maturity (years)	Effective interest rate (%)
Loan	EUR	8,000	3	variable ¹⁾	EUR	9,000	4	variable ¹⁾
Loan	EUR	0	0	2.62	EUR	82	0	2.62
Loan	EUR	473	7	2.38	EUR	536	8	2.38
Loan	EUR	143	7	2.38	EUR	163	8	2.38
Loan	EUR	4,500	0	1.91	EUR	4,500	1	1.91
Loan	EUR	4,412	5	2.95	EUR	5,139	6	2.95
Loan	EUR	614	14	3.56	EUR	–	–	–
Loan	EUR	254	4	3.57	EUR	–	–	–
Loan	EUR	500	1	1.28	EUR	1,000	2	1.28
Loan	EUR	272	2	1.38	EUR	432	3	1.38
Loan	EUR	508	6	1.58	EUR	586	7	1.58
Loan	EUR	1,553	3	1.95	EUR	2,006	4	1.95
Loan	EUR	425	0	variable ²⁾	EUR	1,125	1	variable ²⁾
Loan	EUR	3,293	6	variable ³⁾	EUR	3,780	7	variable ³⁾
Loan	EUR	875	1	variable ²⁾	EUR	1,375	2	variable ²⁾

1) 3-month Euribor zero-floored +2.1 % (previous year: +1.80 %)

2) 3-month Euribor zero-floored +1.80 %; from 2022 interest rate hedged, please refer to "Other Disclosures," Note (39)

3) 3-month Euribor zero-floored +2.20 %; from 2022 interest rate hedged, please refer to "Other Disclosures," Note (39)

There are also further noncurrent amounts due to banks for the financing of property, plant and equipment, particularly technical equipment and machinery, in the amount of €0.5 million (previous year: €0.6 million).

Liabilities under Financial Leases

Please refer to the summarized disclosures regarding leases provided in Note (10).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

27 Provisions for Pensions

The Deufol Group has both defined-contribution and defined-benefit pension schemes in place. The defined-benefit pension plans include pension obligations as well as noncurrent-benefit entitlements (provisions for other post-employment benefits). Noncurrent-benefit entitlements are recognized in the balance sheet at the Group's Austrian and Italian subsidiaries and facilities.

In Germany, most entitlements arise from defined-benefit pension obligations. These obligations comprise those under pensions already in payment as well as expectancies for pensions payable in the future. They are partially covered by an occupational pension scheme and by bank loans whose assets are partly classifiable as plan assets in accordance with IAS 19.

The benefit entitlements for the Group's subsidiaries in Austria and its facility in Italy are in accordance with the specific rules and legislation in the respective country.

Pension obligations are measured in accordance with the IAS 19 rules. The recognized provisions can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits	912	973
Liabilities to pension fund	1,540	2,033
Total	2,452	3,006

The pension obligations (actuarial present value of benefit entitlements or defined benefit obligation) were calculated using actuarial methods. The calculations were based on the following parameters:

Figures in %	Germany		Austria		Italy	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate	4.10	3.40	4.10	3.40	3.96	3.38
Turnover rate ¹⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Index-linked salary increase	—	—	3.50	4.00	2.50	2.50
Index-linked pension increase	2.25	2.25	—	—	—	—

1) No turnover is assumed, since all benefits are vested.

The Heubeck mortality tables (RT) 2018 G were applied for the pension obligations applicable in Germany.

The following table indicates the changes in the present value of the total obligation and the net pension commitment shown in the balance sheet:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Present value of the obligation at Jan. 1	973	1,057
Current service cost	26	25
Interest cost	48	49
Pension payments	–77	–137
Actuarial (gains) / losses	–112	–65
Change in the market value of the plan assets	54	45
Business combinations and disposals	0	0
Other	0	–1
Present value of the obligation/net pension commitment at Dec. 31	912	973

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

The market value of the plan assets that relates to German pension obligations decreased in the reporting year to € 422 thousand (previous year: € 464 thousand), due to actuarial gains in the amount of € 12 thousand and a – € 54 thousand change in their market value over the course of the year. Of the fair value of the plan assets as of the balance sheet date, € 372 thousand (previous year: € 135 thousand) comprises cash and cash equivalents, € 50 thousand (previous year: € 80 thousand) fixed-interest securities and € 0 thousand (previous year: € 249 thousand) claims under employer's pension liability insurance in the form of endowment insurance. The valuations of the securities held in the plan assets are exclusively based on publicly quoted market prices.

Pension expenses in the fiscal year can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Current service cost	26	25
Interest cost	48	49
Total pension expense	74	74

The expected pension expense for 2026 is € 73 thousand.

In the case of defined-contribution plans, the Deufol Group does not enter into any obligations above and beyond its obligation to pay contributions. In addition, contributions were paid to state pension insurance agencies in the amount of € 4,671 thousand (previous year: € 4,515 thousand).

In general, pension payments depend on the period of employment and/or the remuneration paid to the eligible persons as of the occurrence of the covered event.

The pension obligations and the investments within the scope of the plan assets are subject to various risks that may have negative effects on provisions and equity in particular. These are mainly demographic/biometric risks as well as interest rate and investment risks.

The Company has carried as a liability in relation to a pension fund an amount of € 1,540 thousand (previous year: € 2,033 thousand) in connection with the closure of its carton business in the USA. No calculations in accordance with IAS 19 are required for this obligation, but it requires repayment over a period of 20 years and for the last time in 2032.

Sensitivity Analysis

An increase or decrease in the key actuarial assumptions by 0.25 percentage points would have the following effects on the pension obligations as of December 31, 2025:

	Increase of 0.25 percentage points	Decrease of 0.25 percentage points
Interest rate	–36	38
Index-linked salary increase	5	–5
Index-linked pension increase	30	–29

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

The sensitivity calculations are based on the average period of the pension obligations calculated on December 31, 2025. For the German obligations, this weighted average period amounts to 11.3 years (previous year: 12.2 years). The weighted average term of the provisions made for benefit entitlements in Austria is 12.6 years (previous year: 11.5 years). The calculations have been made in isolation for the actuarial parameters classified as significant, in order to separately report the effects on the present value of the pension obligations calculated as of December 31, 2025. The sensitivity analysis does not include the obligations to a pension fund in the USA, since these have been frozen and the changes in the actuarial assumptions will not therefore have any effect on the pension obligation.

28 Other Provisions

The following table shows the changes in other provisions:

	Jan. 1, 2025	Utilization	Reversal	Addition	Changes in scope of consol- idation	Dec. 31, 2025
Figures in € k						
Litigation risk	24	0	-18	59	0	65
Dismantling obligations	5,829	0	0	291	0	6,120
Other risks	95	-53	-3	112	0	151
Total	5,948	-53	-21	463	0	6,336

The provisions for legal disputes were made for anticipated claims due to ongoing legal disputes.

The provision made for dismantling obligations relates to the buildings on leased areas in the port of Hamburg that were added through the acquisition of the Wallmann Group. The allocation of € 291 thousand (previous year: € 278 thousand) that was made in the year under review resulted due to the interest rollup on this provision.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures

The provisions recognized by the Deufol Group are current and noncurrent provisions. More specifically, the outflows are structured as follows, based on when they are expected to be settled:

Figures in € k	Current		Noncurrent		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Litigation risk	65	24	0	0	65	24
Dismantling obligations	0	0	6,120	5,829	6,120	5,829
Other risks	151	95	0	0	151	95
Total	216	119	6,120	5,829	6,336	5,948

29 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025		2024	
	Total	Current	Total	Current
Value-added tax and other taxes payable	2,469	2,469	1,924	1,924
Social security liabilities	1,478	1,478	1,538	1,538
Liabilities to employees relating to wages and salaries	6,091	6,091	6,893	6,893
Deferred income	199	199	441	441
Other	1,510	1,502	1,215	1,200
Total	11,747	11,739	12,010	11,996

30 Trade Payables

Trade payables amount to €25,092 thousand (previous year: €21,702 thousand) and all have a remaining term of less than one year. This includes liabilities for trade payables that have not yet been invoiced in the amount of €6,231 thousand (previous year: €6,540 thousand).

