ATON 2 GmbH, Munich

GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024

(Translation – the German text is authoritative)

Contents

I. GROUP PROFILE

1. Business segments

The ATON Group is a group of internationally operating companies in the business segments Engineering, Infrastructure (formerly: Mining), Med Tech and Aviation.

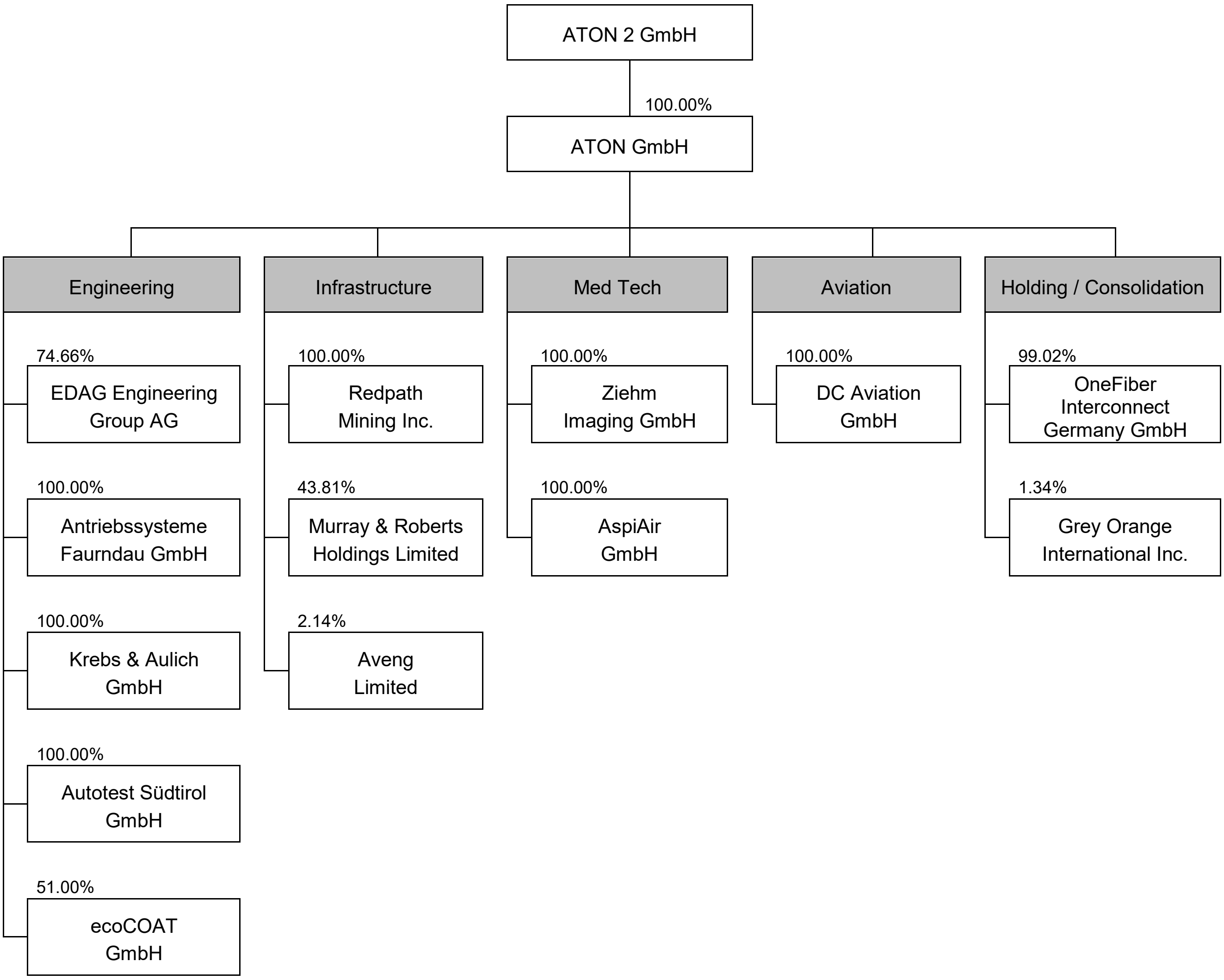
The ATON Group comprises the ATON 2 GmbH, a corporation established under German law, and the following investments:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Subsidiaries	105	94
thereof consolidated	96	87
Joint Ventures	31	28
thereof consolidated using the equity method	31	28
Investments in associates and investments measured at fair value	8	8
thereof consolidated using the equity method	3	3
Total	**144**	**130**
thereof consolidated	**130**	**118**

The ATON Group continues to focus on the development of the core competencies in the individual business segments. Strategic investments, the merging of similar activities and the use of synergies as well as the disposal of non-core activities shall enhance the companies' competitive advantage, optimise the use of existing resources and thus further increase value added.

For details regarding changes in the scope of consolidation of the Group, please refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The organisational structure of the ATON Group with the operating units allocated to the relevant business segments is as follows as of 31 December 2024:



The range of services offered by the **segment Engineering** includes in particular the areas of engineering and plant construction for the automotive industry, along with other sectors of the (mobility) industry. In addition, this segment develops and offers innovative and complex components, high-performance electric motors and new intelligent solutions for innovative products, primarily through the application of metallic coatings to virtually all surfaces.

The **EDAG** Group is one of the largest independent engineering partners, developing unique mobility and industrial solutions for a customer base of leading global automotive and non-automotive companies. The business is organised into the divisions Vehicle Engineering, Electrics / Electronics and Production Solutions. EDAG works according to the principle of production-optimised solutions, which means that the development results are always tailored to the requirements in production. The industry focus is on the mobility industry, extended to include industrial customers. In addition, the EDAG Group has expertise in the field of production solutions and smart factories. Thanks to its global network, EDAG has a local presence at its customers. The 'Vehicle Engineering' division includes services along the automotive development process as well as responsibility for modules, derivatives and complete vehicles. Customers are served from the initial idea to the finished prototype. Sustainability aspects are also becoming increasingly important here, for example in life cycle assessments of the CO_2-footprint and environmental impact, advice on the selection of materials, drive technologies and lightweight construction solutions and decarbonisation in production and the entire supply chain. The entire spectrum of energy system and powertrain development through to integration with associated energy storage systems (e.g. battery and hydrogen) is also mapped and intelligent and CO_2-saving chassis are developed. Consistent innovation management, the use of agile development processes and rapid customer-oriented development form the basis for sustainable and high-quality project collaboration with customers, particularly in the Electrics / Electronics division, where topics such as e-Drive & Energy Systems, Autonomous Drive & Safety, User Experience & User Functions and Mobility & Connected Services are being driven forward. As a holistic, international engineering partner, the ‘Production Solutions’ division assumes responsibility for the development and implementation of smart factories. In addition to covering the individual phases in the product development process and all specialist topics relating to factories and production systems, the division is able to plan and realise complete factories from consulting to general contractor across all specialist trades, including cross-processes. The methods and tools of Industry 4.0 serve as the basis for networked engineering between the processes of product development and plant construction. Change is a constant companion and driver of the company's development. By merging and expanding its cross-divisional expertise and capacities in the area of software and digitalisation, the company is taking the next logical evolutionary step on the road to the mobility of the future.

Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH's core competencies are the development, manufacture and sale of standard and customised special drives with high dynamics, maximum rotational acceleration and low mass moments of inertia in synchronous and asynchronous technology (high-performance electric motors). In addition, the associated service is offered, which includes worldwide customer service, spare parts sales, maintenance and repair of motors, converters, power converters and encoder systems as well as electrically rotating systems of all types. On the customer side, the focus is on the automotive sector (test stand technology), the plastics, packaging and paper industries, and general mechanical engineering. In the area of research and development, the focus is on high-speed three-phase and synchronous motors with high outputs, mass inertia-optimised three-phase asynchronous motors, special applications for special climatic conditions and, increasingly, heavy-duty applications with high torques.

Krebs & Aulich GmbH is calculating, designing, constructing and building electrical machines with the highest efficiencies and for special requirements and, like Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH, is active in the field of high-performance electric motors. On the product side, the focus is on the areas of test stand engines for the automotive industry, generators in the field of hydroelectric power and special constructions. In the field of servo motors the company also provides small batch series of engines for primary flight control actuators as well as built-in engines for machine tools and servo motors for the aerospace industry.

Autotest Südtirol GmbH develops and manufactures innovative and complex components for the international automotive industry. As a company specialised in this field, technical plastic and metal components are realised for vehicles of well-known car brands. The company also supervises the manufacturing of the necessary tools throughout the entire development process, coordinates the sampling and brings the tools to series production readiness. In the financial year 2024, the company acquired 100 % of the shares in **Autotest Bratislava s.r.o.**, which essentially serves as an extended workbench and is fully consolidated since October 2024.

ecoCOAT GmbH develops new intelligent solutions for innovative products and thereby specialises in a coating technology that can be used to bond metals and polymers to almost any surface in the atmosphere. The first products, that have been launched in the meantime are cleaning pads for floor care and maintenance under the brand FloorZilla.

The **segment Infrastructure** (formerly: Mining) mainly offers infrastructure services and products worldwide, primarily in mining and shaft sinking.

The **Redpath** Group is a global mining contractor, providing full services to the mining industry, including shaft sinking, shaft equipment repair and rehabilitation, underground mine development and construction, contract mining, surface plant construction, raiseboring, mechanised raising and technical services supporting the design management and construction of all underground mine infrastructure. Redpath Group continues to develop its core services of shaft sinking and mine development, expanding its raisebore fleet, which now includes all relevant sizes, putting the Group in a very strong competitive position in the global raisebore market. In addition, Redpath is pursuing the development of mining equipment automation to apply this technology to projects. With effect from May 2024, the Redpath Group acquired the RUC Group with RUC Mining Contractors Pty Ltd, Burswood, Australia, as the parent company. This strengthened the Group's footprint, particularly in Western Australia and the Asia-Pacific region, and added important expertise in shaft sinking at the level of the Australian unit of the Redpath Group.

The **Murray & Roberts** Group, in which ATON holds a 43.81 % stake, is a globally operating company for engineering, construction and underground mining services. The range of services covers the areas of oil & gas, underground mining and power & water. The Group applies its capabilities throughout the project life cycle to optimise its clients' fixed capital investments. The Group achieves this by focusing its expertise and capacity on delivering sustainable solutions for project engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, operations and maintenance. The investment is accounted for using the equity method.

The **segment Med Tech** offers solutions for the healthcare market in the fields of surgery and diagnostics, with a focus on X-ray diagnostics on the one hand and products for the pharmaceuticals industry and hospitals on the other hand.

The **Ziehm** Group specialises in the development, production and worldwide marketing of mobile X-ray-based system solutions for imaging (so-called C-arms). Essentially, this involves two main products. Firstly, these are the Ziehm full size C-arm systems, which are used in spine surgery, orthopaedics, traumatology, vascular surgery, interventional radiology, cardiology and cardiac surgery as well as other clinical applications. The focus on intraoperative imaging and innovative X-ray technologies is consistently implemented through high investments in research and development. The available hardware and software features, which have also been further enhanced through the acquisition of Therenva SAS, support easy communication and improve process efficiency in the OR. The EndoSize planning tool uses preoperative image data and a proprietary database of endovascular products (e.g. stents) from all relevant manufacturers. The EndoNaut navigation tool fuses preoperative image data with intraoperative fluoroscopy (‘image fusion’) and thus enables improved navigation of vascular catheters. The second main product is the Orthoscan mini C-arm systems, where innovative product solutions for orthopaedic imaging are developed, manufactured, distributed and services are offered to the customers worldwide. The mini C-arm is used for fluoroscopic imaging of the extremities in orthopaedic surgery and for digital diagnostic imaging in medical practices.

AspiAir GmbH is a pharmaceutical start-up focussing on the development of inhaled therapies as part of its research and development activities.

The **segment Aviation** comprises business aviation and charter flights.

As an operator and charter provider including aircraft technology, **DC Aviation GmbH** concentrates on the premium segment of private jets, especially for medium and long-haul flights. In addition to the company headquarters in Stuttgart with its own terminal and hangar, the company has another hangar with an exclusive VIP lounge at the Oberpfaffenhofen location near Munich. The international presence is strengthened by a subsidiary in Malta as well as the joint ventures in Dubai (DC Aviation Al Futtaim LLC) and Nice (DC Aviation G-OPS SAS) with local infrastructure at these airports. The second business field, which is steadily growing in importance, is the maintenance, repair and technical modification of the business jets operated by DC Aviation as well as the maintenance of third-party aircraft not operated by DC Aviation. As of 31 December 2024, the DC Aviation Group has 35 aircraft under contract as operators (previous year: 29 aircraft).

The **segment Digital Services**, which is currently presented within the segment ‘Holding / Consolidation’ is expected to be further expanded within the ATON Group in the future. It includes the investments in OneFiber Interconnect Germany GmbH and Grey Orange International Inc.

The objective of **OneFiber Interconnect Germany GmbH** is to build a national, homogeneous, highly secure fibre-optic network accessible on public land, among others, along German railway lines.

In addition, the ATON Group holds an interest in **Grey Orange International Inc.** The company designs, manufactures and deploys advanced robotics systems for automation in warehouses, distribution and fulfilment centres.

2. Management

ATON 2 GmbH is a strategic holding company with extensive competencies regarding strategy and financing. The management of the individual subsidiaries assumes direct operative responsibility and acts to the extent agreed with the management of ATON 2 GmbH in order to achieve the financial and strategic objectives. There is a permanent exchange between the managing directors of the subsidiaries and the holding company as part of a monthly reporting.

3. Research and development

Some of the Group's companies operate in technological fields that are constantly evolving. These mainly include the Ziehm Group, the EDAG Group, the Redpath Group, but also smaller entities like Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH, Krebs & Aulich GmbH, AspiAir GmbH and ecoCOAT GmbH. In order to differentiate from competitors and to keep up with the latest technological developments, these companies individually operate research and development as well as application development departments. Permanent development and enhancement of the product portfolio is of great strategic importance in the respective industries. Expenditure for research and development recognised in the income statement amount to EUR 17.2 million (previous year: EUR 18.8 million). In addition, there are capitalised development costs of EUR 8.5 million (previous year: EUR 6.2 million) for new and further development of products and technologies.

II. MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

After several years of overlapping negative shocks, global economic conditions have become somewhat more favourable since mid-2024. Inflation appears to be easing without a significant slowdown in major economies, and monetary easing is now widespread. Global trade growth has picked up over the past year, despite weak manufacturing activity in some major advanced economies (see World Bank Group: Global Economic Prospects, January 2025).

The following overview presents the development of the gross domestic product (GDP) in the individual economic regions:

in %	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
World	2.7	2.9	3.2	6.4	- 2.9
Europe	1.0	0.7	3.8	6.7	- 5.8
Germany	- 0.2	- 0.1	1.4	3.6	- 4.5
North America	2.6	2.8	2.6	6.0	- 2.4
South America	2.1	2.3	4.1	7.3	- 6.6
Asia/Pacific	4.1	4.5	3.3	6.7	- 0.8
China	5.0	5.2	3.0	8.5	2.2
Middle East	1.4	0.9	6.4	5.0	- 4.2
Africa	2.4	3.1	3.7	4.9	- 2.3

Source: S&P Global as of 15 January 2025.

According to the World Bank Group, growth in the first half of 2024 was slightly stronger than expected in the United States, but towards the end of 2024 there were the first signs of a slowdown in economic activity due to a tightening labour market and a deterioration in consumer confidence. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, overall US GDP grew by 2.8 % in 2024. The pace of job creation has gradually slowed, while the unemployment rate rose by 0.8 % by November 2024. Compared with the rise in unemployment after previous economic downturns, job losses have so far played a smaller role. In line with the lower fluctuation on the labour market, which is reflected in declining job vacancies and falling dismissal rates, wage growth has slowed from around 4 % in the middle of the year.

In Europe, growth will remain weak at 1.0 % in 2024 due to weak consumption, weak business investment and weak industrial activity. The weak industrial activity is partly due to the impact of high energy prices on export competitiveness and on consumption. High-frequency indicators point to continued weakness in manufacturing and industrial production. Although private consumption in Europe as a whole picked up in the second half of 2024, it has been held back somewhat by persistently subdued consumer confidence, as the household savings ratio remains high.

Germany accounts for almost 30 % of GDP in the Euro area. According to the ifo Institute, Germany's price-adjusted GDP actually fell by 0.2 % year-on-year in 2024. In other words, the German economy has been treading water for five years. Digitalisation, decarbonisation, demographics and deglobalisation require a reorganisation of production structures in which established business models disappear and new production capacities are created. Poor order books for companies and the resulting lack of demand for goods have had a negative impact on the economy. The tightening of monetary policy to combat high inflation and the resulting loss of purchasing power in Germany and in many sales markets also contributed to this. However, while economies around the world are gradually recovering and demand is picking up, the export-oriented German industry is benefiting little from this. In fact, German goods exports are becoming increasingly decoupled from global economic developments. Structural causes are increasingly coming to the fore. Manufacturing companies in particular are suffering from a noticeable loss of competitiveness, especially in non-European markets (see ifo Institute: Economic Forecast Winter 2024).

Growth in China is estimated to slow to 5.0 % in 2024, the lowest growth rate in more than three decades if the years affected by the pandemic are excluded. The economy weakened in the second half of 2024, dampened by a further decline in property investment and a slowdown in consumer growth due to weak consumer confidence. Retail sales growth remained subdued compared to the pre-pandemic trend. In contrast, investment in infrastructure and manufacturing proved resilient, with the latter benefiting from solid foreign demand. Exports recovered thanks to the recovery in global trade, but weak domestic demand weigh on imports. Subdued domestic demand and the economic slowdown continue to dampen price pressures, and both headline and core inflation remained well below pre-pandemic averages (see World Bank Group: Global Economic Prospects, January 2025).

According to the World Bank Group, global headline inflation has gradually moderated in 2024, partly due to falling commodity prices and the lagged effects of monetary tightening. Inflation is now close to target in many advanced and emerging economies, with the share of economies with above-target inflation declining and expected to reach its lowest level in 2025 since peaking in 2022. Core inflation rose briefly in some emerging and advanced economies around mid-2024, driven by continued strength in services inflation. Since then, however, it has generally declined gradually. As a result, headline inflation in the United States is at 2.9 % in 2024, with core inflation even higher at 3.2 %. According to Eurostat, the annual inflation rate in the Euro area in 2024 was slightly lower at 2.4 %, although in Germany it was still at 2.8 % and therefore above the European average. In China, consumer prices stagnate in 2024 due to weak demand, resulting in inflation of just 0.2 %.

The global financial conditions have generally eased slightly since mid-2024, mainly as a result of incipient monetary easing. Since September 2024, the US Federal Reserve has lowered its key interest rate in several steps from 5.25 % - 5.50 % at the end of 2023 to 4.25 % - 4.50 % at the end of 2024. Starting already in June 2024, the European Central Bank lowered its key interest rate in several steps to 3.15 % until end of 2024 (previous year: 4.50 %). In the advanced economies, key interest rates are likely to fall further during 2025, but will still be well above the exceptionally low levels of the 2010s. Fiscal policy is unlikely to have a significant impact on global growth, as fiscal consolidation plans have been postponed in some major economies. The pace of fiscal consolidation is likely to pick up in emerging markets excluding China and in some advanced economies - but not the US - as governments step up efforts to bring spending in line with revenues. This is likely to dampen global growth somewhat in the near term.

In this environment, exchange rates were volatile in 2024. The performance of the Euro against the major currencies was mixed compared to the previous year. The Euro remained broadly stable against the US dollar in 2024, gaining 0.1 % on average, although the US dollar appreciated significantly against the Euro towards the end of 2024. The Euro also appreciated against the Japanese Yen by 7.8 % on average over the year. The Euro also appreciated by 1.6 % against the Canadian dollar. In contrast, the Euro lost 2.0 % against the Swiss franc and 2.7 % against the British pound (source: Deutsche Bundesbank).

At an average of USD 80.53 per barrel, the oil price level in 2024 was roughly the same as in the previous year (USD 82.51 per barrel). Despite geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and shipping disruptions in the Red Sea, weak demand and relatively high supply outside OPEC helped to keep the trading range for crude oil relatively narrow. Several extensions of OPEC production cuts also helped keep prices from falling below this range (source: www.statista.com).

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The following comments explain the development of the gross revenue and results attributable to the particular segments.

1. Engineering

The gross revenue of this business segment is mainly generated by the EDAG Group. Most of the Group's customers are in the automotive industry. The development of the automotive industry therefore has a significant impact on this segment. However, even in economically weak times, manufacturers have to work on long-term development projects for new vehicles or technologies and the associated investments in new production facilities for new vehicle types require a longer lead time.

According to IHS Markit, global vehicle production in 2024 totalled 89.1 million units, slightly below the previous year's expectations, which had already predicted a decline in vehicle production in 2024. China was the only region where the number of units produced increased compared to the previous year and compared to previous year’s expectations. Compared to previous year’s expectation, there was an increase of 1.3 million units or 4.5 % to 29.9 million units. This is also an increase of 3.1% over the previous year. This is mainly due to subsidies for new energy vehicles and subsidies for vehicle replacement. In Europe, the decline is even more pronounced than expected, as customers here are very reluctant to buy new cars. Compared to the previous year, the decline is 5.6 %, which means that vehicle production in 2024 will only reach 17.0 million units. A downward trend is also evident in North America, where a decline of 1.3 % compared to the previous year was recorded with 15.5 million units produced, although the number of units produced was expected to remain unchanged compared to the previous year. This is mainly due to the problem of the affordability of new vehicles, which, together with high interest rates, limited demand for cars in North America for much of 2024 (refer to S&G Global Mobility – 2025 Auto Sales Forecast as of 20 December 2024).

In contrast to the decline in production, according to IHS Markit vehicle sales rose by 1.7 % in 2024, resulting in sales of 88.2 million units in 2024 (previous year: 86.7 million units). The cushion from order backlogs and inventories should therefore be exhausted.

A total of 4.1 million cars were produced in Germany in 2024, which corresponds to the volume of 2023. However, the production volume in Germany is still 12 % below the pre-crisis year 2019 (refer to VDA press release as of 6 January 2025: ‘Passenger car market in Germany 2024’). Overall, this led to a strong reluctance to place orders, especially among European OEMs, including engineering service providers (ESP), which is mainly due to new players from China, the topic of electromobility, the generally high cost pressure and the economic conditions also influenced by high interest rates. This shows once again that the automotive market remains in a state of flux and continues to be subject to major structural changes. Innovation drivers such as autonomous and connected driving, digitalisation, electromobility and new mobility services are having a global impact and are also influencing the market for engineering services. At the same time, customer needs are changing (including the declining relevance of ‘automotive status’) and political uncertainties.

These trends are creating a highly dynamic environment that harbours both opportunities and risks for the ESP market. The area of safety & security is also becoming increasingly significant. As society strives to minimise risk (‘vision zero’, i.e. a world without work and traffic accidents), comprehensive safety concepts are being developed that also cover infrastructure and monitoring systems such as vehicle control systems. Accordingly, the engineering services provider sector, and in particular EDAG as an independent, internationally active engineering services provider, remains optimistic in the medium term, as there should be sufficient business potential due to the digital transformation, among other things.

The gross revenue and the EBIT of this business segment developed as follows compared to the previous year’s period:

in EUR '000	2024	2023	Change
Gross revenue	892,639	911,783	- 19,144
EBITDA	49,738	99,822	- 50,084
EBITDA margin in %	5.6	10.9	- 5.4
EBIT	- 7,386	36,548	- 43,934
EBIT margin in %	- 0.8	4.0	- 4.8
EAT	- 18,059	18,952	- 37,011

The following comments on the individual companies of the segment are based on unconsolidated figures.

EDAG's customers in the automotive sector have responded to the current market fluctuations and uncertainties with strict cost discipline and, in some cases, extensive restructuring measures. In addition, some manufacturers are reassessing fundamental strategic decisions, in particular by postponing the phase-out of combustion vehicles. During this ‘reorientation phase’, some car manufacturers have announced that they are suspending or postponing planned model developments and launches of new electric vehicles. As a result, research and development projects are also being reviewed and postponed. These measures also have a short-term impact on planned development volumes and thus on EDAG's business model as a development service provider. In 2024, this led to overcapacity in the market and thus to strong pressure on margins. In this market environment, the EDAG Group recorded a decline in gross revenue by 2.5 % from EUR 844.8 million in previous year to EUR 823.5 million in 2024. While the Vehicle Engineering and Electrics / Electronics divisions are below the previous year's level in terms of gross revenue, the Production Solutions division was able to significantly increase its gross revenue in the reporting period compared to the same period last year.

Due to the great reluctance of OEMs to place orders, EDAG announced a restructuring programme in an ad hoc announcement on 6 November 2024. Due to the one-off effects of EUR 34.5 million from the restructuring programme and the strong price competition described above, EBIT for the financial year is at EUR -6.6 million (previous year: EUR 50.8 million). In addition to the restructuring expenses, which had a negative impact on earnings, the Electrics / Electronics division additionally noticed a decline in EBIT in purely operational terms. However, EBIT adjusted for the restructuring measures is still positive. There was also a decline in operative earnings in the Vehicle Engineering division, meaning that EBIT was almost zero due to the restructuring expenses. However, the Production Solutions division was able to significantly improve its EBIT in line with the increase in sales. The EDAG Group's EBIT margin is overall at -0.8 % (previous year: 6.0 %). From a Group perspective, it must be taken into account that the EDAG Group’s EBIT is burdened by amortisation effects on hidden reserves from the purchase price allocation at ATON Group level in the amount of EUR 1.5 million (previous year: EUR 14.0 million). As of 31 December 2024, the order backlog also declined significantly to EUR 361.4 million (as of 31 December 2023: EUR 415.5 million) due to the reluctance of OEMs to place orders in 2024. The order backlog does not include potential call-offs from framework agreements or call-offs from series orders.

Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH, whose customers are also primarily located in the challenging automotive sector, was able to maintain its gross revenue at the previous year's level at EUR 15.2 million (previous year: EUR 15.3 million), primarily due to its entry into the Chinese market. EBIT even increased compared to the previous year to EUR 1.8 million (previous year: EUR 1.1 million) due to increased efficiency, differentiation and cost savings. At Group level, amortisation effects from hidden reserves from the purchase price allocation also have a negative impact on EBIT in the amount of EUR 1.1 million (previous year: EUR 1.1 million). As of 31 December 2024, the company has an order backlog of just EUR 2.0 million (as of 31 December 2023: EUR 4.8 million), due to the low order intake during the financial year.

Krebs & Aulich GmbH also almost reached the previous year's level with a gross revenue to EUR 15.0 million (previous year: EUR 15.2 million). This is primarily due to the continued high sales volume in the Chinese market, which accounts for almost 50 % of test bench motor sales and thus compensates for the weak demand in Europe. However, strong pressure on margins was also noticeable at the company, with the result that EBIT at EUR 0.9 million fell slightly below the previous year's level of EUR 1.1 million. The amortisation effects at Group level from hidden reserves from the purchase price allocation burden the EBIT by EUR 0.5 million (previous year: EUR 0.5 million). The order backlog decreased to EUR 6.0 million as of 31 December 2024 (as of 31 December 2023: EUR 11.4 million) due to the execution of orders and the significantly lower than expected order intake.