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement Disclosures

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement Disclosures

The consolidated cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with IAS 7. It shows the origin and appropriation of the money flows in fiscal years 2025 and 2024. It is thus of key significance for an assessment of the financial position of the Deufol Group. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

The cash and cash equivalents reported in the cash flow statement correspond to the “Cash and cash equivalents” item in the balance sheet and comprise cash on hand, checks and immediately available bank balances with an original maturity of up to three months. Please see Note (19) for the breakdown of cash and cash equivalents. There are no restrictions on the amounts reported as cash and cash equivalents.

The cash flow from investing activities and the cash flow from financing activities are both calculated directly. In contrast, the cash flow from operating activities is derived using the indirect method.

31 Cash Flow From Operating Activities

In fiscal year 2025, operating activities provided net cash of €37.4 million (previous year: €27.3 million).

32 Acquisitions and Sales

As in the previous year, no acquisitions, formations or sales of subsidiaries occurred in the year under review.

33 Cash Flow From Investing Activities

In the past fiscal year, a €6.6 million (previous year: €8.2 million) outflow of funds resulted from investing activities.

Investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment amounting to €7.6 million were juxtaposed with inflows from the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment amounting to €0.3 million. The interest and dividends received amounted to €0.6 million.

34 Cash Flow From Financing Activities

In the past fiscal year, a €31.0 million (previous year: €21.4 million) outflow of funds resulted from financing activities.

Cash outflows from the repayment of other financial liabilities amounted to €16.2 million, while cash and cash equivalents decreased by €5.8 million due to the extinction of amounts due to banks. The interest paid in the reporting year totaled €6.2 million. In addition, in the reporting year Deufol SE distributed a dividend totaling €2.5 million to its shareholders. Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests amounted to €0.2 million.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement Disclosures

The adjustments to reconcile financial liabilities to the cash flow from financing activities in fiscal year 2025 and the previous year are shown below:

	Dec. 31, 2024	Cash- effective	Noncash-effective				Changes in fair value	Dec. 31, 2025
			Changes in the scope of consoli- dation	Currency trans- lation adjust- ments	IFRS 16	Other		
Figures in € k								
Noncurrent fi- nancial liabilities	74,691	-480	0	-583	-5,387	-4,621	0	63,619
Current finan- cial liabilities	20,611	-21,517	0	-262	25,119	4,621	0	28,572

	Dec. 31, 2023	Cash- effective	Noncash-effective				Changes in fair value	Dec. 31, 2024
			Changes in the scope of consoli- dation	Currency trans- lation adjust- ments	IFRS 16	Other		
Figures in € k								
Noncurrent fi- nancial liabilities	64,844	8,751	0	335	762	0	0	74,691
Current finan- cial liabilities	22,427	-19,252	0	92	17,343	0	0	20,611

**35 Change in Cash and Cash
Equivalents**

The cash and cash equivalents balance decreased by € 0.4 million to € 12.2 million. Net financial indebtedness – defined as financial liabilities less the Group's financial receivables and cash and cash equivalents – decreased by € 2.6 million to € 78.7 million.

Other Disclosures

Other Disclosures

36 Contingencies and Contingent Liabilities

Within the Group, guarantees have been granted to third parties for obligations reported in the balance sheet or for reciprocal rental payment guarantees. As of the previous year's reporting date, there were no guarantees issued to associates. In the previous year, a guarantee was provided to a bank to secure a performance bond in the amount of € 0.5 million in favor of an associate; this guarantee remained in place during the reporting year.

We examine legal disputes and administrative procedures on an individual basis. We evaluate the possible outcomes of such legal disputes on the basis of the information we have received and in consultation with our lawyers and tax advisers. Where we are of the opinion that an obligation will probably lead to future fund outflows, we carry as a liability the present value of the expected fund outflows where these are deemed to be reliably measurable. Legal disputes and tax affairs present complex issues and are associated with a large number of uncertainties and difficulties, including the facts and circumstances of the individual case and the authority involved.

In Hungary, in the period from 2019 to 2021, Deufol made extensive investments in land and buildings, technical equipment and machinery and operating and office equipment in particular. This was in connection with the construction of a new plant. These investments were partially supported through government subsidies under a funding agreement. During the monitoring phase, which will now run from 2022 to 2027, certain conditions must be fulfilled on an annual basis or else cumulatively at the end of the monitoring phase. If these conditions are not met or are not met in full, the return of the subsidy may be required either in whole or in part. Deufol SE has provided the Hungarian government with a guarantee covering the possibility of (partial) repayment of this funding.

37 Contingent Assets

There were no contingent assets in the year under review such as might have a significant financial impact on the Deufol Group.

38 Capital Management Disclosures

In principle, Deufol's goal is to secure its equity capital base on a long-term basis. A Group equity ratio in excess of 40 % is aimed for. As of December 31, 2025, the Group's equity ratio was 46.6 % (previous year: 46.6 %). The equity ratio thereby functions merely as a passive management criterion, with sales and the operating result (EBIT) being used as active management variables.

In some cases within the Group, credit agreements are tied to compliance with financial ratios. In these cases, the development of the relevant financial ratios forms a fixed component of the regular reporting of the affected companies, for early recognition and rectification of undesirable trends and negotiations with the relevant lenders. All financial ratios were complied with in the past fiscal year.

39 Financial Risk Management

The Deufol Group is exposed to various financial risks in its normal business activities. These include, in particular, market risks (currency risk, interest rate risk and goods price risk), the risk of nonpayment and the liquidity risk. The Deufol Group uses a standardized, Group-wide risk management system to manage these risks. The aim is to establish an operating routine based on actions, and therefore on constant risk minimization. Within the Deufol Group, derivative financial instruments are used exclusively for risk reduction purposes.

Currency Risks

The currency risk is the risk of the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument being subject to change due to exchange-rate fluctuations. Overall, the risks resulting from the change in exchange rates are of minor significance for the operating activities of the Deufol Group.

Other Disclosures

The main effect on the Group's assets position results from the translation of the financial statements of the American and Czech companies, denominated in the US dollar and the Czech crown, respectively, into the reporting currency, the euro. If the euro were 10 % stronger (weaker) against the US dollar, the earnings of the Group would have been € 21 thousand lower (€ 26 thousand higher) and in the previous year € 164 thousand higher (€ 200 thousand lower). The balancing item in equity would have been € 1 thousand lower (€ 1 thousand higher) and in the previous year € 7 thousand lower (€ 8 thousand higher). If the euro were 10 % stronger (weaker) against the Czech crown, the earnings of the Group would have been € 61 thousand lower (€ 74 thousand higher) and in the previous year € 127 thousand lower (€ 155 thousand higher). The balancing item in equity would have been € 1 thousand higher (€ 1 thousand lower) and in the previous year € 1 thousand lower (€ 1 thousand higher). Further currency risks result, above all, from the consolidation of the Hungarian companies as well as the Polish company; these risks are of minor significance for the Group.

The Group has not currently entered into any forward exchange transactions for hedging of currency risks.

Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk is the risk of the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument being subject to fluctuation due to changes in the market interest rate. Businesses may be exposed to this risk through variable-interest and fixed-interest financial instruments.

The Deufol Group holds both fixed-interest and variable-interest financial instruments. If the interest rate level as of December 31, 2025, for variable-interest liabilities had been an average of 100 basis points higher (lower), this would have had an effect on the Group's interest expense in the approx. amount of € 264 thousand (previous year: € 258 thousand).

In the context of the current interest-rate trends, in fiscal year 2022 the Deufol Group entered into interest rate hedges for several different loans with varying terms and subject to interest based on a fixed interest margin plus a zero-floored 3-month Euribor as a reference interest rate. Each interest rate hedge is allocated to a loan, as the underlying transaction, and its conditions are virtually identical to those of the underlying transaction in question, in particular with regard to the reference interest rate, the dates for the adjustment of interest rates, the terms, the nominal amounts and the dates of payment.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the interest rate hedge agreements have been designated in full as cash flow hedges for variable cash flows arising from the loans in question. An economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, since the conditions for the interest rate hedge agreements match those of the variable-interest loans from the point of view of all of the material terms of the contract. The underlying risk for the interest rate hedges is identical to that of the hedged risk components. The Group has therefore specified a hedge ratio of 1:1 for these hedges.

The interest rate hedges held by the Deufol Group on the balance sheet date comprise three loans redeemed by installments with varying terms (expiring 2026, 2027 and 2032) and amounting to € 4.6 million as of the reporting date. All of these loans attract interest on the basis of the 3-month Euribor plus a fixed interest rate margin of between 1.80 % and 2.20 %. The interest rate hedges consist of an interest rate swap and a floor component and include a fixed interest rate (including a floor premium) of between 1.37 % and 1.80 %.

The Deufol Group undertakes to pay the bank a fixed interest rate on these interest rate swaps. In return, the bank pays the 3-month Euribor, provided that this is positive. In the event of a negative 3-month Euribor, the Deufol Group is required to pay this to the bank; however, in such cases, due to the floor component included in each interest rate swap, the bank is also obliged to pay the 3-month Euribor to the Deufol Group, so that the cash flows from the 3-month Euribor will offset one another and match the underlying transactions that attract interest on the basis of a zero-floored 3-month Euribor.

The effects of these interest rate swaps on the Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations are explained below.

Other Disclosures

The hedging instruments used have had the following effects on the balance sheet:

Carrying amounts/fair values of the hedging instruments used for hedge accounting		
Figures in € k	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Noncurrent financial assets	106	142
Current financial assets	1	0
Noncurrent financial liabilities	0	0
Current financial liabilities	0	0

Within the scope of the accounting for cash flow hedges, the designated effective portions of a hedge are to be reported through OCI. Any additional changes in the market value of the designated component will be recognized through profit or loss as ineffective. All cash flow hedges were considered to be fully effective in fiscal year 2025 (as in the previous year).

The following table is a reconciliation of the reserve for the cash flow hedges:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Balance at Jan. 1	100	201
Profits or losses (after taxes) from effective hedges recognized in equity	-25	-101
Reclassifications due to the realization of the hedged item	0	0
Balance at Dec. 31	75	100

Goods Price Risk

The Group's key requirements include packaging materials such as wood, foils, screws and cardboard. The purchasing prices for these products may fluctuate, depending on the market situation. It is not always possible to directly pass on fluctuating prices to customers. A goods price risk therefore applies that may influence the Group's earnings, equity and cash flow situation. To minimize risks, outline delivery agreements have been concluded with various suppliers. In addition, some agreements include a stipulation that the cost of materials will be passed on directly, so that no material goods price risk applies in the case of these agreements. We also adjust our inventory levels in order to cushion price movements and to ensure the availability of our inventories in line with the market situation.

Credit Risk (Nonpayment Risk)

The Group only enters into business with creditworthy third parties. In almost all cases, customers of the Deufol Group are major industrial companies with good or very good credit standing. In addition, the Group's receivables are continuously monitored so that the Group is not exposed to any significant default risk. The maximum default risk for trade receivables is limited to their carrying amount. Please see Note (18) for further disclosures.

In the case of other financial assets of the Group such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables under finance leases and other assets, the maximum credit risk in the event of the counterparty's default is the carrying amount of these instruments.

Other Disclosures

Liquidity Risks

The liquidity risk is the risk of a company experiencing difficulties in meeting its payment obligations for its financial instruments.

The Deufol Group is financed through various regional financing groups. Most financing is provided by means of syndicated borrowing facilities and bilateral bank loans. Local management continuously monitors the liquidity status of consolidated foreign Group companies and regularly notifies the Group's management of this; the Group's management handles daily liquidity monitoring and control centrally for the German companies.

The following table shows all the contractually agreed payments for interest and repayment for financial liabilities shown in the balance sheet:

Figures in € k	2026	2027 to 2030	After 2030
As at December 31, 2025			
Amounts due to banks	10,972	34,522	2,725
Liabilities under financial leases	19,407	27,630	4,726
Trade payables	25,092	0	0
Other liabilities (excl. tax liabilities)	9,724	1,858	462

Figures in € k	2025	2026 to 2029	After 2029
As at December 31, 2024			
Amounts due to banks	9,082	55,185	3,250
Liabilities under financial leases	16,900	30,748	3,995
Trade payables	21,702	0	0
Other liabilities (excl. tax liabilities)	10,073	14	0

Further Financial Instruments Disclosures

The net result for the financial instruments in terms of valuation categories is as follows:

Figures in € k	From subsequent valuation					2025	2024
	From interest and dividends	At fair value	Currency translation	Valuation adjustment	From disposal		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	418	0	15	-160	-212	61	344
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-5,909	0	58	0	0	-5,851	-6,120

Other Disclosures**Valuation of Financial Instruments**

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables normally have short residual maturities. Accordingly, on the reporting date their carrying amounts approximately correspond to the fair value.

The fair values of receivables with a remaining term of more than one year are calculated as present values of the payments associated with the receivables, using market interest rates.

Trade payables and other liabilities generally have short residual maturities. The figures shown in the balance sheet therefore approximately correspond to the fair values.

The fair values of interest-bearing loans and borrowings and lease liabilities are calculated as the present value of the payments associated with the liabilities, using market interest rates.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income relate to derivative interest rate hedging contracts that have been included in hedge accounting. The fair values of the interest rate hedges are calculated by means of valuation techniques based on observable market data as of the balance sheet date (Level 2) and are determined by discounting the future cash flows; the market interest rates applied over the remaining terms of the instruments are used for discounting purposes.

The fair-value hierarchy levels in accordance with IFRS 7 in conjunction with IFRS 13 are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets,
- Level 2: information other than quoted market prices that is observable directly (e.g., prices) or indirectly (e.g., derived from prices) and
- Level 3: information for assets and liabilities that is not based on observable market data.

Other Disclosures

The carrying amounts for the financial instruments in terms of valuation categories and fair-value hierarchy levels are as follows:

	Balance sheet valuation (IFRS 9)							Fair value as of Dec. 31, 2025
	Fair value hierarchy	Carrying amount Dec. 31 2025	Amortized cost	Fair value through OCI		Fair value through profit or loss	Valuation according to IFRS 16	
				Incl. recycling ¹⁾	Excl. recycling ²⁾			
Figures in € k								
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1	12,187	12,187	—	—	—	—	12,187
Trade receivables	2	36,290	36,290	—	—	—	—	36,290
Other receivables	2	5,263	5,263	—	—	—	—	5,263
Other financial assets	3	273	273	—	—	—	—	273
Receivables from finance leases	2	1,019	—	—	—	—	1,019	1,019
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	2	107	—	107	—	—	—	107
Financial liabilities								
Amounts due to banks	2	42,024	42,024	—	—	—	—	42,024
Trade payables	2	25,092	25,092	—	—	—	—	25,092
Liabilities under financial leases	2	47,687	—	—	—	—	47,687	47,687
Other liabilities	2	11,758	11,758	—	—	—	—	11,758

1) Incl. recycling = items that may be reclassified to the income statement in future

2) Excl. recycling = items that will not be reclassified to the income statement in future

Other Disclosures

Figures in € k	Balance sheet valuation (IFRS 9)							Fair value Dec. 31, 2024
	Fair value hierarchy	Carrying amount Dec. 31 2024	Amortized cost	Fair value through OCI		Fair value through profit or loss	Valuation according to IFRS 16	
				Incl. recycling ¹⁾	Excl. recycling ²⁾			
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1	12,599	12,599	—	—	—	—	12,599
Trade receivables	2	36,072	36,072	—	—	—	—	36,072
Other receivables	2	7,325	7,325	—	—	—	—	7,325
Other financial assets	3	273	273	—	—	—	—	273
Receivables from finance leases	2	1,392	—	—	—	—	1,392	1,392
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	2	142	—	142	—	—	—	142
Financial liabilities								
Amounts due to banks	2	47,740	47,740	—	—	—	—	47,740
Trade payables	2	21,702	21,702	—	—	—	—	21,702
Liabilities under financial leases	2	47,562	—	—	—	—	47,562	47,562
Other liabilities	2	10,087	10,087	—	—	—	—	10,087

1) Incl. recycling = items that may be reclassified to the income statement in future

2) Excl. recycling = items that will not be reclassified to the income statement in future

**Segment Information
by Region and Services**

40 Segment Reporting

The segment reporting is prepared in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 8 (Operating Segments).