Even though the automotive market, especially in Europe, was characterised by a high degree of uncertainty in the financial year, which was characterised by delays in the launch of new model series and lower unit produced, Autotest Südtirol GmbH was able to buck this trend and even increase its gross revenue to EUR 37.2 million (previous year: EUR 35.8 million). The growth in sales and total operating performance is primarily driven by the order gains of recent years. EBIT and the EBIT margin also increased further. EBIT increased to EUR 1.4 million (previous year: EUR 0.8 million) and the EBIT margin to 3.8 % (previous year: 2.2 %). The amortisation effects at Group level from hidden reserves from the purchase price allocation burden the EBIT by EUR 0.4 million (previous year: EUR 0.4 million). Despite the market-related difficulties in acquiring new orders, the company continues to have an almost unchanged, high order backlog of EUR 227.3 million as of of 31 December 2024 (as of 31 December 2023: EUR 228.1 million).

Autotest Bratislava s.r.o. was acquired by Autotest Südtirol GmbH in 2024 and is fully consolidated since the fourth quarter of the financial year. It contributed EUR 1.4 million to the gross revenue and EUR 0.1 million to the EBIT of financial year and has an order backlog of EUR 33.5 million as of 31 December 2024.

The shareholding in the fully consolidated ecoCOAT GmbH remains unchanged at 51.0 %. The company was able to increase its sales and thus its gross revenue to EUR 0.8 million (previous year: EUR 0.7 million) as part of the market implementation of its first products, but still did not quite reach its sales targets. Due to product development and market launch costs, EBIT remains negative and totals EUR -1.1 million (previous year:

EUR -1.0 million). The amortisation effects at Group level from hidden reserves from the purchase price allocation burden the EBIT by EUR 0.3 million (previous year: EUR 0.3 million).

2. Infrastructure

The gross revenue of the segment Infrastructure (formerly: Mining) is generated exclusively by the Redpath Group. In addition, the Murray & Roberts Group, as an associated company, contributes to the financial result of this segment.

The most important factor influencing Redpath's business worldwide are commodity prices. However, new mines are often developed with a view to expected future demand. Based on the Bloomberg Commodity Index, which reflects the development of commodity prices, prices for commodities remained relatively stable at -0.4 % in calendar year 2024. Prices for precious metals such as gold (+31 %) and silver (+32 %) continued to rise due to geopolitical events and the expected interest rate cuts in 2024. However, prices for industrial metals are now also on the rise again, with the price of copper (+9 %), aluminium (+24 %) and zinc (+27 %) significantly higher than in the previous year.

According to DEKA, ongoing geopolitical conflicts, moderate inflation and an erratic US trade policy are likely to characterise the commodity markets until the end of 2026, with stable global economic growth of 3 % serving as a solid foundation. However, Chinese growth, which is very relevant for the commodities sector, is likely to remain weak for the foreseeable future due to domestic problems. Demand for industrial metals in particular is being curbed by China's economic weakness. At the same time, an intensified trade conflict between the USA and China could lead to supply chain disruptions and trigger price increases. Against this backdrop, the new global balance will be characterised by stronger regional production patterns. As a result, global demand for raw materials is only expected to increase moderately overall. Precious metals will continue to receive some support from monetary policy in 2025. In addition, the geopolitical risk premium is likely to remain elevated for some time (see DEKA Macro Research - Economics Commodities from December 2024).

The key performance indicators of the segment developed as follows compared to the previous year's period:

in EUR '000	2024	2023	Change
Gross revenue	1,425,403	953,455	471,948
EBITDA	161,388	104,678	56,710
EBITDA margin in %	11.3	11.0	0.3
EBIT	86,409	44,584	41,825
EBIT margin in %	6.1	4.7	1.4
EAT	48,492	14,597	33,895

The following comments on the individual companies of the segment are based on unconsolidated figures.

The business development of the Redpath Group can be assessed as very positive, particularly due to the general development of the commodity's market in the financial year. With the exception of 'Africa' and 'Europe', all regions exceeded the budget net sales and gross revenue volumes. Total gross revenue increased by

EUR 471.9 million or 49.5 % to EUR 1,425.4 million. In addition to organic growth, particularly in the markets ‘Americas’ and ‘Australia’, the acquisition of the RUC Group contributed EUR 188.5 million to this growth. Project margins also improved significantly compared to the same period in the previous year, with the EBIT margin now standing at 6.1 % (previous year: 4.7 %). As a result, EBIT increased to EUR 86.4 million (previous year: EUR 44.6 million), which is EUR 41.8 million higher than in the previous year and has therefore almost doubled.

The order backlog as of 31 December 2024, which has further increased as a result of the strong order intake, now stands at EUR 2,035.0 million (as of 31 December 2023: EUR 1,488.6 million) and makes the Redpath Group very optimistic about the future.

The investment in Murray & Roberts Group, which is generally accounted for using the equity method, has been (partly) in business rescue proceedings since November 2024. The company has also applied for the voluntary suspension of stock market trading, which is why no stock market price is available to value the shares as at the balance sheet date. As the business rescue proceedings were not completed by the end of March 2025, the shares were fully impaired as at the balance sheet date. Overall, the investment contributed EUR -12.9 million to the financial result for the reporting period (previous year: EUR -22.0 million).

3. Med Tech

The Med Tech segment consists of the Ziehm Group and AspiAir GmbH.

Healthcare costs account for around 10 % of the global gross domestic product. In Western countries, the ratio is sometimes significantly higher, e.g. almost 17 % in the United States or almost 13 % in Germany in 2022 (source: statista.com). We expect that healthcare expenditure will increase at least as much as the global gross domestic product in the future due to global population growth, increasing prosperity in emerging markets, the ageing society in industrialised countries and technological advances. Increasing protectionism and trade conflicts could have a dampening effect.

The size of the global medical technology market as part of the healthcare system is around USD 640 billion in 2024 and is expected to grow to around USD 908 billion by 2030 (see Precedence Research: ‘Medical Devices Market Size, Share and Trends 2025 to 2034’ from 3 January 2025). This corresponds to an average annual growth rate of 6.0 %.

Diagnostic imaging, the market segment in whose sub-segment ‘mobile C-arms’ Ziehm Group is active, is one of the largest market segments in the medical technology market alongside in-vitro diagnostics and cardiology. This market segment is expected to have a volume of around USD 48 billion in 2025 (source: statista.com) and grows at an average annual rate of 4.4 % to around USD 57 billion by 2029. This growth will be driven primarily by the ageing population and new, partly AI-supported technologies (see Research Nester: ‘Diagnostic Imaging Market Size & Share’ from 9 October 2024). The volume of the C-arm sub-segment was around USD 4.2 billion in 2023 and is expected to grow further to over USD 5 billion by 2028 (see Signify Research: ‘Innovating Beyond Technology: Strategies for C-Arm Market Success’ from 7 May 2024).

The gross revenue and the EBIT of this segment developed as follows compared to previous year's period:

in EUR '000	2024	2023	Change
Gross revenue	235,921	240,308	- 4,387
EBITDA	27,883	36,698	- 8,815
EBITDA margin in %	11.8	15.3	- 3.5
EBIT	17,019	26,370	- 9,351
EBIT margin in %	7.2	11.0	- 3.8
EAT	10,069	16,732	- 6,663

The following comments on the individual companies of the segment are based on unconsolidated figures.

Ziehm Group achieved a gross revenue of EUR 235.9 million in the reporting period, which corresponds to a decrease of 1.8 % compared to the very strong gross revenue of the previous year (previous year: EUR 240.3 million). At 3.8 %, the decline in sales was even greater and was partially offset by own work capitalised and pre-production on inventory to ensure capacity utilisation. The decline compared to the previous year and budget is primarily due to the challenging environment for mobile C-arm sales in the regions 'Americas' and 'China'. In the USA, significant investments were therefore made in the sales and service organisation during the financial year. In China, the buy China policy in particular had an impact. At EUR 18.6 million, EBIT is significantly below the previous year's level (previous year: EUR 28.4 million) due to the situation described above. The EBIT margin is also only 7.9 % (previous year: 11.8 %), primarily due to the high margin US market, which performed below budget. As a consequence of the rather weak order intake during the year, the order backlog as of 31 December 2024 is only at EUR 15.4 million (as of 31 December 2023: EUR 28.5 million).

AspiAir GmbH, which was founded at the end of 2019, is developing inhaled therapies and is still in the research and development phase and therefore does not yet generate any revenue or gross revenue to date. EBIT amounts to EUR -1.5 million (previous year: EUR -1.9 million) and results primarily from research and development activities that cannot yet be capitalised. As no deferred taxes are recognised on AspiAir GmbH's loss carry forwards, the segment's tax rate is relatively high.

4. Aviation

In financial year 2024, DC Aviation GmbH can look back on 25 years of company history. With its internationally recognised brand and market presence, DC Aviation Group today presents itself as an aviation company that guarantees the highest safety standards and first-class service in the air and on the ground in all areas of business aviation.

As of 31 December 2024, the DC Aviation Group operates a fleet with a total of 35 aircraft (as of 31 December 2023: 29 aircraft). At its sites in Stuttgart, Oberpfaffenhofen and Dubai, DC Aviation maintains modern hangar space totalling 25,000 square metres to protect customers' aircraft from weather, UV radiation, corrosion, vandalism and damage, while preserving their value.

A key component of the all-round support is provided by the company's own maintenance centres in Stuttgart and Dubai, which carry out both planned maintenance work and modifications as well as repairs required at short notice. The company's own key account managers are available to customers as permanent contacts and also contribute to the chartering of unused flight capacity to third-party customers.

In the area of ground services, DC Aviation GmbH offers complete flight planning and monitoring as well as its own handling services in Stuttgart, Schwäbisch Hall and Oberpfaffenhofen. The subsidiaries and joint ventures in Malta, Dubai and Nice also act as specialised handling agents, making a significant contribution to the profitability of the Group as a whole.

The gross revenue and the EBIT of this segment, which exclusively consists of DC Aviation GmbH, developed as follows compared to the previous year’s period:

in EUR '000	2024	2023	Change
Gross revenue	111,552	106,648	4,904
EBITDA	5,539	6,583	- 1,044
EBITDA margin in %	5.0	6.2	- 1.2
EBIT	1,849	2,836	- 987
EBIT margin in %	1.7	2.7	- 1.0
EAT	2,373	2,612	- 239

DC Aviation GmbH closes the financial year 2024 with an EBIT of EUR 1,8 million (previous year: EUR 2.8 million) and a gross revenue of EUR 111.6 million (previous year: EUR 106.6 million). The 4.6 % increase in gross revenue is due to the complementary services and revenue streams that DC Aviation GmbH can coordinate as a full-service provider for all aspects of aircraft management. In addition to crew management, flight coordination and technical planning, these include maintenance, hangarisation, the marketing of charter flights and block hour quotas as well as the provision of shared services for the growing international activities of the DC Aviation Group companies. Although a aircraft trading transaction carried out in 2024 contributed to gross revenue as in the previous year, it had a lower EBIT contribution than the previous year's transaction, which is also the main reason for the decline in EBIT.

All joint ventures and subsidiaries generated positive operating results in 2024. The joint venture DC Aviation G-OPS S.A.S. in Nice recorded a particularly strong performance, closing the 2024 financial year with earnings after taxes of EUR 0.8 million (DC Aviation GmbH's share as at-equity-income within the financial result: EUR 0.4 million). In just its second year of operation, the company achieved a market share of 38.2 % at one of the most important business aviation airports in Europe with around 20,000 flight movements. The joint venture DC Aviation Al Futtaim LLC in Dubai also makes a positive contribution with earnings after tax of EUR 1.2 million (DC Aviation GmbH's share as at-equity-income within the financial result: EUR 0.6 million). DC Aviation Malta Ltd., which is now accounted for using the equity method, contributed EUR 1.2 million to the financial result. Overall, the DC Aviation GmbH presents earnings after taxes of EUR 2.4 million in financial year 2024 (previous year: EUR 2.6 million).

IV. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, FINANCIAL AND NET ASSETS POSITION

The business development of the ATON Group, which results from the sum of the segments presented above as well as the ATON 2 GmbH and the other companies within the ATON Group, is explained below.

The key financial performance indicators are gross revenue, earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and earnings after taxes (EAT).

1. Results of operations

The following overview presents the Group's results of operations, whereby the items of income and expense are grouped from an economic perspective:

in EUR '000	2024		2023		Change	
Revenue	2,654,742	99.5%	2,206,607	99.5%	448,135	20.3%
Gross revenue	**2,667,277**	**100.0%**	**2,217,808**	**100.0%**	**449,469**	**20.3%**
Cost of materials	- 736,527	- 27.6%	- 548,495	- 24.7%	- 188,032	34.3%
Gross profit	**1,930,750**	**72.4%**	**1,669,313**	**75.3%**	**261,437**	**15.7%**
Personnel expenses	- 1,338,960	- 50.2%	- 1,171,140	- 52.8%	- 167,820	14.3%
Impairment losses / reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	- 13,362	- 0.5%	1,718	0.1%	- 15,080	- 877.8%
Other operating expenses ./. income	- 354,584	- 13.3%	- 258,968	- 11.7%	- 95,616	36.9%
EBITDA	**223,844**	**8.4%**	**240,923**	**10.9%**	**- 17,079**	**- 7.1%**
Depreciation and amortisation	- 142,441	- 5.3%	- 136,013	- 6.1%	- 6,428	4.7%
Impairment losses	- 4,900	- 0.2%	- 2,093	- 0.1%	- 2,807	134.1%
EBIT	**76,503**	**2.9%**	**102,817**	**4.6%**	**- 26,314**	**- 25.6%**
Net interest expense	- 24,513	- 0.9%	- 14,470	- 0.7%	- 10,043	69.4%
Other financial result	5,319	0.2%	7,060	0.3%	- 1,741	- 24.7%
Net financial result	**- 19,194**	**- 0.7%**	**- 7,410**	**- 0.3%**	**- 11,784**	**159.0%**
Earnings before income taxes (EBT)	**57,309**	**2.1%**	**95,407**	**4.3%**	**- 38,098**	**- 39.9%**
Income taxes	- 25,064	- 0.9%	- 33,884	- 1.5%	8,820	- 26.0%
Consolidated earnings after taxes (EAT)	**32,245**	**1.2%**	**61,523**	**2.8%**	**- 29,278**	**- 47.6%**
EAT attributable to non-controlling interest	- 4,431	- 0.2%	1,374	0.1%	- 5,805	- 422.5%
EAT attributable to owners of the parent	**36,676**	**1.4%**	**60,149**	**2.7%**	**- 23,473**	**- 39.0%**

Gross revenue is EUR 449.5 million or 20.3 % higher than in previous year. The increase was primarily driven by the Infrastructure segment, which grew by 49.5 % to EUR 1,425.4 million. In addition to organic growth, the acquisition of the RUC Group by Redpath also contributed to this growth. Gross revenue in the Aviation segment also rose by 4.6 % to EUR 111.6 million and was able to further expand on the previous year's high level of sales, also thanks to the acquisition of aircraft management contracts. In contrast, gross revenue in the Engineering segment decreased by 2.1 % to EUR 892.6 million due to the well-known problems in the automotive industry. Gross revenue in the Med Tech segment decreased by 1.8 % to EUR 235.9 million due to the difficulties in the US and Chinese markets. The slight growth in gross revenue forecast from previous year was significantly exceeded with an increase of 20.3 % in 2024.

The cost of materials increased disproportionately to gross revenue. As a result, the cost of materials ratio rose from 24.7 % to 27.6 %. This increase is primarily due to the Infrastructure segment, which is also the largest and fastest growing in terms of sales, with the cost of materials ratio rising from 24.3 % to 30.0 %. This ratio varies from project to project at Redpath and can fluctuate from year to year depending on the composition of the projects. The ratio also rose slightly in the segments Med Tech and Aviation, from 40.4 % to 42.7 % and from 66.3 % to 68.8 % respectively. In contrast, the cost of materials ratio in the Engineering segment fell from 15.7 % to 14.5 %.

As a consequence, gross profit increased by EUR 261.4 million or 15.7 % to EUR 1,930.8 million. However, at 72.4 %, the gross profit margin is below the previous year's level (previous year: 75.3 %).

Although personnel expenses increased by EUR 167.8 million in absolute terms, the increase is disproportionately low compared to gross revenue, which is due in particular to the largest and still rapidly growing Infrastructure segment, which tends to be less labour-intensive. As a result, the personnel expenses ratio of 50.2 % is below the level of the same period in the previous year (52.8 %).

The increase in the item impairment losses / reversals of impairment losses on financial assets is mainly due to a special effect from the impairment of a loan to a related company.

The net amount of other operating expenses / income increased by EUR 95.6 million from EUR -259.0 million in previous year to EUR -354.6 million. The increase in other operating income in the amount of EUR 16.3 million or 34.8 % is primarily due to the one-time effect of recognising the badwill from the acquisition in profit or loss within the Infrastructure segment in the amount of EUR 17.4 million. Other operating expenses increased in line with the gross revenue volume by EUR 111.9 million or 36.6 %. This also includes the one-time effects from the deconsolidation of a Russian subsidiary in the Infrastructure segment totalling EUR 14.4 million and from the addition to the restructuring provision in the Engineering segment amounting to EUR 29.6 million.

As a result of the effects described above, EBITDA fell by EUR 17.1 million to EUR 223.8 million.

Compared to the previous year’s period, depreciation and amortisation increased by EUR 9.2 million to EUR 147.3 million, which is mainly due to higher depreciation and amortisation in the Infrastructure segment as a result of the growth there and the acquisition of the RUC Group. As part of the restructuring in the Engineering segment, impairment losses were also recognised due to vacancies. This was offset by a significant decline in amortisation on capitalised hidden reserves identified as part of the purchase price allocation in the Engineering segment.

As a result, EBIT fell by a total of EUR 26.3 million to EUR 76.5 million (previous year: EUR 102.8 million), with the EBIT margin going down to 2.9 % (previous year: 4.6 %). In the largest segment Infrastructure, the EBIT margin increased from 4.7 % to 6.1 %. However, the EBIT margin declined in the other segments, from 4.0 % to -0.8 % in the Engineering segment, from 11.0 % to 7.2 % in the Med Tech segment and from 2.7 % to 1.7 % in the Aviation segment. Overall, the slight increase in EBIT forecast in the previous year could not be achieved in 2024, primarily due to the unexpected slump in earnings in the Engineering segment.

The net interest result is negative at EUR -24.5 million and deteriorated by EUR 10.0 million due to the higher interest rate level. The interest expense is primarily attributable to the Engineering and Infrastructure segments, the latter due to the financing of the acquisition of the RUC Group and the significant increase in business volume with corresponding working capital requirements. On the other hand, interest income is mainly attributable to the Holding / Consolidation segment.

The other financial result falls from EUR 7.1 million in the comparative period to EUR 5.3 million in the reporting period, which is caused from opposing effects. The other financial result is positive at EUR 11.7 million, mainly due to the securities deposits of ATON GmbH and Redpath Group, but is down on the even stronger previous year (EUR 16.8 million). The result from investments accounted for using the equity method also makes a positive contribution of EUR 5.7 million (previous year: EUR -4.3 million), primarily due to the joint ventures held by the Redpath Group and DC Aviation. This is offset by the effects from the valuation of the investment in the Murray & Roberts Group, which totals to EUR -12.9 million (previous year: EUR -22.0 million), of which EUR -12.0 million (previous year: EUR -5.4 million) are recognised within the other investment result due to the complete write-down of the investment as at the balance sheet date and the remainder is reflected in the result from investments accounted for using the equity method.

With earnings before income taxes (EBT) of EUR 57.3 million, the tax rate in the reporting period is at 43.7 %, which is significantly higher than the tax rate of the Group parent company. The tax rate is always heavily dependent on the composition of earnings within the Group and the tax rates applicable in the respective countries. In addition, there are once again non-tax-effective special effects this year. For example, the badwill recognised in income from the acquisition of the RUC Group, the expense from the deconsolidation of a Russian subsidiary at Redpath Group, the impairment of the Murray & Roberts investment, the result from companies accounted for using the equity method and the value adjustment on loans to a related party are not effective for tax purposes. When adjusted for these effects, the tax rate falls to 34.8 %, which is already closer to the Group's expected tax rate. However, the tax rate is still significantly higher than that of the Group's parent company due to the different tax rates in the consolidated companies and the partial non-recognition of deferred tax assets on loss carry-forwards due to lack of probable usability.

Consolidated earnings after taxes (EAT) falls by a total of EUR 29.3 million to EUR 32.2 million as a result of the aforementioned effects and could not be increased slightly as forecast due to the special effects that have not been budgeted.

After deduction of EAT attributable to non-controlling interest, the EAT attributable to owners of the parent amounts to EUR 36.7 million (previous year’s period: EUR 60.1 million).

2. Financial position

The statement of cash flows presents the Group's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as well as the resulting change in cash and cash equivalents. The following overview contains a condensed cash flow statement:

in EUR '000	2024	2023	Change	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**330,892**	**383,457**	**- 52,565**	**- 13.7%**
Earnings before interest, dividends and income taxes	80,789	107,513	- 26,724	
Depreciation and amortisation / write-ups of assets / change in risk allowances / valuation of financial assets	164,049	130,592	33,457	
Result from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and securities	- 5,954	- 5,289	- 665	
Result from the disposal / deconsolidation of consolidated subsidiaries	14,437	-	14,437	
Change in provisions	27,942	2,101	25,841	
Other non-cash transactions	- 23,595	3,036	- 26,631	
Gross cash flow	**257,668**	**237,953**	**19,715**	**8.3%**
Interest, dividends and income taxes paid / received	- 67,312	- 51,600	- 15,712	
Changes in trade working capital	- 28,309	- 90,737	62,428	
Changes in other working capital	6,004	37,527	- 31,523	
Cash flow from operating activities	**168,051**	**133,143**	**34,908**	**26.2%**
Investments in / proceeds from the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	- 62,007	- 74,760	12,753	
Investments in / proceeds from the disposal of financial assets / associates	57,621	14,397	43,224	
Proceeds from the disposal of / payments for the acquisition of consolidated subsidiaries	- 45,607	- 3,455	- 42,152	
Cash flow from investing activities	**- 49,993**	**- 63,818**	**13,825**	**- 21.7%**
Proceeds from shareholder	-	68,000	- 68,000	
Payments to shareholders	- 80,197	- 170,483	90,286	
Proceeds from / repayments of loans and leases liabilities	22,390	- 17,144	39,534	
Cash flow from financing activities	**- 57,807**	**- 119,627**	**61,820**	**- 51.7%**
Effect of changes in exchange rates	7,268	- 2,263	9,531	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**398,411**	**330,892**	**67,519**	**20.4%**

Despite EUR 26.7 million lower earnings before interest, dividends and income taxes of EUR 80.8 million (previous year: EUR 107.5 million), the cash flow from operating activities amounts to EUR 168.1 million, which is an increase of EUR 34.9 million compared to the previous year. In the 2024 financial year, earnings are positively affected by the income-effective recognition of the badwill from the acquisition of the RUC Group, which has a cash flow-reducing effect within the non-cash transactions of EUR 23.6 million. The result from the disposal of property, plant and equipment, and securities, which must be adjusted in the initial figure, amounts to EUR 6.0 million and is slightly above the value of the previous year. Conversely, non-cash (net) depreciation and amortisation / write-ups of assets of EUR 164.0 million must be added back. Furthermore, the correction of non-cash expenses from the deconsolidation of a Russian subsidiary of EUR 14.4 million has a cash flow increasing effect. The cash flow is also increased by the rise in provisions of EUR 27.9 million. Overall, this development results in a gross cash flow of EUR 257.7 million, which is EUR 19.7 million higher than the previous year's value.

In the reporting period, the increase in trade working capital amounts to EUR 28.3 million, which is significantly lower than in the previous year (previous year: EUR 90.7 million). This results in a cash flow from operating activities that is EUR 62.4 million higher compared to the previous year. Other working capital was reduced by EUR 6.0 million (previous year: reduction of EUR 37.5 million), which, however, represents a EUR 31.5 million lower contribution compared to the previous year. The net increase in working capital in the reporting period, totalling EUR 22.3 million, had a negative impact on the cash flow from operating activities. However, this represents an improvement in cash flow of EUR 30.9 million compared to the previous year (previous year: EUR 53.2 million). In the reporting period, the net amount of interest paid / received, dividends, and income resulted in a cash outflow of EUR 67.3 million (previous year: cash outflow of EUR 51.6 million).

The cash flow from investing activities shows a cash outflow of EUR 50.0 million in the reporting period (previous year: cash outflow of EUR 63.8 million). Net investments in property, plant and equipment, as well as intangible assets, amount to EUR 62.0 million, which is lower compared to the previous year (previous year: EUR 74.8 million). In the reporting period, net cash inflows from investments in financial assets and shares in associated companies amounted to EUR 57.6 million (previous year: net cash inflow of EUR 14.4 million). The cash inflows are primarily due to net proceeds from the sale / acquisition of securities amounting to EUR 52.6 million and net repayment of loans (mainly from related parties / companies) amounting to EUR 6.7 million. In contrast, there were net investments from the acquisition / sale of companies accounted for under the equity-method amounting to EUR 2.0 million. Additionally, in the reporting period, there was a cash outflow of EUR 45.6 million, mainly due to the acquisitions of the RUC Group, Autotest Bratislava s.r.o., three smaller acquisitions within the EDAG Group, and a contingent purchase price payment for a company acquisition.

The cash flow from financing activities shows a total cash inflow of EUR 57.8 million (previous year: cash outflow of EUR 119.6 million), mainly due to net payments to shareholders amounting to EUR 80.2 million (previous year: EUR 102.5 million). These payments are primarily related to distributions to shareholders and non-controlling interests amounting to EUR 24.2 million, as well as repayments of shareholder loans amounting to EUR 40.0 million. In contrast, there was a net borrowing of bank loans and lease liabilities in the amount of EUR 22.4 million (previous year: net repayment of EUR 17.1 million).

Taking into account the currency exchange rates-related changes of EUR 7.3 million (previous year: EUR -2.3 million), cash and cash equivalents rose by a total of EUR 67.5 million in the reporting period. Accordingly, cash and cash equivalents increased from EUR 330.9 million at the beginning of the reporting period to EUR 398.4 million at the end of the reporting period.

3. Net assets position

in EUR '000	31.12.2024		31.12.2023		Change	
Assets						
Intangible assets	343,772	14.1%	342,397	15.0%	1,375	0.4%
Property, plant and equipment	633,652	25.9%	593,481	26.0%	40,171	6.8%
Other financial assets and at-equity-investments	226,292	9.3%	282,544	12.4%	- 56,252	- 19.9%
Inventories	147,386	6.0%	140,476	6.1%	6,910	4.9%
Trade and other receivables	546,010	22.4%	459,428	20.1%	86,582	18.8%
Deferred tax assets	45,881	1.9%	37,394	1.6%	8,487	22.7%
Cash and cash equivalents	398,411	16.3%	330,892	14.5%	67,519	20.4%
Contract assets	75,280	3.1%	87,192	3.8%	- 11,912	- 13.7%
Other assets	25,649	1.1%	10,716	0.5%	14,933	139.4%
Total assets	**2,442,333**	**100.0%**	**2,284,520**	**100.0%**	**157,813**	**6.9%**
Equity and liabilities						
Equity	1,176,343	48.2%	1,150,090	50.3%	26,253	2.3%
Provisions	119,829	4.9%	89,371	3.9%	30,458	34.1%
Financial liabilities	661,090	27.1%	621,927	27.2%	39,163	6.3%
Trade and other payables	342,796	14.0%	319,564	14.0%	23,232	7.3%
Deferred tax liabilities	47,224	1.9%	38,697	1.7%	8,527	22.0%
Contract liabilities	85,826	3.5%	59,759	2.6%	26,067	43.6%
Other liabilities	9,225	0.4%	5,112	0.2%	4,113	80.5%
Total equity and liabilities	**2,442,333**	**100.0%**	**2,284,520**	**100.0%**	**157,813**	**6.9%**

The balance sheet total increased by EUR 157.8 million compared to 31 December 2023.