Its primary reporting format is based on geographical regions that have been grouped for the purpose of corporate management. As the segment result – used for assessment of the business success of the respective segments – the management has calculated the result for the period before taxes, financial income, financial expenses and shares of profits in companies accounted for using the equity method (EBIT).

The following segments of the Deufol Group are subject to reporting requirements:

- Germany
- Rest of Europe
- USA/Rest of the World

The Holding segment covers the Group's administrative activities and, in addition to Group management functions, includes support functions such as key account management and corporate communications.

The operating result (EBIT) for the business units is separately monitored by the management in order to make decisions on the allocation of resources and to determine the units' performance. The segments' development is mainly measured with reference to the operating result. Since the Deufol Group has a decentralized organizational structure, financial expenses and income as well as taxes on income can be allocated to the individual business segments.

The prices charged between the business segments are determined on the basis of the arm's length principle.

Segment Information by Region and Services

41 Segment Information
by Region

	Germany	Rest of Europe	USA/Rest of the World	Holding	Elimination	Group
Figures in € k						
2025						
External sales	206,003	78,646	26,437	185	0	311,272
Internal sales	21,628	38,668	107	15,364	-75,767	0
Total sales	227,631	117,315	26,544	15,549	-75,767	311,272
EBIT	4,366	8,062	741	-1,019	303	12,454
Financial income	529	1,108	116	1,936	-3,279	410
Finance costs	-5,306	-1,678	-628	-2,184	3,279	-6,518
Income (loss) from associates and other equity investments	-6	0	0	-434	0	-441
Other financial result	0	48	0	0	0	48
EBT	-417	7,540	229	-1,701	303	5,954
Taxes	-745	-2,162	-31	166	0	-2,772
Result for the period	-1,161	5,378	197	-1,536	303	3,182
Assets	211,200	165,523	47,658	249,208	-397,717	275,872
thereof investments accounted for using the equity method	2,129	0	0	49	0	2,178
Non-allocated assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	211,200	165,523	47,658	249,208	-397,717	275,872
Financial liabilities	66,900	41,807	9,952	53,532	-79,999	92,191
Other debt	49,102	29,529	15,586	859	-39,954	55,121
Non-allocated debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	116,002	71,335	25,537	54,391	-119,953	147,312
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	15,259	6,232	2,871	1,051	-157	25,256
Investments	14,689	7,187	3,313	2,163	0	27,353
Noncurrent assets ¹⁾	101,159	77,706	9,156	9,824	-1,398	196,447

1) This includes: property, plant and equipment, goodwill, other intangible assets and investment property

Segment Information by Region and Services

	Germany	Rest of Europe	USA/Rest of the World	Holding	Elimination	Group
Figures in € k						
2024						
External sales	206,212	79,680	23,149	102	0	309,142
Internal sales	23,259	37,417	314	13,646	-74,636	0
Total sales	229,470	117,097	23,463	13,748	-74,636	309,142
EBIT	8,038	10,478	-1,612	-4,013	141	13,032
Financial income	497	1,293	139	2,244	-3,773	400
Finance costs	-5,436	-1,932	-604	-2,427	3,773	-6,626
Income (loss) from associates and other equity investments	338	0	0	234	0	572
Other financial result	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBT	3,437	9,839	-2,077	-3,962	141	7,379
Taxes	-225	-2,490	319	-568	0	-2,964
Result for the period	3,206	7,349	-1,758	-4,530	141	4,408
Assets	157,543	143,685	58,001	252,257	-334,780	276,707
thereof investments accounted for using the equity method	2,311	0	0	486	0	2,797
Non-allocated assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	157,543	143,685	58,001	252,257	-334,780	276,707
Financial liabilities	65,619	43,226	11,414	54,791	-79,748	95,302
Other debt	50,090	26,727	22,749	1,974	-49,138	52,402
Non-allocated debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	115,709	69,953	34,163	56,765	-128,887	147,704
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	12,854	5,360	2,825	906	-149	21,797
Investments	16,867	5,253	3,563	749	0	26,432
Noncurrent assets ¹⁾	101,571	75,357	9,936	8,677	-1,338	194,203

1) This includes: property, plant and equipment, goodwill, other intangible assets and investment property

Segment Information by Region and Services

Information on Key Customers

The Deufol Group has two major customers in the Packaging and Logistics service area. In the past fiscal year, the Deufol Group realized €95.7 million (previous year: €89.2 million) and €44.4 million (previous year: €38.3 million) – or approx. 30.8 % and 14.3 %, respectively (previous year: 28.9 % and 12.4 %) – of its total sales with these customers. These customers relate mainly to the Germany segment but are also included in the Rest of Europe and USA/Rest of the World segments.

Further Information on the Segment Reporting

The Group measures investment properties at fair value. This resulted in a revaluation gain in the amount of €1,311 thousand (previous year: revaluation gain of €708 thousand), which is included in the EBIT figure for the Rest of Europe segment.

In the Germany segment, a property that was used for own purposes in the previous year was reclassified as an investment property. This resulted in a pre-tax revaluation reserve of €60 thousand (previous year: €0 thousand), which is included in other comprehensive income.

42 Information on Services

The following table shows the sales trend by service:

Figures in € k	Packaging and Logistics	Production	IT Services	Real Estate	Holding	Elimination	Group
2025							
External sales	294,007	14,331	377	2,371	185	0	311,272
Internal sales	16,783	29,117	8,238	6,265	15,364	-75,767	0
Internal billing	1,919	22,632	0	0	0	-24,550	0
Total sales	312,709	66,080	8,615	8,636	15,549	-100,317	311,272
2024							
External sales	288,166	18,460	35	2,379	102	0	309,142
Internal sales	18,291	30,019	6,588	6,092	13,646	-74,636	0
Internal billing	1,758	18,265	0	0	0	-20,023	0
Total sales	308,215	66,745	6,622	8,471	13,748	-94,659	309,142

43 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The armed conflict in Iran broke out after the balance sheet date. Potential impacts on the Deufol Group may arise indirectly from higher energy and raw material prices and potential disruptions to international supply chains. At the time of preparation of the financial statements, the financial impact could not be reliably quantified; adjustments to the amounts reported in the financial statements were not made.

No further material events have occurred since the balance sheet date for which a reporting obligation is applicable pursuant to IAS 10.

Supplementary Disclosures

Supplementary Disclosures

Disclosures Concerning the Executive Bodies

The Administrative Board – which comprised six non-executive directors and three managing directors as of the end of 2025 – had the following members in the reporting period:

Name and position	
Detlef W. Hübner (Chairman) Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing Director of Deufol SE
Helmut Olivier (Deputy Chairman) Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partner, Companylinks GmbH, Hamburg
Dennis Hübner Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing Director of Deufol SE
Marc Hübner Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing Director of Deufol SE
Holger Bürskens Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lawyer and Partner at ARNECKE SIBETH DABELSTEIN Rechtsanwälte Steuerberater Partnerschaftsgesellschaft mbB, Frankfurt am Main
Ewald Kaiser Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing Partner of Corporate Navigator GmbH & Co. KG and CNK Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Hamburg
Axel Wöltjen Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing Partner of A. Wöltjen Consulting GmbH, Wendelstein
Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Grube Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chairman Investment Banking Germany at Lazard Ltd. and Managing Partner of Rüdiger Grube International Business Leadership GmbH, Hamburg
Gerard van Kesteren Appointed until the 2027 AGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Retired (previously Chief Financial Officer of Kühne + Nagel International AG), Willerzell/Switzerland

No loans or advances were granted to the members of the Administrative Board. Nor were any contingent liabilities assumed in favor of the members of the Administrative Board.

In 2025, Administrative Board compensation totaled € 285 thousand (previous year: € 285 thousand).

The Company had the following managing directors in the reporting period:

Name	Departments
Jürgen Hillen (until December 31, 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Finance, Treasury, Legal, Property & Administration, Claims & Insurance, Procurement
Dennis Hübner (CEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Go-to-Market, Leadership, People & Culture, Strategic Transformation Management, IT
Detlef W. Hübner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategy, Capital Markets, Investor Relations, Audit
Jürgen Schmid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● End-to-End Solutions
Marc Hübner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Customer Centricity
Ebrahim Al Kadari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crate Production, Engineering, Direct Material & Logistics, KAIZEN Service, HR Services, Digital Solutions

Jürgen Hillen held the position of managing director until December 31, 2025. Eugen Tissen was appointed managing director on January 1, 2026, and has taken over the duties previously held by Jürgen Hillen.

Supplementary Disclosures

The total remuneration of the managing directors can be broken down as follows:

Figures in € k	2025	2024
Fixed remuneration	2,955	2,543
Variable remuneration	493	1,369
Other remuneration	0	0
Total	3,448	3,912

The managing directors' total remuneration constitutes short-term benefits.

Information in Accordance with Section 264 (3) of the German Commercial Code

The consolidated financial statements of Deufol SE have a discharging effect for the preparation and disclosure of the annual financial statements of the consolidated corporations pursuant to section 264 (3) HGB once the preconditions laid down in these provisions have been fulfilled. The following consolidated companies make use of the exemption provisions:

- Deufol Nürnberg GmbH, Nuremberg
- Deufol West GmbH, Mülheim an der Ruhr
- Deufol Süd GmbH, Neutraubling
- Deufol Services & IT GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus

Relationships with Related Parties

As well as the companies included in the consolidated financial statements, Deufol SE also has direct or indirect relations with nonconsolidated subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the course of its normal business; these relations are indicated in the list of shareholdings. Business relationships with these companies are entered into on an arm's-length basis.

ARNECKE SIBETH DABELSTEIN Rechtsanwälte Steuerberater Partnerschaftsgesellschaft mbB, Frankfurt am Main, qualifies as a related party, since a partner has been a member of the Administrative Board of Deufol SE since June 30, 2016. In fiscal year 2025, other operating income amounted to € 0 thousand (previous year: € 0 thousand) and expenses to € 242 thousand (previous year: € 201 thousand). On December 31, 2025, Deufol did not have any receivables from ARNECKE SIBETH DABELSTEIN Rechtsanwälte Steuerberater Partnerschaftsgesellschaft mbB; liabilities amounted to € 6 thousand (previous year: € 80 thousand).

Hofgut Liederbach GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main, qualifies as a related party, since its two shareholders are members of the Administrative Board of Deufol SE. As in the previous year, no income arose in fiscal year 2025. Expenses amounted to € 438 thousand (previous year: € 448 thousand). As of December 31, 2025, as in the previous year there were no receivables from or liabilities to Hofgut Liederbach GmbH & Co. KG.

Rhein-Main-Classics GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, qualifies as a related party, since its shareholders are members of the Administrative Board of Deufol SE. In fiscal year 2025, other operating income amounted to € 0 thousand (previous year: € 287 thousand). As of December 31, 2025, as in the previous year Deufol did not have any related expenses, receivables or liabilities.

Timmerhell GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus, qualifies as a related party, since its two shareholders are members of the Administrative Board of Deufol SE. In fiscal year 2025, other operating income amounted to € 0 thousand (previous year: € 0 thousand) and expenses to € 297 thousand (previous year: € 299 thousand). As of December 31, 2025, as in the previous year there were no receivables from Timmerhell GmbH. Liabilities amounted to € 0 thousand (previous year: € 5 thousand).

Gerard van Kesteren, Willerzell/Switzerland, qualifies as a related party due to the fact that he is acting as a consultant for the Deufol Group and because he has been a member of the Administrative Board of Deufol SE since June 29, 2022. In fiscal year 2025 Deufol only incurred expenses, in the amount of € 140 thousand (previous year: € 133 thousand). On December 31, 2025, liabilities to Gerard van Kesteren amounted to € 30 thousand (previous year: € 35 thousand). As in the previous year, Deufol did not have any related receivables as of the balance sheet date.

Supplementary Disclosures

The transactions with other related parties also include relationships with Mr. Detlef W. Hübner. In fiscal year 2025, these transactions resulted in income in the amount of € 16 thousand (previous year: € 24 thousand); as in the previous year, Deufol did not incur any related expenses. As of December 31, 2025, as in the previous year Deufol did not have any receivables from or liabilities to Mr. Detlef W. Hübner.

The Group has a defined-benefit pension plan that is operated through an occupational pension scheme and thus constitutes a related party within the meaning of IAS 24.

In fiscal year 2025, employer payments/allocations to the occupational pension scheme totaled € 11 thousand (previous year: € 9 thousand).

Information regarding the recognition of the defined-benefit obligations and the related plan assets is included in Note 27, "Provisions for Pensions."

The following table shows the services performed by the Group for related parties and for the Group by related parties in the past fiscal year:

Figures in € k	Associates and other equity investments	Other related parties
2025		
Sales and other income	449	16
Expenses	64	1,117
Receivables	348	0
Liabilities	569	36
2024		
Sales and other income	1,227	311
Expenses	27	1,081
Receivables	23	0
Liabilities	487	120

Hofheim am Taunus, March 27, 2026

The Managing Directors

Dennis Hübner

Ebrahim Al Kadari

Detlef W. Hübner

Marc Hübner

Jürgen Schmid

Eugen Tissen

Independent Auditor's Report

To Deufol SE:

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Deufol SE, Hofheim am Taunus, comprising the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated cash flow statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the accounting and valuation methods for the fiscal year from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. We have also audited the Group management report, which has been combined with the management report of Deufol SE, Hofheim am Taunus, for the fiscal year from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

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 as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to section 315e (3) HGB and, in accordance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets and financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025, as well as its results of operations for the fiscal year from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025,
- the accompanying combined management report and Group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this combined management report and Group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Pursuant to section 322 (3) clause 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 and Group management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We have conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report and Group management report in accordance with section 317 HGB, while complying with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) issued by the IAASB. To comply with German accounting and reporting requirements, the ISA were supplemented by the wp.net expert report on ISA-based auditing of financial statements and by the wp.net audit guidance on the auditing of management reports. Our responsibility under those requirements and standards is further described in the "Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report and Group 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. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report and Group management report.

Other Information

The parent company's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- the remaining parts of the annual report, with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements and the combined management report and Group management report and our auditor's report. In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, to consider whether this other information
- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the combined management report and Group management report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

**Responsibility of the Management and the Administrative Board
for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report
and Group Management Report**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements applying under German commercial law pursuant to section 315e (3) HGB and for ensuring that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group. In addition, management is responsible for such internal controls as they have determined to be necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement due to fraud (i.e., accounting manipulation and asset misappropriation) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They are also responsible 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 to doing so.

Furthermore, management is responsible for the preparation of the combined management report and Group 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. On top of this, management is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a combined management report and Group 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 and Group management report.

The Administrative 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 and Group management report.

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
and of the Combined Management Report and Group 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 and Group 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 audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report and Group 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 while complying with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) 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 and Group management report.

Within the scope of our audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism.



We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements and in the combined management report and Group 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 audit 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 controls relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the combined management report and Group management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of internal controls of the Group or on these arrangements and measures.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and the reasonableness of estimates made by management and related disclosures.
- draw conclusions regarding the appropriateness of management's use of the going-concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to 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 any material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the combined management report and Group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinion. 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 presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events such that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group in compliance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to section 315e (3) HGB.

- plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the companies or business segments within the Group as a basis for forming our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report and Group management report. We are responsible for directing, supervising and reviewing the audit activities carried out for the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We bear sole responsibility for our audit opinions.
- evaluate the consistency of the combined management report and Group 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 management in the combined management report and Group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by management 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 or on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We discuss with those charged with governance, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

Wiesbaden, March 30, 2026

VOTUM AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Leoff
Certified auditor

Lehnert
Certified auditor

GOVERNANCE

Clarity Drives Speed

Good governance is not an end in itself. It is essential for speed and reliability. We define clear lines of responsibility, establish transparent processes and foster a culture that is conducive to decision-making. Less complexity. More focus. Clear priorities. We say what we do. And we do what we say. This is how we build trust – with customers, investors and partners. And lay the groundwork for sustainable growth.