The increase of intangible assets by EUR 1.4 million is mainly due to additions in the reporting period in the amount of EUR 11.9 million, particularly in development costs, as well as additions from changes in the scope of consolidation in the amount of EUR 5.3 million from the acquisition of the RUC Group. This is offset by scheduled amortisation of EUR 16.9 million, which in particular relates to industrial property rights.

Property, plant and equipment increased by EUR 40.2 million. This is primarily due to additions in the reporting period amounting to EUR 114.6 million, in particular from new leases at the EDAG Group and the Redpath Group as well as additions in technical equipment at the Redpath Group. Furthermore, especially the acquisitions of the RUC Group and Autotest Bratislava s.r.o. led to additions from changes in the scope of consolidation in the amount of EUR 71.9 million. This was offset by depreciation totalling EUR 130.4 million, disposals totalling EUR 11.1 million and negative currency effects totalling EUR 4.3 million.

Other financial assets and at-equity-investments decreased by EUR 56.3 million, mainly because securities measured at fair value through profit and loss decreased by EUR 43.1 million due to the partly sale of the securities portfolio. In addition, there was a net decrease in the shares in Murray & Roberts Holding Limited of EUR 14.3 million due to the full impairment of the investment. Other investments accounted for using the equity method increased by EUR 2.8 million. Furthermore, there was a net decrease of EUR 1.0 million in loans to related parties reported under non-current and current other financial assets.

Inventories increased by EUR 6.9 million, mainly attributable to the Ziehm Group (EUR +13.1 million) and the Redpath Group (EUR +12.3 million). In contrast, the inventories of DC Aviation GmbH decreased by EUR 15.8 million due to the resale of an aircraft.

Trade and other receivables increased by EUR 86.6 million. This is mainly due to the EUR 72.8 million increase in net trade receivables, which is primarily attributable to the Redpath Group in line with the significant increase in sales. In addition, other receivables are EUR 13.8 million higher, which is also mainly due to the Redpath Group.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by EUR 67.5 million. For further information on the change in cash and cash equivalents, please refer to section **IV.2. Financial position**.

Contract assets decreased by EUR 11.9 million, mainly due to a decrease at the EDAG Group of EUR 12.2 million and at Autotest Südtirol GmbH of EUR 4.4 million. In contrast, contract assets increased by EUR 4.0 million at the Redpath Group.

Other assets, which increased by EUR 14.9 million to EUR 25.6 million, include income tax receivables of EUR 25.4 million (previous year: EUR 10.5 million) and aircraft spare parts of EUR 0.2 million (previous year: EUR 0.2 million).

Although the equity ratio decreased from 50.3 % at the end of the previous year to 48.2 % as at the balance sheet date, equity increased by EUR 26.3 million in absolute terms. This is mainly due to the positive consolidated earnings after tax of EUR 32.2 million in the reporting period. Other comprehensive income increased by EUR 3.8 million, primarily due to currency translation effects. The derecognition of a negative currency translation adjustment as part of the deconsolidation of a subsidiary also led to an increase in equity of EUR 14.4 million. This was offset by distributions to shareholders totalling EUR 24.2 million.

Provisions increased by EUR 30.5 million, which is attributable to a EUR 29.8 million increase in other provisions and a EUR 1.7 million increase in pension provisions. The increase in other provisions is primarily due to the EDAG Group's restructuring provisions totalling EUR 29.6 million. In contrast, provisions for onerous contracts decreased by EUR 1.8 million and income tax provisions by EUR 1.0 million.

Financial liabilities increased by EUR 39.2 million. This is mainly due to an increase in liabilities to banks in the amount of EUR 96.4 million due to new bank loans at the Redpath Group mainly for the acquisition of the RUC Group. In contrast, shareholder loans decreased in the amount of EUR 40.0 million as well as lease liabilities in the amount of EUR 16.7 million.

Trade and other payables increased by EUR 23.2 million. This is largely due to the increase in payments received on account for orders (EUR +9.6 million), trade payables (EUR +6.6 million), liabilities to associated companies (EUR +6.6 million) and liabilities from VAT and other taxes (EUR +5.8 million). This was offset by liabilities to employees (EUR -3.9 million) and liabilities from business combinations (EUR -1.8 million).

Contract liabilities increased by EUR 26.1 million. This balance sheet item results from the fact that customers have (partially) paid the consideration before the Group has provided the service over a certain period of time. The increase mainly results from the EDAG Group (EUR +21.8 million).

Other liabilities increased by EUR 4.1 million to EUR 9.2 million and as of the balance sheet date exclusively include income tax liabilities.

The simplified calculated working capital increased by a total of EUR 32.3 million, which is, as explained above, primarily due to the increase in trade receivables and other receivables by EUR 86.6 million and inventories by EUR 6.9 million. At the same time, contract assets fell by EUR 11.9 million. In addition, contract liabilities increased by EUR 26.1 million as well as trade payables and other liabilities by EUR 23.2 million, but overall less than the assets.

The following overview presents assets and capital according to maturity:

in EUR '000	**31.12.2024**		**31.12.2023**	
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	977,424	40.0%	935,878	41.0%
Financial assets	117,106	4.8%	176,970	7.7%
Other assets	50,948	2.1%	43,443	1.9%
	1,145,478	**46.9%**	**1,156,291**	**50.6%**
Current assets				
Inventories	147,386	6.0%	140,476	6.1%
Receivables and contract assets	616,445	25.2%	540,776	23.7%
Other financial assets	109,186	4.5%	105,574	4.6%
Cash and cash equivalents	398,411	16.3%	330,892	14.5%
Other assets	25,427	1.0%	10,511	0.5%
	1,296,855	**53.1%**	**1,128,229**	**49.4%**
Non-current capital				
Equity	1,176,343	48.2%	1,150,090	50.3%
Financial liabilities	520,037	21.3%	424,577	18.6%
Provisions, other liabilities, trade payables and contract liabilities	90,036	3.7%	72,417	3.2%
Other liabilities	47,224	1.9%	38,697	1.7%
	1,833,640	**75.1%**	**1,685,781**	**73.8%**
Current capital				
Financial liabilities	141,053	5.8%	197,350	8.6%
Provisions, other liabilities, trade payables and contract liabilities	458,415	18.8%	396,277	17.3%
Other liabilities	9,225	0.4%	5,112	0.2%
	608,693	**24.9%**	**598,739**	**26.2%**

Non-current assets of EUR 1,145.5 million are financed by non-current capital by 160.1 % (previous year: 145.8 %). Including current financial liabilities from loans from related parties in the amount of EUR 15.8 million (previous year: EUR 56.7 million), which are made available to the Group as basic funding, the coverage ratio amounts to 161.5 % (previous year: 150.7 %). Furthermore, 53.1 % (previous year: 46.9 %) of current assets are financed by non-current capital.

The following overview presents the graduated coverage ratio of current assets and capital:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	Share in total assets	31.12.2023	Share in total assets
Current assets	1,296,855	53%	1,128,229	49%
Current capital	608,693	25%	598,739	26%
Surplus cover or Coverage ratio	**688,162**	**213%**	**529,490**	**188%**

The coverage ratio shows that the Group continues to have extremely solid financing as of 31 December 2024. Current capital can be repaid at any time by liquidation of current assets.

Net debt position as of 31 December 2024 is as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Change
Cash and cash equivalents	398,411	330,892	67,519
Short-term securities	22,844	72,480	- 49,636
Short-term loans	86,342	33,050	53,292
Financial liabilities	- 661,090	- 621,927	- 39,163
Net debt	**- 153,493**	**- 185,505**	**32,012**

The net debt position was reduced by EUR 32.0 million compared to the previous year's balance sheet date, although the acquisition of the RUC Group was financed and led to a net increase in financial liabilities of EUR 39.2 million. In particular, there is a net increase in bank liabilities by EUR 96.4 million. In contrast, shareholder loans decreased by EUR 40.0 million and lease liabilities by EUR 16.7 million, particularly at the Redpath Group. Cash and cash equivalents, on the other hand, increased by EUR 67.5 million, partly as a result of the sale and subsequent decrease in short-term securities by EUR 49.6 million. Short-term loans increased by EUR 53.3 million, which is mainly due to a reclassification of loans to related parties from non-current to current in the amount of EUR 50.3 million. Overall, net debt as of reporting date is at EUR 153.5 million (previous year: EUR 185.5 million).

V. EMPLOYEES

The expertise of qualified employees is our main asset. Qualified and highly motivated employees are essential to the success and future competitive advantage of our companies. In selected training programmes, our employees are continuously developed in the area of professional, methodological and social skills. Furthermore, the Group promotes consistent professional development and prepares young employees to take on management responsibilities.

With initial vocational training and dual study opportunities in commercial and technical professions, the company offers young professionals a broad selection of opportunities for starting a career. The promotion of training programmes is complemented by cooperation with public educational institutions and universities.

In 2024, EUR 8.7 million (previous year: EUR 7.9 million) were invested in training and development of our employees.

The ATON Group employed on average 18,134 employees during the year 2024 (previous year: 15,594 employees), with the increase being largely due to the significant increase in business activities and, in particular, the acquisition of the RUC Group by Redpath.

In the financial year, the breakdown of employees, as non-financial performance indicator, into categories was as follows:

	2024	in %	2023	in %
Salaried staff	13,110	72%	11,469	74%
Industrial workers	4,564	25%	3,746	24%
Trainees and interns	460	3%	379	2%
Total employees	**18,134**	**100%**	**15,594**	**100%**
Production and service	15,363	85%	13,055	84%
General administration	2,287	13%	2,074	13%
Sales and marketing	321	2%	319	2%
Research and development	163	1%	146	1%
Total employees	**18,134**	**100%**	**15,594**	**100%**
Germany	7,379	41%	7,355	47%
Europe (excluding Germany)	2,113	12%	1,886	12%
North America	2,321	13%	2,175	14%
South America	333	2%	163	1%
Australia	1,579	9%	1,064	7%
Asia	3,887	21%	2,514	16%
Africa	522	3%	437	3%
Total employees	**18,134**	**100%**	**15,594**	**100%**

These and other non-financial performance indicators are of secondary importance for the management of the Group.

VI. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

1. Expected developments

In the coming years, the slowdown in the two main drivers of the global economy - the USA and China - is likely to be offset by a stronger growth in other countries, including many emerging and developing economies. Overall, global economic growth is expected to remain on a stable path. However, the global economy appears to be levelling off at a relatively low level of growth. Overall, global potential growth is likely to have fallen by around a third since the 2000s. Further downside risks arise from increased political uncertainty, increasing fragmentation of trade, slower than expected progress in the fight against inflation and weaker economic activity in the major economies. If these downside risks materialise, growth could be even weaker (see World Bank Group: Global Economic Prospects from January 2025).

According to the World Bank Group's January 2025 forecast, the US gross domestic product growth rate will fall to just 2.3 %. However, the decline in the growth rate could be significantly higher, even leading to a recession, if the tariffs announced by the US are sustained and trigger counter-tariffs. Growth in China is also expected to fall to 4.5 %. Growth in the Euro zone is expected to remain at a very low level of just 1.0 % (see World Bank Group: Global Economic Prospects from January 2025). According to the German government's forecast from 29 January 2025, Germany's gross domestic product is expected to grow by only 0.3 %, having already shrunk in 2024. There are many reasons for the weak growth and it remains to be seen what measures the new government will implement to boost growth. There is also uncertainty about whether and to what extent the tariffs on EU exports announced by the US will be implemented and whether they will be withdrawn or reduced as part of the negotiations. These tariffs would place an additional burden on Germany's heavily export-oriented industry.

Despite this difficult and uncertain environment, the ATON Group believes it is well equipped thanks to its diversification in the various segments and its increasingly strong international positioning. Following the strong growth in the past financial year, ATON Group expects a gross revenue in 2025 to be at the previous year's level. EBIT and EAT should improve slightly in 2025 compared to the previous year. While the earnings situation in the segments Infrastructure and Aviation is expected to remain relatively stable, earnings in the Engineering and Med Tech segments are expected to recover.

2. Risks

a) Macroeconomic risks

With regard to the macroeconomic risks, please refer to the expected developments as well as to the explanations of the macroeconomic development.

b) Financial risks

Liquidity risks

The provision of required liquid funds to implement corporate objectives remains of central importance. At present the Group's liquidity supply is ensured by the existing cash and bank balances as well as sufficient lines of credit. At the end of financial year, cash, including short-term investments in securities and bonds, amounted to EUR 421.3 million. Including short-term loans and financial liabilities, the Group presents a net debt amounting to EUR 153.5 million. Financial liabilities of EUR 661.1 million include EUR 15.8 million of loans from related parties and shareholders. In addition, the Group and the individual companies have access to sufficient lines of credit and guarantee facilities from banks and credit insurers. At the end of December 2024, the Group had EUR 494.7 million of unutilised lines of credit at banks and credit insurers.

The development of liquidity and available liquid funds is monitored and managed by means of a weekly cash report. Thus, liquidity risks are addressed by appropriate measures at an early stage. Additional profit contributions are generated by maturity transformation of financial assets. Furthermore, the necessary liquidity reserve is optimised at the overall Group level and the aim is always to improve the conditions with banks in the area of payment transactions and cash management by using higher transaction volumes.

Interest rate risks

An interest rate risk due to a change in the market interest rates result primarily from variable interest loan liabilities. The Group addresses this risk through a mixture of fixed and variable interest rate financial liabilities. At the end of the year, EUR 101.3 million of financial liabilities from banks were fixed-rate liabilities and EUR 215.6 million were at variable interest rates. In addition, EUR 15.8 million of fixed interest rate financial liabilities to related parties and shareholders exist at the end of the year.

Foreign currency risks

To the extent possible and available, foreign currency risks are hedged by local financing of the subsidiaries in their respective national currency. For further hedging, forward exchange contracts are concluded at the level of the subsidiaries and in individual cases between the parent company and the subsidiaries.