Information on Deufol SE

Income Statement of Deufol SE

Figures in € k	2025	2024
1. Sales	15,549	13,748
2. Other operating income thereof income from currency translation: € 0 k (previous year: € 155 k)	5,048	4,975
3. Cost of materials Expenses for raw materials, consumables and supplies and for purchased merchandise	-11	-23
4. Personnel costs		
a) Wages and salaries	-9,226	-9,614
b) Social security contributions thereof for old-age provision: € 20 k (previous year: € 19 k)	-1,235	-1,134
5. Amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-829	-686
6. Other operating expenses thereof expenses for currency translation: € 325 k (previous year: € 4 k)	-10,441	-10,883
7. Income from investments thereof from affiliated companies: € 2,150 k (previous year: € 1,770 k)	2,150	1,770
8. Income due to profit transfer agreements thereof from affiliated companies: € 1,398 k (previous year: € 3,667 k)	1,398	3,667
9. Other interest and similar income thereof from affiliated companies: € 1,873 k (previous year: € 2,120 k)	1,936	2,244
10. Interest and similar expenses thereof for affiliated companies: € 917 k (previous year: € 1,128 k)	-2,164	-2,405
11. Income taxes	-144	-9
12. Earnings after taxes	2,030	1,650
13. Other taxes	-4	-6
14. Net profit for the year	2,026	1,644
15. Retained profits brought forward	11,211	12,116
16. Income from the capital decrease	0	35,145
17. Allocation to the capital reserves as per the requirements governing ordinary capital decreases	0	-35,145
18. Net income for the year	13,237	13,760

Balance Sheet of Deufol SE

Assets		Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024
Figures in € k				
A. Fixed assets		119,955		119,696
		4,577		3,500
I. Intangible assets				
1. Purchased patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights and assets		1,869		2,397
2. Advance payments made		2,708		1,102
II. Property, plant and equipment		4,860		4,752
1. Land, land rights and buildings incl. buildings on third-party land		4,085		4,158
2. Technical equipment and machinery		21		23
3. Other equipment, operating and office equipment		648		571
4. Advance payments made and assets under construction		106		0
III. Financial assets		110,518		111,445
1. Shares in affiliated companies		92,652		92,652
2. Loans to affiliated companies		17,616		18,536
3. Investments		250		250
4. Other loans		0		8
B. Current assets		33,329		35,830
I. Receivables and other assets		33,260		35,664
1. Trade receivables		57		62
2. Receivables from affiliated companies		29,808		30,511
3. Receivables from companies in which a participating interest is held		347		35
4. Other assets		3,048		5,056
II. Cash in hand, bank balances		69		166
C. Deferred expenses and accrued income		314		425
Total assets		153,598		155,952
Equity and liabilities		Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024
Figures in € k				
A. Equity		96,465		96,987
I. Subscribed capital				
less nominal amount of treasury stock	8,629 -134	8,495	8,629 -134	8,495
II. Capital reserves		62,807		62,807
III. Retained earnings		11,925		11,925
1. Legal reserves		46		46
2. Other revenue reserves		11,879		11,879
IV. Net income for the year				
thereof retained profits brought forward: € 11,211 k (previous year: € 12,116 k)		13,237		13,760
B. Provisions		669		1,815
1. Tax provisions		48		163
2. Other provisions		621		1,652
C. Liabilities		56,464		57,149
1. Liabilities to banks		23,574		26,516
2. Trade payables		869		636
3. Liabilities to affiliated companies		30,226		28,619
4. Other liabilities				
thereof taxes: € 1,460 k (previous year: € 1,163 k)				
thereof relating to social security: € 0 k (previous year: € 0 k)		1,795		1,378
Total equity and liabilities		153,598		155,952

Significant Equity Investments of Deufol SE

	Equity interest (%) ¹⁾	Shareholders' equity (€ k)	Sales (€ k)	Employees
Germany				
Deufol Nürnberg GmbH, Nuremberg	100.00	19,048	521	0
Deufol Real Estate GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus	100.00	5,882	347	0
Deufol West GmbH, Mülheim an der Ruhr	100.00	2,696	46,625	300
Deufol Hamburg GmbH, Hamburg	100.00	2,504	27,381	127
Deufol Industrieverpackungsmittel GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus	100.00	2,193	0	0
Wallmann & Co. (GmbH & Co. KG), Hamburg	100.00	1,434	12,550	59
Deufol Südwest GmbH, Frankenthal	100.00	997	22,052	197
DTG Verpackungslogistik GmbH, Fellbach	51.02	903	8,179	28
Deufol Supply Chain Solutions GmbH, Mülheim an der Ruhr	100.00	841	3,443	42
Deufol Consulting & Project Solutions GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus	100.00	694	5,400	7
Deufol Süd GmbH, Neutraubling	100.00	138	68,544	446
Deufol Nord GmbH, Peine	100.00	619	23,464	144
Rest of Europe				
Deufol Austria Management GmbH, Ramsau nr. Hainfeld, Austria	70.00	4,742	2,292	16
Rieder Kistenproduktionengesellschaft m. b. H., Ramsau nr. Hainfeld, Austria	69.30	1,994	13,674	65
Deufol Austria Pack Center Solutions GmbH, St. Pölten, Austria	70.00	1,023	17,134	65
Deufol België NV, Lier, Belgium	100.00	12,302	1,321	7
Deufol Wareme S. A., Wareme, Belgium	100.00	8,625	2,374	0
Manamer NV, Lier, Belgium	100.00	10,827	1,252	0
Deufol Wareme Operations S. A., Wareme, Belgium	100.00	2,102	7,643	66
Deufol Lier NV, Lier, Belgium	100.00	812	10,611	53
Deufol Port of Antwerp NV, Antwerp, Belgium	100.00	271	5,528	13
Deufol Immobilien CZ s. r. o., Brno, Czech Republic	100.00	2,203	1,296	1
Deufol CZ Production s. r. o., Cheb, Czech Republic	100.00	2,053	16,451	127
Deufol Česká republika s. r. o., Brno, Czech Republic	100.00	702	11,049	122
Deufol Hungary Kft., Debrecen, Hungary	100.00	5,979	13,494	168
Deufol Hungary Real Estate Kft., Debrecen, Hungary	100.00	3,138	2,302	0
Deufol Polska Sp. z o. o., Przodkowo, Poland	100.00	-148	3,432	53
Deufol Slovensko s. r. o., Krušovce, Slovakia	100.00	1,582	1,266	27
USA/Rest of the World				
Deufol North America Inc., Sunman, Indiana (USA)	100.00	5,192	0	21
Deufol Sunman Inc., Sunman, Indiana (USA)	100.00	-202	444	0
Deufol Charlotte LLC., Sunman, Indiana (USA)	100.00	1,763	7,652	33
Deufol Worldwide Packaging LLC., Sunman, Indiana (USA)	100.00	-28	17,798	50

1) Attributable to the relevant parent

Glossary

Acid test (%)

Ratio of cash and cash equivalents plus current receivables to current liabilities

Asset cover ratio I

Ratio of equity to noncurrent assets

Asset cover ratio II

Ratio of equity plus noncurrent liabilities to noncurrent assets

Asset depreciation ratio

Ratio of the accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment to the historical cost

Capital employed

Operating capital that is tied up in the operation of a company; the total of working capital, the net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and other noncurrent assets (offset against other noncurrent, non-interest-bearing liabilities)

Cash ratio (%)

Ratio of cash and cash equivalents to current liabilities

Current ratio (%)

Ratio of cash and cash equivalents plus current receivables and inventories (numerator) to current liabilities (denominator)

Days payables outstanding

Ratio of trade payables to revenue

Days sales outstanding

Ratio of trade accounts receivable to revenue

Dividend yield (%)

Ratio of the dividend paid for the fiscal year to the year-end stock exchange price

EBIT

Earnings before interest and taxes

EBITA

Earnings before interest, taxes and amortization/impairment of goodwill

EBITDA

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization/impairment of goodwill

EBT

Earnings before taxes

EBTA

Earnings before taxes and amortization/impairment of goodwill

Enterprise value

The enterprise value is the value (price) of a company if it were to be purchased and subsequently freed of debt (incl. the sale of non-operating assets such as financial assets); calculated as the sum of the company's market capitalization and net liabilities

Free cash flow

The net amount of cash flow from ordinary operating activities and cash flow from investing activities

Interest cover

The total of EBITA and interest income divided by interest expense

Investment ratio

Ratio of capital expenditure to sales

Net carrying amount per share

Ratio of equity adjusted for deferred tax assets to the number of shares in circulation

Net financial liabilities

Financial liabilities less financial receivables and cash and cash equivalents

Operating cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities

Personnel cost ratio

Ratio of personnel costs to revenue

Price earnings ratio

Ratio of share price to earnings per share

Property, plant and equipment ratio

Ratio of property, plant and equipment to total assets

Receivables turnover

Ratio of revenue to trade accounts receivable

Working capital

Working capital is the difference between current assets and current non-interest-bearing liabilities.

Consolidated Key Figures – Five-Year Overview

Results of operations	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Sales (€ k)	311,272	309,142	294,004	271,580	243,049
Change on previous year (%)	0.7	5.1	8.3	11.7	13.7
EBITDA (€ k)	37,710	34,829	46,116	34,034	27,475
Margin (as % of sales)	12.1	11.3	15.7	12.5	11.3
EBIT (€ k)	12,454	13,032	16,642	13,223	6,378
Margin (as % of sales)	4.0	4.2	5.7	4.9	2.6
EBT (€ k)	5,954	7,379	11,341	10,414	2,906
Margin (as % of sales)	1.9	2.4	3.9	3.8	1.2
Income (loss) from continuing operations (€ k)	3,182	4,408	7,196	7,009	1,933
Margin (as % of sales)	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.6	0.8
Net income (€ k)	2,773	3,911	6,550	6,506	1,281
Margin (as % of sales)	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.4	0.5
Operating cash flow (€ k)	37,395	27,326	35,487	35,075	12,548
Margin (as % of sales)	12.0	8.8	12.1	12.9	5.2
Free cash flow (€ k)	30,765	19,162	30,605	29,470	5,178
Margin (as % of sales)	9.9	6.2	10.4	10.9	2.1
Assets position	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Current assets (€ k)	70,905	70,975	70,275	72,369	65,087
as % of total assets	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.8	25.0
Noncurrent assets (€ k)	204,967	205,732	201,309	197,431	195,314
as % of total assets	74.3	74.3	74.1	73.2	75.0
Balance sheet total (€ k)	275,872	276,707	271,584	269,800	260,401
change on previous year (%)	-0.3	1.9	0.7	3.5	-2.4
Liabilities (€ k)	147,312	147,704	142,945	145,699	144,558
as % of total assets	53.4	53.4	52.6	54.0	55.5
Shareholders' equity (€ k)	128,560	129,003	128,639	124,101	115,843
as % of total assets	46.6	46.6	47.4	46.0	44.5
Working capital (€ k)	31,839	34,480	31,390	32,088	31,979
as % of total assets	11.5	12.5	11.6	11.9	12.3
Capital employed (€ k)	202,146	209,145	201,942	199,435	198,498
as % of total assets	73.3	75.6	74.4	73.9	76.2
Noncurrent/current assets	2.89	2.90	2.86	2.73	3.00
Shareholders' equity/liabilities	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.85	0.80
Property, plant and equipment ratio	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.37
Asset depreciation ratio (%)	54.3	51.7	53.8	52.7	49.6
Inventories/sales (%)	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.7
Receivables turnover	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	8.5
Days sales outstanding	42.6	42.6	42.7	45.1	42.8
Days payables outstanding	29.4	25.6	28.6	31.2	26.6

Financial and liquidity ratios

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Capital employed/sales (%)	64.9	67.7	68.7	73.4	81.7
Investment ratio (%)	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.3
Operating cash flow/investments (%)	490.6	287.9	615.3	550.1	197.3
Asset cover ratio I (%)	71.3	70.8	72.5	70.4	66.9
Asset cover ratio II (%)	115.5	120.5	118.5	116.3	115.8
Interest cover	2.0	2.0	4.1	3.9	1.8
Cash ratio (%)	18.0	22.1	24.1	27.1	23.6
Acid test (%)	82.0	97.3	90.6	85.9	81.3
Current ratio (%)	104.8	124.3	114.6	111.6	108.4
Financial liabilities/equity (%)	70.7	73.0	66.2	70.6	81.8
Financial liabilities/capital employed (%)	45.6	45.6	43.2	44.5	47.9
Net financial liabilities/EBITDA	2.09	2.33	1.57	2.08	2.93
Net financial liabilities/market capitalization (%)	176.4	182.2	115.3	191.3	207.8

Productivity ratios

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Sales per employee (€)	129,515	132,402	133,080	130,608	120,247
EBITDA per employee (€)	15,691	14,917	20,874	16,367	13,593
EBIT per employee (€)	5,182	5,582	7,533	6,359	3,155
Operating cash flow per employee (€)	15,559	11,703	16,063	16,868	6,208
Personnel costs per employee (€)	49,943	49,416	48,226	44,143	42,278
Personnel cost ratio (%)	38.6	37.3	36.2	33.8	35.2

Per-share ratios

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Earnings per share from continuing operations (€)	0.326	0.460	0.763 ¹⁾	0.151	0.030
Earnings per share – EPS (€)	0.326	0.460	0.763 ¹⁾	0.151	0.030
Price earnings ratio (PER)	16.1	11.4	9.7	5.7	30.0
Dividend per share (€)	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.03	0.00
Book value per share (€)	15.34	15.36	3.10	2.92	2.70
Price/book value	0.34	0.34	0.48	0.29	0.33
Book value per share less goodwill (€)	8.19	8.21	1.67	1.32	1.10
Price/book value less goodwill	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8