Default risks

In order to limit default risks, a number of protective measures are in place at the subsidiaries. In Germany, default risks are generally addressed by credit insurers, letters of credit and prepayments. In Germany as well as abroad, the subsidiaries have established credit assessment procedures. In the great majority of cases, customers are companies with high credit ratings operating in the automotive, commodities or medical industries and public-sector clients. Default risks are furthermore mitigated by retentions of title and the use of letters of credit.

Covenant risks

The majority of financing contracts with banks include covenants that are based on predefined financial ratios. The ratios are mainly equity ratios, leverage ratios and, in individual cases, interest coverage ratios. The lenders have a right of cancellation if one of the agreed thresholds of the covenants is exceeded. The existing loan clauses were complied with.

As was the case at the end of 2023, there are no longer any contractual clauses at the level of the parent company in 2024 that restrict the financial debt of the ATON Group or the financial debt of the ATON subsidiaries. Covenants that exist at the level of the subsidiaries are monitored independently by these companies.

Other price risks

Another market risk is price risk, which is the risk of unfavourable changes in the prices of financial assets. Particularly, stock market prices or indices can be considered as risk variables. At the end of the financial year 2024, the Group holds EUR 58.8 million in securities at fair value through profit or loss, which mainly consist of an actively managed portfolio of share positions and an actively managed portfolio of European corporate bonds and assets managed by Royal Bank of Canada Investment Management (UK) Limited. Since the invests are actively managed, negative developments can be counteracted in good time. The value at risk, i.e. the maximum expected loss in value for the actively managed portfolio with equity positions totalling EUR 16.1 million, is EUR 1.7 million at a confidence level of 95 % and an observation period of 12 months. The value at risk for the actively managed portfolio with European corporate bonds totalling EUR 1.3 million is EUR 0.1 million at a confidence level of 95 % and an observation period of 12 months.

For further information regarding the risk report and the risk management system, please refer to chapter **35. Objectives and methods of financial risk management** in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

c) Risks of the segments

In addition to the aforementioned macroeconomic and financial risks, the individual segments are exposed to specific risks from operating activities.

Engineering

In the Engineering segment, the focus is on project risks. Large-scale projects in particular are usually complex and are often carried out in parallel in different countries. Sometimes, the scope of the services is not finally agreed until the total price has been agreed. Occasionally, the scope of services is formulated in an unclear way and may lead to additional expenses that are not reimbursed. Unexpected project developments may lead to delays, cost overruns and quality deficiencies, thus straining the company's net assets and financial position and results of operations. Through continuous project and risk management, the collection of appropriate advance payments, continuous project assessments as well as detailed reporting within the context of project steering committees, the companies are able to identify such risks at an early stage and take countermeasures.

The EDAG Group is in part strongly dependent on certain automotive manufacturers and hence on their long-term strategy and sales success. In response to this, the Group has stepped up its efforts to acquire new customers from start-ups in recent years in order to broaden its customer base in the long term and position itself much more internationally.

Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH and Krebs & Aulich GmbH are still quite dependent on the European market for test bench motors and, within this market, on certain key customers. This is now being countered by a differentiation strategy in which the international markets, particularly China and the USA, are being developed more intensively. Furthermore, new products are also being developed outside the test bench business.

Infrastructure

The greatest risk concerning growth within the Redpath Group is the challenge to retain qualified employees to the company in the long term. In addition, political risks play an important role. The activities of the Redpath Group are partly carried out in politically unstable regions. This may have an impact on the future results of operations of the Redpath Group. Other risks, especially in the short and medium term, consist of a decline in commodity prices as this may cause mine operators to abandon or postpone projects and cut back on investments. Furthermore, long delivery times for machinery could lead to delays in existing projects and increasing competition could reduce profitability. The cancellation of major projects and technical risks in new projects can also influence the development of the Group.

Med Tech

The Ziehm Group develops innovative products. Naturally, there is a risk that the products will not be accepted by the market in the foreseen manner and that the targeted expansion of market shares will not be achieved, and in the worst case that even market shares will be lost. The Group counters this risk by continuously observing the market and the competition, as well as through close exchange with doctors in order to understand the needs of users as best as possible.

Another risk arises from the fact that the growing internationalisation and speed of innovation in the medical technology market makes it increasingly difficult to meet all regulatory requirements. Both nationally and internationally, a large number of standards and regulations have to be considered; if mistakes are made here, marketing bans may follow. The Group counters this risk by continuously expanding the regulatory expertise required internal.

A fundamental risk arises from economic developments. With a downturn in economy, spending within the healthcare sector can be cut, which could have a negative impact on sales of medical technology products. However, due to the strong regulation of the medical technology markets, there may also occur fluctuations in demand that are decoupled from the rest of the economy. The Group addresses this risk through accelerated internationalisation in order to minimise dependence on individual national markets.

Aviation

DC Aviation Group as part of the aviation industry is - in addition to overall economic developments - particularly dependent on commodity and manufacturer prices, stricter environmental regulations, geopolitical crises and the resulting travel restrictions, threats and sanctions.

DC Aviation offers its customers the complete management and maintenance of their business aircraft and is also active as a charter broker. Similar to other luxury goods, the business model of business aviation is less cyclical than that of scheduled airlines, as increasing individual and regional prosperity increases the need for very flexible travel. Aircraft-related fixed costs are generally borne by the respective aircraft owners, meaning that DC Aviation as an operator is less dependent on actual flight capacity utilisation. In addition, services such as maintenance, hangarisation and marketing of aircraft are complementary to economic and seasonal factors.

The business risk of the not irrelevant fixed costs of the flight operations infrastructure lies within the responsibility of the organisation. This must be managed through constant cost monitoring and optimisation as well as fleet size. The necessary cost degression effects and the market position for optimising purchasing conditions can only be secured through a justifiable but continuous fleet growth in terms of service quality.

This is particularly important as aviation is exposed to several factors that add to inflationary pressures. In addition to commodities, these include all services that are purchased in the strong US dollar currency, in particular spare parts, engines, insurance and pilot training. In addition, there have been dramatic price increases by aircraft manufacturers, who have recently had to make historically high wage concessions to their employees. A general shortage of general and skilled labour in Europe will exacerbate these wage pressures in the future. DC Aviation is countering the increased competition for qualified and motivated employees with intensive recruitment marketing, an attractive working environment and strategies for the digitalisation of personnel-intensive business processes.

The ESG reporting currently being implemented documents DC Aviation's activities to meet both personnel and environmental challenges. The resulting transparency and sensitivity helps to manage environmental risks and fulfil the increased requirements imposed by global competition.

Technical operating risks that could result in flight operations not being able to be carried out as planned are countered by a comprehensive safety and compliance management system. This also includes precautions in accordance with the NIS2 directive, which protects the data integrity of the systems from cybersecurity incidents.

Extensive internal and external audits and an essential just culture ensure that risks are recognised at an early stage and errors are avoided. The risk of flight accidents caused by human factors is counteracted by regular crew safety training that goes well beyond the legal requirements. Commercial accident risks are covered by liability and hull insurance.

d) Legal risks

As a globally active group, the ATON Group is subject to a number of risks in connection with legal disputes and other proceedings, including official proceedings, in the course of its ordinary business activities. Risks may arise from product liability, competition law, intellectual property law and general civil law, among other things. If these risks materialise, the reputation of the ATON Group could be damaged and this could have a negative impact on the company's success.

These risks are countered by standards in the individual Group entities, for example for general terms and conditions, sample contracts and guidelines in the form of directives, which are continuously developed further. External specialist lawyers are also regularly consulted for complex issues or issues that fall outside the standards developed for day-to-day business.

With regard to the risk arising from the squeeze-out of the minority shareholders of W.O.M. World of Medicine AG, the Berlin Regional Court issued a ruling in mid-2024 as part of the appraisal proceedings to review the appropriateness of the cash compensation offered per share. The ruling was accepted by ATON and appropriate provisions were recognised as at 31 December 2024 for the settlement, which is expected to be paid out in 2025.

e) IT risks

In all units of the ATON Group, the importance of digitalisation, electronically processed information and the availability of IT structures continues to increase due to the steadily growing use of IT technologies for all functional areas. This affects both the frequency of virus and / or hacker attacks, for example, as well as their potential for damage. Many companies in the ATON Group are highly dependent on functional IT and secure data connections to customers. However, disruptions and attacks on IT systems and networks cannot be completely ruled out. A failure of the IT systems or loss of data can have serious consequences. There is also a risk that strictly confidential information, particularly with regard to new technological findings or partnerships in the area of research and development, could reach third parties without authorisation. This could have a negative impact on their good position on the market; in addition, there is the potential loss of reputation associated with this. In order to guarantee uninterrupted and trouble-free operations, the Group units attach great importance to the high availability of IT resources and services and now also rely on cloud-based IT structures where this is advantageous. To protect confidential information, a range of security standards (such as firewall systems, virus protection, access controls at operating system and application level, encryption, etc.) have been implemented and are regularly reviewed for their effectiveness by various committees in the individual Group units. The applicable IT security guidelines are continuously updated and adapted to the latest technical standards. The aim is to recognise operational IT risks at an early stage and implement appropriate concepts to prevent dangers.

f) Risks from epidemics / pandemics

There are risks worldwide from the transmission of infectious agents from animals to humans, from humans to humans and by other means. Epidemic, pandemic or other patterns of spread can lead to high disease rates in different countries, regions or continents. In the short, medium and long term, this can lead to a drop in demand for the products and services offered. High employee sickness rates can also jeopardise operations. Official restrictions can also lead to operational limitations.

As experienced during the Covid-19 crisis, this can result in macroeconomic risks that lead to a temporary or prolonged significant decline in economic growth worldwide. Such risks for the ATON Group may not only affect sales development, but also lead to significant impairments in production and services, procurement markets and supply chains.

g) Geopolitical and trade risks

Geopolitical and trade policy developments around the world in particular can give rise to uncertainties for the global economy and the ATON Group's business development. These include Russia's war against Ukraine, the conflict in the Middle East and other potential regional crises. In addition, the ongoing tensions between the USA and China, a possible deterioration in relations between the EU and China and the future development of relations between the EU and the USA are causing uncertainty. Trade conflicts and, in particular, tariffs and sanctions could have a significant impact on global trade flows and corporate activities. All of these issues could have a negative impact on the sales development of individual Group units, production processes and purchasing and logistics processes, for example due to disruptions in the supply chains or bottlenecks in components, raw materials and preliminary products. Higher cyber risks cannot be ruled out either. Currency risks and bad debt risks may also increase as a result of restrictions on cross-border payment transactions. A further escalation of tensions between the USA, China and Europe could also have a negative impact on both the global economic outlook and the ATON Group's business development.

h) Climate related risks

Ongoing climate change also harbours opportunities and risks for the ATON Group. With regard to energy consumption, climate-related risks arise in particular from regulatory changes, for example in the pricing of CO_2 via emissions trading systems, taxes or energy legislation. Increasing extreme weather events and chronic climate change could also potentially have an impact on business operations. In order to actively counter these risks and better manage them, the ATON Group is currently establishing a group-wide sustainability system to record, monitor and actively manage climate-related risks. This system will also form the basis for the future mandatory sustainability reporting in accordance with the CSRD.

3. Opportunities

a) Opportunities in general

According to our own assessment, the subsidiaries of the ATON Group are among the national and international market leaders in various fields and product segments in terms of revenue or the technological level of their products and services. Based on the high level of technological expertise, a high product quality as well as long-term customer relationships the ATON Group sees opportunities for further expansion of the particular market shares. The future strategic orientation of the individual companies' services and products and prospective selective strengthening of the corporate portfolio in the individual business segments leveraging synergies within those segments will enable the companies to create additional opportunities.

b) Opportunities of the segments

Engineering

For 2025, S&P Global Mobility and IHS Markit are forecasting a global increase in new car sales of 1.6 % to 89.6 million, which represents a cautious recovery in growth. The automotive forecasts for 2025 have been revised downwards across the board due to the expected changes in US policy following the elections. The resulting impact on vehicle demand will be significant, particularly in terms of interest rates, trade flows, tariffs, procurement and the transition to battery electric vehicles. The global automotive industry continues to focus on managing production volumes and inventory levels in response to regional demand patterns that include slower growth in key markets, in some cases related to slower adoption of electric vehicles.

In contrast to sales volumes, vehicle production is actually expected to decline in 2025. While 89.1 million units were produced in 2024, a decline of 0.4 % to 88.7 million is expected in 2025.

According to an IHS Markit study from January 2025, vehicle sales in Europe will continue to decline (-1.1 %). Customers in Europe remain cautious and OEMs continue to fine-tune their propulsion mix (combustion engine vs. electric drive). The outlook for 2025 takes into account the risks of an economic recession, the still high vehicle prices, the expiry of subsidies for electric vehicles, the risks of possible tariffs on electric vehicles and the political uncertainty in Germany and France.

According to IHS Markit, sales figures in North America are expected to grow by 1.0 % in 2025, with both opportunities and risks arising from the new administration and policy proposals. Affordability issues for new vehicles, which limited demand for vehicles for much of 2024, will remain in 2025. The forecast assumes, that vehicle prices fall but remain high; interest rates are expected to continue to fall, but inflation is expected to remain stubborn, and the inventory of new vehicles is also expected to increase. Combined with consumer uncertainty, growth prospects for vehicle sales in North America are expected to remain limited.

Among the major markets, vehicle sales are expected to develop most positively in China, where growth of 3.0 % is forecast according to IHS Markit. In 2025, despite the below-average economic development, the Chinese automotive sector will continue to be supported by the growth in new energy vehicles, trade-in schemes as well as local government car incentives, more comprehensive government growth stimuli and the continuation of strong price competition for vehicles. In conjunction with the full tax exemption for new energy vehicles by the end of 2025, S&P Global Mobility estimates that the market share of these vehicles will continue to rise from 49 % in 2024 to 58 % in 2025.