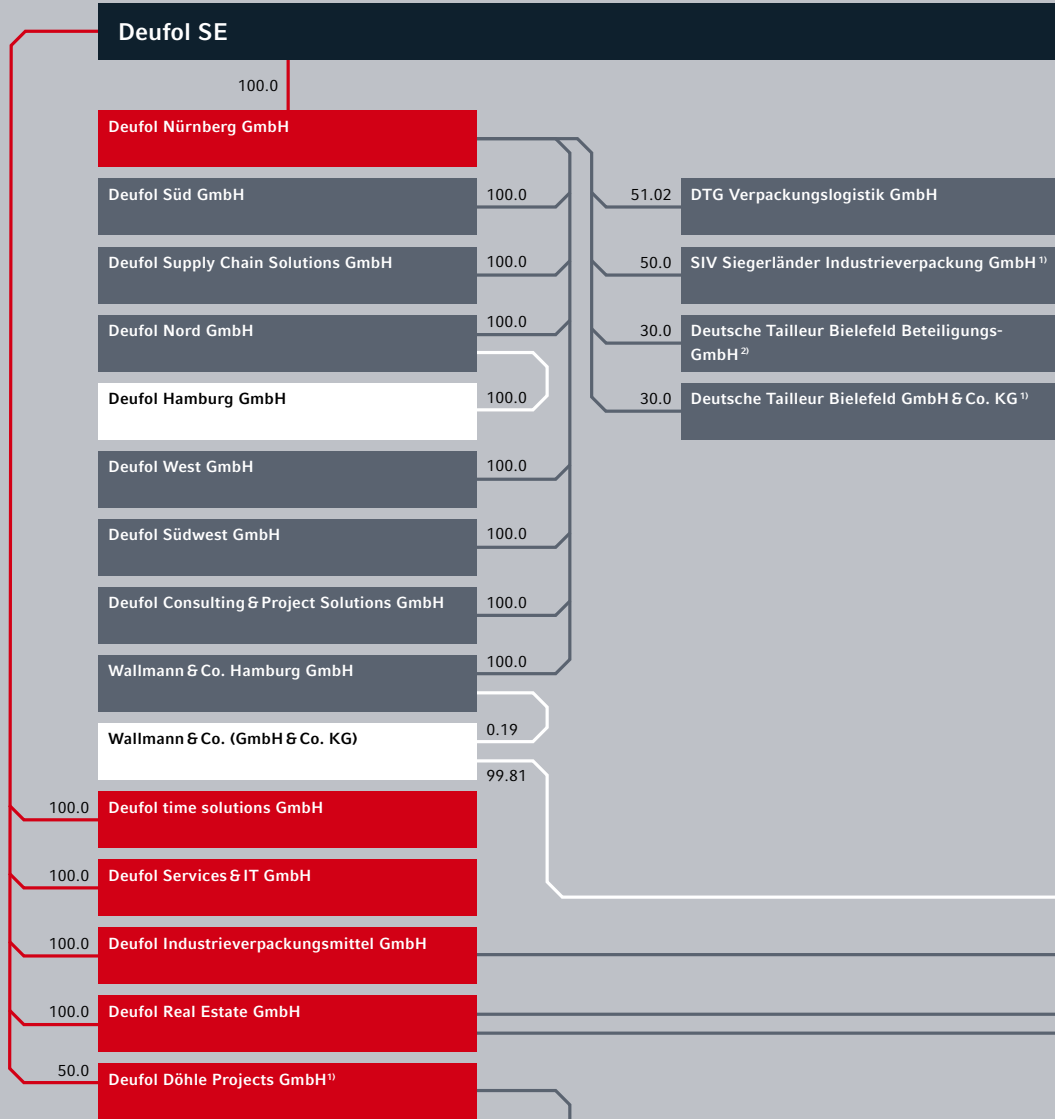
Investment ratios

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Market capitalization/sales	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.16
Enterprise value/sales	0.40	0.41	0.46	0.40	0.50
Enterprise value/EBITDA	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.2	4.4
Enterprise value/EBIT	10.0	9.8	8.2	8.3	19.2
Enterprise value/operating cash flow	3.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	9.7
Enterprise value/free cash flow	4.1	6.6	4.4	3.7	23.6

1) Restatement of the earnings per share as per IAS 33 item 64

Operational Investments of Deufol SE*

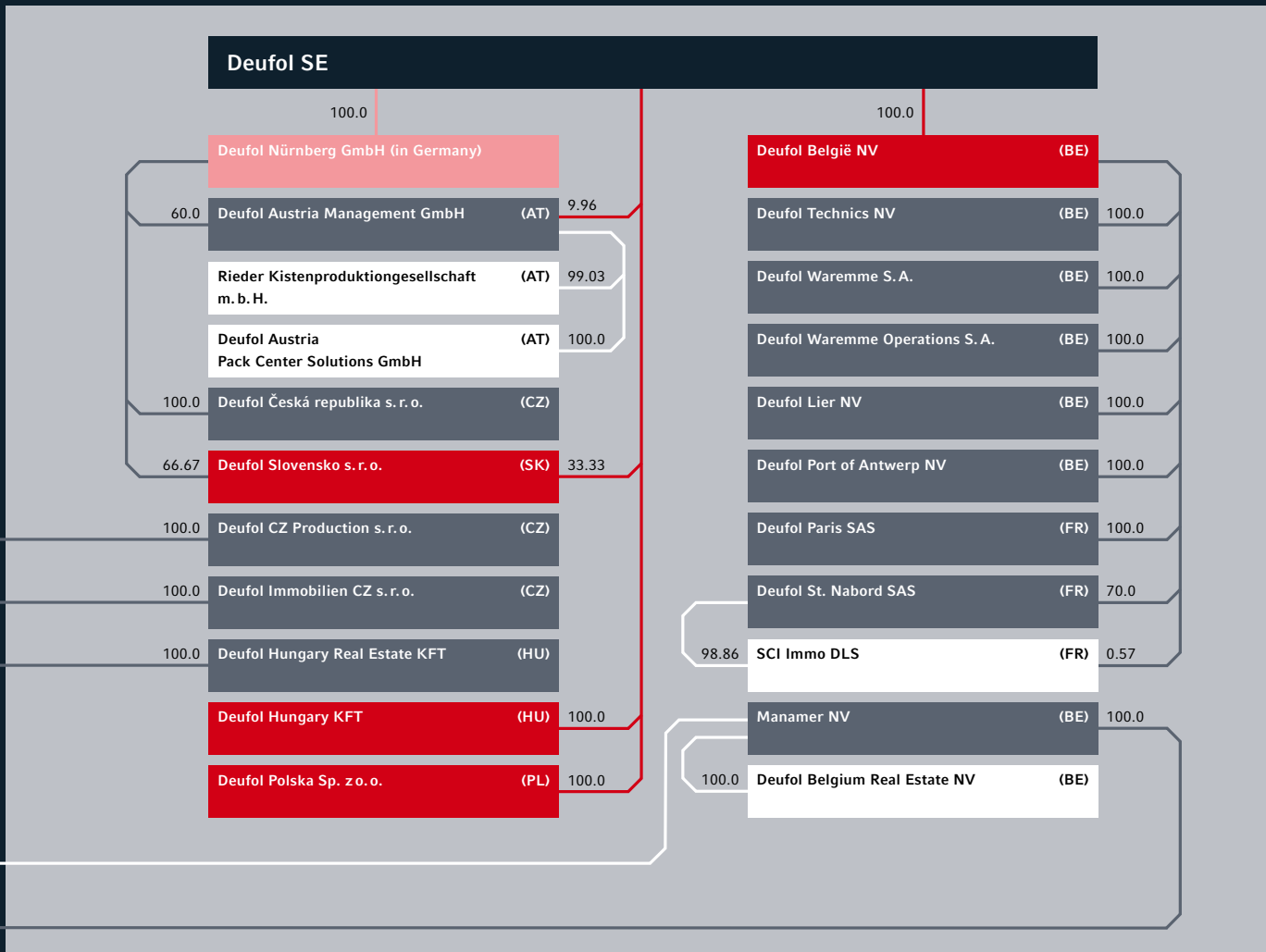
Germany



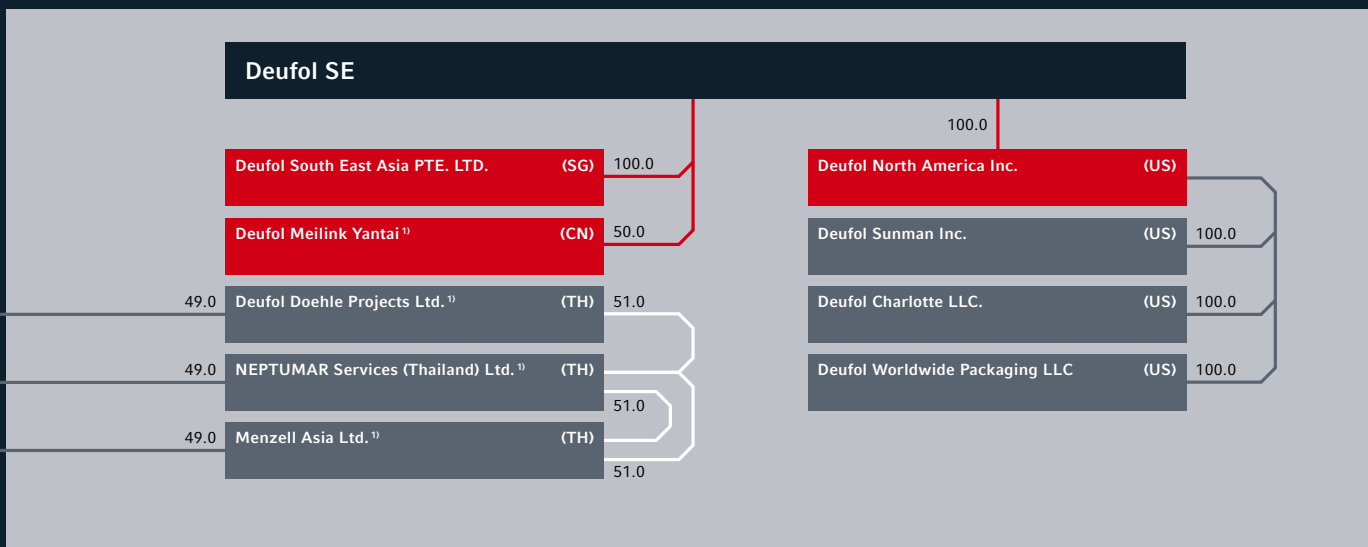
- Tier 1 investment
- Tier 2 investment
- Tier 3/4 investment

1) Included according to the equity method
 2) Not included

Europe



Rest of the World



Financial Calendar

April 30, 2026 Annual Financial Report 2025
June 30, 2026 Annual General Meeting 2026
August 31, 2026 Semi-Annual Financial Report 6M 2026

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