The automotive market remains in a state of flux and continues to be subject to major structural changes. Innovation drivers such as autonomous and connected driving, digitalisation, electromobility and new mobility services continue to have a global impact and also influence the market for engineering services (ESP). At the same time, customer needs are changing (including the declining relevance of ‘automobile as a status symbol’), demand for automobiles is falling and political uncertainties are increasing. These trends are creating a highly dynamic environment that harbours both opportunities and risks for the ESP market. This is also the reason for the current reluctance of OEMs to place orders.

EDAG considers itself well positioned in the market for engineering services, also in the future. Electromobility and digitalisation, the second major future trend in the automotive industry, will continue to provide significant impetus for growth. The aim here is to develop vehicles and production facilities that optimally utilise the advantages of connectivity. In its publication ‘The future of automotive mobility to 2035: What might mobility providers’ role be in tomorrow's value chain?’, Deloitte also assumes that the size of the automotive mobility market in the USA and Europe will almost double between 2022 and 2035, with average annual growth of 5 %. According to the VDA press release of 21 January 2025, German automotive companies alone are expected to invest around EUR 320 billion in research and development between 2025 and 2029. It is expected that EDAG will participate strongly in these positive trends in the medium term as soon as the OEMs' reluctance to place orders is lifted. The strong market position, partly due to the strong international positioning and the utilisation of best-cost-country resources within the Group, and the significantly expanded range of services will provide opportunities to further consolidate existing customer relationships and establish new ones.

The two Group companies Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH and Krebs & Aulich GmbH consider themselves to be very well positioned in the market for high-performance electric motors thanks to their enhanced product portfolio (particularly in the high-speed segment). This product portfolio should also offer opportunities for further internationalisation and the expansion of the presence on the Chinese and American markets and contribute to a positive development of sales and earnings in coming years.

Following the restructuring measures implemented in recent years, Autotest Südtirol GmbH again has a solid customer base and a well-filled order book thanks to the orders received in recent years, which allows the company to look to the future with optimism.

ecoCOAT GmbH is looking to the future with optimism due to the market launch of the FloorZilla cleaning pads.

Infrastructure

In the long term, the development of commodity prices is determined by the interplay between physical supply and demand. In the short term, many other variables such as market sentiment or the positioning of speculative market participants can have an influence on price trends.

Ongoing geopolitical conflicts, moderate inflation and an erratic US trade policy are likely to characterise the commodity markets until the end of 2026, with stable global economic growth of 3 % serving as a solid foundation. However, Chinese growth, which is very relevant for the commodities sector, is likely to be weak for the foreseeable future due to domestic problems. Demand for industrial metals in particular is being curbed by China's economic weakness. At the same time, an intensified trade conflict between the USA and China could lead to supply chain disruptions and trigger price increases. Against this backdrop, the new global equilibrium will be characterised by stronger regional production patterns. As a result, only a moderate increase in global demand for raw materials is expected overall. Precious metals will continue to receive some support from monetary policy in 2025. In addition, the geopolitical risk premium is likely to remain elevated for some time (refer to 'DEKA Makro Research - Economics Commodities' from December 2024).

In the long term, we expect demand in the Infrastructure segment to continue to rise and therefore see good opportunities for further growth. Due to the well-filled order book and the good positioning of the Redpath Group, the short and medium-term outlook for the Infrastructure segment is also quite positive.

Med Tech

The growth in worldwide healthcare expenditure is largely driven by population growth, the increasing ageing of society, rising prosperity (especially in Asia) and clinical and technological progress. Cost-cutting pressure in healthcare systems and efficiency improvements are having the opposite effect.

The Ziehm Group essentially represents for the Med Tech segment within the ATON Group, with mobile 3D-imaging in so-called C-arms as its core competence. The Ziehm Group focuses on research and development, which benefits both clinical users and patients. The Ziehm Group's growth potential lies primarily in the continued penetration of the core markets of Europe and North America as well as in the continued expansion into the Asian and South American markets. This will be made possible by continuously driving forward technological innovations, which will ensure the company's technological leadership. In particular, this is also achieved through the innovative endovascular planning software EndoSize and the intraoperative navigation system EndoNaut. Both systems work with algorithms based on artificial intelligence.

Aviation

The DC Aviation Group currently holds 'AOCs' (Aircraft Operating Certificates) in Germany, Malta, San Marino and Dubai, offering customers a wide range of aircraft registration options. In addition, it offers ground services, including fuelling, as a fixed base operator ('FBO'). For doing so, the group operates sites in Dubai, Malta and at Nice airport, a major hub for business aviation. Technical services, including hangar maintenance under 'MRO' licences (maintenance, repair and overhaul) at the German sites in Stuttgart, Schwäbisch Hall and Oberpfaffenhofen as well as in Dubai, complete the range of services.

For more than a quarter of a century, DC Aviation has built up a reputation for superior safety standards, reliability and service quality. The brand positioning and financial solidity achieved today form the basis for further fleet expansion through the acquisition of new corporate and private customers, and for growth as an attractive employer with qualified personnel. This provides the opportunity to benefit in particular from economies of scale that can be achieved in purchasing and through the use of shared services. The size of the fleet, the digitalisation of business processes and the gradual use of AI-driven planning processes will enable DC Aviation to further optimise aircraft and personnel resources, routes, maintenance intervals and material stocks.

c) General statement on risks and opportunities

The ATON Group is exposed to a large number of different risks and opportunities. From the management’s point of view, the operational risks of the business units, the macroeconomic risks and currently also the geopolitical risks are more important for the ATON Group than the legal and financial risks. According to the management’s current assessment, these risks overall do not have adverse financial effects on the Group due to the heterogeneous structure and diversified operations in various markets of the ATON Group.

However, it should be noted that the tariffs announced by the USA and the resulting consequences, Russia's war against Ukraine, the conflict in the Middle East and conflicts in other regions of the world could have a significant impact on the ATON Group's overall risk situation. It is not yet possible to predict how these crises will be overcome, meaning that a conclusive risk assessment in this regard is not possible.

Due to the diversified structure of the Group and the available cash and cash equivalents, there should be no risks that jeopardise the Group as a going concern.

VII. RISK MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING-RELATED INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

1. Management of risks and opportunities

In the course of its business operations, the Group is exposed to risks, which are inextricably linked to its entrepreneurial activities. A complete exclusion of such risks would only be possible by stopping business activities, insofar the acceptance of risks is part of entrepreneurial action.

The primary objective of risk management is to ensure the success and going concern of the companies. This involves identifying risks and opportunities of the individual subsidiaries, evaluating them, and limiting or eliminating any risks that could potentially endanger the success of companies.

The subsidiaries of ATON 2 GmbH operate in different industries, at different geographical locations and in various national and international markets. This entails individual company-specific risks, which can result in risks different in nature and scope depending on the activities and the environment of the respective company. Therefore, the focus of risk identification by the respective subsidiaries' management is first of all placed on the continuous identification of financial risks in the form of risks to results of operations, financial position and liquidity, which may jeopardise the company as a going concern. Identified risks are reported by the subsidiaries' management on an ad-hoc basis to the ATON Group's management. In addition, economic, legal, technical and other risks are assessed at least every six months and discussed with ATON Group's management.

As a result of the highly differentiated Group structure, the distribution of opportunities and risks also depends on very different factors in the individual segments and in the individual companies. For this reason, risk management and implementation of opportunities is planned and controlled by the individual companies and agreed with the holding company in short- and medium-term strategy and financial planning meetings. Key financial data is monitored by means of weekly or monthly financial reporting by the individual companies, which are analysed by the holding company for deviations. Regularly, the companies and the holding management review agreed development of strategy and results of operations and determine possible strategy adjustments and countermeasures.

2. Accounting-related internal control system

The ATON Group's internal control system is designed to ensure that the group wide (accounting) processes are carried out in a consistent, transparent and reliable manner as well as in compliance with legal standards and the company's internal guidelines. It comprises principles, procedures and measures to reduce risk and to ensure the effectiveness and accuracy of the processes.

The Group's management bears the overall responsibility for the internal control system and risk management with regard to the group accounting process. All companies included in the consolidated financial statements are embedded in a defined management and reporting organisation. In the ATON Group, the areas of responsibility related to accounting are clearly structured and assigned. The central units of ATON 2 GmbH / ATON GmbH, as well as the Group companies, are responsible for the proper execution of the accounting processes. Major processes and deadlines are determined by the parent company on a Group-wide basis. Beyond that, the accounting within the ATON Group is fundamentally organised on a decentralised basis. For the most part, accounting tasks are performed by the consolidated companies at their own responsibility. The financial statements of the subsidiaries, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS and the uniform accounting policies and, where necessary, audited by the auditor, are submitted to the Group. The departments involved in the accounting process are generally appropriately staffed and funded. The employees acting have the necessary qualifications; external experts are also involved on a case-by-case basis. Control activities at Group level include analysing and, if necessary, adjusting the data reported in the financial information submitted by the subsidiaries. The Group management report is prepared centrally in accordance with the applicable requirements and regulations with the involvement of and in consultation with the Group companies. Segregation of duties and the implementation of the four-eye principle are additional control mechanisms. The IT systems are protected against unauthorised access. Access rights are granted on a function-related basis.

Based upon documented processes, risks and controls, the internal control and risk management system is regularly monitored and adjusted to current developments and therefore provides transparency with regard to the structure, workflows and effectiveness of the internal and external reporting.

VIII. DISCLAIMER

The Group Management Report contains forward-looking statements about expected developments. These statements are based on current estimates and are naturally subject to risks and uncertainties. The actual results may differ from the statements made in this Group Management Report, particularly in view of the unpredictable further development of geopolitical and trade policy risks and their economic impact.

Munich, 29 April 2025

ATON 2 GmbH
Management Board

[original German version signed by:]

Georg Denoke

Dr. Wolfgang Salzberger

ATON 2 GmbH, Munich

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Translation – the German text is authoritative)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT 2024

in EUR '000	Note	2024	2023
Net sales	6	2,654,742	2,206,607
Changes in inventories and own work capitalised	7	12,535	11,201
Gross Revenue		**2,667,277**	**2,217,808**
Other operating income	8	63,216	46,896
Cost of materials	9	-736,527	-548,495
Personnel expenses	10	-1,338,960	-1,171,140
Impairment losses / reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	22, 23, 24	-13,362	1,718
Depreciation and amortisation	17, 18	-147,341	-138,106
Other operating expenses		-417,800	-305,864
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		**76,503**	**102,817**
Result from investments accounted for using the equity method	12	5,678	-4,304
Other investment result	13	-12,021	-5,433
Interest income	14	13,496	10,127
Interest expense	14	-38,009	-24,597
Other financial result	15	11,662	16,797
Financial result		**-19,194**	**-7,410**
Earnings before income taxes (EBT)		**57,309**	**95,407**
Income taxes	16	-25,064	-33,884
Profit or loss for the period from continuing operations		**32,245**	**61,523**
Profit or loss for the period (EAT)		**32,245**	**61,523**
attributable to non-controlling interest		-4,431	1,374
attributable to owners of the parent		**36,676**	**60,149**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 2024

in EUR '000	Note	2024	2023
Profit or loss for the period		**32,245**	**61,523**
attributable to non-controlling interest		-4,431	1,374
attributable to owners of the parent		36,676	60,149
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences			
Gains (+) / losses (-) from currency translation differences recognised in other comprehensive income	27	5,629	-4,293
Amount reclassified to profit or loss due to the deconsolidation / sale of Group companies	5	14,437	0
Share of other comprehensive income for investments accounted for using the equity method	21, 27	-1,340	4,395
		18,726	**102**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans recognised in other comprehensive income	28	-614	-2,622
Deferred taxes on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	16	111	781
Share of other comprehensive income for investments accounted for using the equity method		-18	48
		-521	**-1,793**
Other comprehensive income before income taxes		**18,094**	**-2,472**
Income taxes on other comprehensive income		**111**	**781**
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes		**18,205**	**-1,691**
attributable to non-controlling interest		-345	-371
attributable to owners of the parent		18,550	-1,320
Total comprehensive income for the period		**50,450**	**59,832**
attributable to non-controlling interest		-4,776	1,003
attributable to owners of the parent		55,226	58,829

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31.12.2024

Assets in EUR '000	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Goodwill	17	283,478	281,961
Other intangible assets	17	60,294	60,436
Property, plant and equipment	18	633,652	593,481
Reparable aircraft spare parts		222	205
Other financial assets	22	46,867	95,262
Investments accounted for using the equity method	21	70,239	81,708
Trade and other receivables	23	4,845	5,844
Deferred tax assets	16	45,881	37,394
Non-current assets		**1,145,478**	**1,156,291**
Inventories	25	147,386	140,476
Trade and other receivables	23	541,165	453,584
Other financial assets	22	109,186	105,574
Income tax receivables	16	25,427	10,511
Contract assets	24	75,280	87,192
Cash and cash equivalents	26	398,411	330,892
Current assets		**1,296,855**	**1,128,229**
Total assets		**2,442,333**	**2,284,520**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31.12.2024

Equity and liabilities **in EUR '000**	**Note**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent *	27	1,176,898	1,141,855
Non-controlling interest	27	- 555	8,235
Equity	27	**1,176,343**	**1,150,090**
Provisions for pensions	28	40,528	38,829
Provisions for income taxes	29	317	159
Other provisions	29	10,930	7,504
Financial liabilities	30	520,037	424,577
Trade and other payables	31	34,710	22,507
Deferred tax liabilities	16	47,224	38,697
Contract liabilities	24	3,551	3,418
Non-current liabilities		**657,297**	**535,691**
Provisions for income taxes	29	4,042	5,235
Other provisions	29	64,012	37,644
Financial liabilities	30	141,053	197,350
Trade and other payables	31	308,086	297,057
Income tax liabilities	16	9,225	5,112
Contract liabilities	24	82,275	56,341
Current liabilities		**608,693**	**598,739**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,442,333**	**2,284,520**

* Regarding the information of subscribed capital and reserves, please refer to the statement of changes in equity.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS OF 31.12.2024

in EUR '000	Equity attributable to owners of the parent						Non-controlling interest	Equity
				Other comprehensive income				
	Sub-scribed capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings incl. profit or loss	Currency translation differences	Remea-surements of defined benefit plans	Total		
Balance as of 1st January 2023	**165,025**	**73,356**	**1,032,137**	**- 42,673**	**2,955**	**1,230,800**	**12,938**	**1,243,738**
Equity transactions with shareholders								
Capital decrease	- 150,000	-	-	-	-	- 150,000	-	- 150,000
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	-	2,223	-	-	2,223	- 2,223	-
Distributions / dividend payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 3,483	- 3,483
	- 150,000	-	2,225	-	-	- 147,775	- 5,706	- 153,481
Total comprehensive income for the period								
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes 2023	-	-	-	18	- 1,337	- 1,319	- 371	- 1,690
Profit or loss 2023	-	-	60,149	-	-	60,149	1,374	61,523
	-	-	60,149	18	- 1,337	58,830	1,003	59,833
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**15,025**	**73,356**	**1,094,511**	**- 42,655**	**1,618**	**1,141,855**	**8,235**	**1,150,090**
Balance as of 1st January 2024	**15,025**	**73,356**	**1,094,511**	**- 42,655**	**1,618**	**1,141,855**	**8,235**	**1,150,090**
Equity transactions with shareholders								
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-	-	-	14,437	-	14,437	-	14,437
Acquisition / Sale of non-controlling interests	-	-	- 121	- 64	2	- 183	183	-
Distributions / dividend payments	-	-	- 20,000	-	-	- 20,000	- 4,197	- 24,197
	-	-	- 20,121	14,373	2	- 5,746	- 4,014	- 9,760
Total comprehensive income for the period								
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes 2024	-	-	-	4,482	- 369	4,113	- 345	3,768
Profit or loss 2024	-	-	36,676	-	-	36,676	- 4,431	32,245
	-	-	36,676	4,482	- 369	40,789	- 4,776	36,013
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**15,025**	**73,356**	**1,111,066**	**- 23,800**	**1,251**	**1,176,898**	**- 555**	**1,176,343**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS 2024

Cash and cash equivalents corresponds to the balance sheet item cash and cash equivalents.

in EUR '000	Note	2024	2023
Income before interest, dividends and income taxes	32	80,789	107,513
Income taxes paid	16	- 49,822	- 42,950
Interest paid	14	- 36,766	- 23,354
Interest received	14	11,841	7,967
Dividends received		7,435	6,737
Depreciation and amortisation / write-ups of assets		164,049	130,592
Change in provisions		27,942	2,101
Other non-cash transactions		- 23,595	3,036
Result from the disposal of property, plant and equipment		- 5,729	- 3,487
Result from the disposal of securities		- 225	- 1,802
Result from the disposal / deconsolidation of consolidated subsidiaries	5	14,437	-
Change in other assets		- 26,555	- 81,514
Change in other liabilities		4,250	28,304
Cash flow from operating activities		**168,051**	**133,143**
Investments in intangible assets	17	- 10,942	- 11,881
Proceeds from the disposal of intangible assets	17	122	1,059
Investments in property, plant and equipment	18	- 61,197	- 71,659
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	18	10,010	7,721
Investments in financial assets / associates		- 57,183	- 38,823
Proceeds from the disposal of financial assets		114,804	53,220
Cash outflow from the acquisition of consolidated subsidiaries	5	- 45,607	- 3,455
Cash flow from investing activities		**- 49,993**	**- 63,818**
Proceeds from shareholders		-	68,000
Payments to shareholders		- 80,197	- 170,483
Repayments of lease liabilities		- 72,412	- 61,326
Proceeds from bank loans		209,747	182,755
Repayments of bank loans		- 114,945	- 138,573
Cash flow from financing activities		**- 57,807**	**- 119,627**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		60,251	- 50,302
Effect of changes in exchange rates		7,268	- 2,263
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		330,892	383,457
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	26	**398,411**	**330,892**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements 2024

Contents

1. General information

ATON 2 GmbH (ATON or the "Company") has its registered office in Leopoldstraße 53, 80802 Munich, Germany, and is registered at the Munich Local Court under the registration number HRB 229865.

ATON 2 GmbH and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") are organised globally and operate on all continents with core activities in the defined business segments of Engineering, Infrastructure (formerly: Mining), Med Tech and Aviation.

The consolidated financial statements of ATON 2 GmbH as of 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with Section 315e of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, 'HGB') and the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), London, and with the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), applicable on the reporting date and as adopted by the European Union.

Dr. Lutz Helmig in turn exercises control over ATON 2 GmbH.

As the parent company of the Group, ATON 2 GmbH prepares the mandatory consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. These are submitted electronically to the company register and published via the publication platform (joint portal of the Federal Gazette and the company register). The shareholders still have the theoretical option of amending the financial statements within the framework of the statutory provisions.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Euro. Unless indicated otherwise, all amounts are rounded either up or down to the nearest thousand (k EUR) in accordance with normal commercial practice. Rounding may result in rounding differences of +/- EUR 1k.

The financial year corresponds to the calendar year.

Individual items in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity of the ATON Group are summarised to improve clarity. Full details are given in the notes to the financial statements. The income statement has been prepared in accordance with the nature of expense method. The statement of financial position is classified by maturity of the assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are considered to be current if they are due or for settlement or disposal within one year or within the normal business cycle of the company or the Group. Deferred tax assets and liabilities as well as provisions for pensions are generally presented as non-current.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

2.1. General principles

The financial statements of the domestic and foreign subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the uniform accounting policies that are applied consistently by the ATON Group. The financial statements of the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are prepared as of the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on historical acquisition and production costs, with the exception of items reported at their fair values, such as derivative financial instruments, available-for-sale financial assets and plan assets relating to pension obligations.

2.2. Application of new, amended or revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as described below.

Accounting standards applied on a mandatory basis for the first time during the current financial year

The Group has applied all accounting pronouncements adopted by the EU and required to be applied as from 1 January 2024, which consist of:

- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements – additional disclosures on factoring arrangements,
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as current and non-current / Non-current Liabilities with Covenants,
- Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liabilities in a Sale and Leaseback.

None of those applied standards had a material effect on the consolidated financial statement.

Furthermore, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (‘OECD’) published model rules for the reform of international corporate taxation in December 2021. The rules are designed to ensure that affected large multinational companies pay a minimum level of tax on income generated in a given period in each jurisdiction in which they operate. In principle, a system of additional taxes is used that raises the minimum tax rate in the jurisdiction concerned to 15 %. Based on this, a statutory regulation to ensure global minimum taxation (OECD Pillar 2) was enacted in Germany with the ‘Act Implementing Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 to ensure global minimum taxation and other accompanying measures’. In other countries in which the ATON Group operates, particularly in the European Union, corresponding laws on global minimum taxation have either already been enacted or are currently being implemented. ATON falls within the scope of the Minimum Tax Act since financial year 2024. The resulting taxes fall within the scope of IAS 12. ATON Group makes use of the exemption under IAS 12.4A, according to which no deferred taxes need to be recognised in connection with the global minimum taxation.

New or amended standards and interpretations not applied

Standards/ amendments		EU Endorsement	Mandatory application*1)	Expected effect
Amendments to IAS 21	Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability	Yes	01.01.2025	No material effects
Amendments to IFRS 7 and 9	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity („power purchase agreements”)	No	01.01.2026	Effects are currently being examined
Annual Improvements Volume 11	Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7	No	01.01.2026	Effects are currently being examined
Amendments to IFRS 7 and 9	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	No	01.01.2026	Effects are currently being examined
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	No	01.01.2027	Effects are currently being examined

* Mandatory application for financial years beginning on or after the given date.

1) In accordance with section 315e HGB, application is not mandatory for standards and interpretations that have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

2.3. Scope of consolidation and consolidation principles

The shareholdings of the ATON Group comprise subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Subsidiaries

In addition to ATON 2 GmbH, the consolidated financial statements include all material subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities that are controlled by the parent company. The parent company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

As soon as the parent company obtains control over a subsidiary, it is included in the consolidation. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it is deconsolidated from this point onwards.

Acquired subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of a business acquisition is measured according to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of the acquisition. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses at the date when they are incurred. The identifiable assets acquired in a business combination and the liabilities assumed are measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition, irrespective of the share of non-controlling interests in equity. Non-controlling interests are measured either at fair value (full goodwill method) or at the proportionate share of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is recognised as the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the amount of the non-controlling interests in the acquired company and the fair value of any previously held equity interests at the acquisition date, less the Group's share of the net assets measured at fair value. If the acquisition costs are lower than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

After initial recognition, profits and losses are attributed on an unlimited basis in proportion to the shareholdings, which may also result in a negative balance for non-controlling interests.

Any contingent consideration is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are measured and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the income statement.

In the case of step acquisitions, the previously acquired equity interest is remeasured at its fair value at the acquisition date. Transactions regarding non-controlling interests not resulting in a loss of control are recognised as an equity transaction directly in equity. At the date of loss of control, any remaining interest is remeasured to fair value through profit or loss.

Intercompany profits or losses and income and expenses arising from transactions within the scope of consolidation, as well as receivables and liabilities existing between consolidated companies, are eliminated. Gains and losses from intra-group transactions regarding fixed assets and inventories are eliminated. Consolidation entries with effect on profit or loss are subject to deferred taxes.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as transactions with equity of the Group. Any difference arising on the acquisition of non-controlling interests between the consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying amount of net assets is recorded directly within equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

If the Group loses control over an entity, the retained interest is remeasured at fair value and the resulting difference is recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the value determined at initial recognition of an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, all amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to this company are treated in the balance sheet as if the parent company had sold the corresponding assets and liabilities directly. This means that a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Associates

The ATON Group accounts for investments in associates using the equity method.

An ‘associate’ is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control, and no joint arrangement exists. This does not include investments accounted for as non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations under IFRS 5.

Based on the acquisition costs at the date of acquisition of the investment in an associate, the relevant carrying amount of the investment is increased or reduced annually by the Group’s share of profits or losses, reduced by dividends paid to the ATON Group as well as by changes in other comprehensive income of the associate, to the extent attributable to the ATON Group’s interest. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. This is not amortised, but tested for impairment as part of the overall investment in the associate.

If the losses attributable to the ATON Group from an investment accounted for using the equity method equal or exceed its interest in the associate, no further share of losses is recognised, unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions of Group companies with associates are eliminated proportionally in the income for those companies.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an investment accounting for using the equity method may be impaired. If such evidence exists, the ATON Group determines the impairment requirement as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Joint arrangements

According to IFRS 11, there are two forms of joint arrangements, depending on the structure of the contractual rights and obligations: joint operations and joint ventures. The ATON Group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and identified them as joint ventures. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. For information on accounting for companies using the equity method, please refer to the comments on associates.

As of 31 December 2024, the scope of consolidation is as follows:

	Germany	International	Total	31.12.2023
Fully consolidated companies	16	78	94	87
Companies with proportionate consolidation	0	2	2	0
Associates	3	5	8	8
Joint ventures	18	13	31	28
Not fully consolidated companies (at fair value)	4	5	9	7
Companies within the scope of consolidation	**41**	**103**	**144**	**130**

For a complete overview, please refer to the list of shareholdings.

Investments of minor significance are recognised at the lower of their respective acquisition cost or fair value and are not consolidated. Companies are generally considered to be of minor significance if their cumulative share of revenue, profit or loss for the year and total assets amounts to less than 1 % of consolidated revenue, the consolidated income for the year and total consolidated assets, and are therefore not relevant for the presentation of a true and fair view of the Group’s net assets, financial position, results of operations, as well as its cash flows.

The following domestic subsidiaries, having the legal form of a corporation or of a partnership within the meaning of Section 264a of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, ‘HGB’), have fulfilled the necessary conditions in accordance with Section 264 (3) and Section 264b HGB to make use of the exemption provision and therefore do not publish their annual financial statements:

Name of company	Registered office
EDAG Production Solutions GmbH & Co. KG	Fulda

2.4. Currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Euro, the reporting currency of ATON 2 GmbH. The functional currency of the subsidiaries is generally the same as the company's respective national currency since the subsidiaries run their operations independently from a financial, economic and organisational point of view.

Foreign currency transactions in the individual financial statements of the Group companies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the transaction date. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities whose amount is stated in a foreign currency are translated at the closing rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value and whose amount is stated in a foreign currency are translated at the date on which the fair value is determined. Currency translation gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss. An exception is made in the case of currency translation differences relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities. Those changes in fair values are recognised directly in equity.

The earnings and balance sheet items of all Group companies with a functional currency other than the Euro are translated into Euro as the reporting currency. The assets and liabilities of the relevant Group companies are translated at the closing rate. Items of income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period. Components of equity are translated at historical rates at the respective dates at which they were initially recognised from the point of view of the Group.

Differences arising from the translation at closing rates are reported separately in equity and in the notes under 'Currency translation'. Currency translation differences recorded directly in equity, while the subsidiary forms part of the Group, are reclassified to profit or loss when the subsidiary leaves the scope of consolidation.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign company are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign company and translated at the closing rate.

The most important exchange rates for the translation of the foreign currency financial statements have developed in relation to the Euro as follows (in each case for 1 EUR):

Country	Currency		2024		2023	
	Units per Euro		Closing rate	Average rate	Closing rate	Average rate
Australia	Dollar	AUD	1.6772	1.6397	1.6263	1.6288
Brazil	Real	BRL	6.4253	5.8283	5.3618	5.4010
China	Renminbi	CNY	7.5833	7.7875	7.8509	7.6600
United Kingdom	Pound	GBP	0.8292	0.8466	0.8691	0.8698
India	Rupee	INR	88.9335	90.5563	91.9045	89.3001
Indonesia	Rupiah	IDR	16,820.8800	17,157.6800	17,079.7100	16,479.6200
Japan	Yen	JPY	163.0600	163.8500	156.3300	151.9900
Canada	Dollar	CAD	1.4948	1.4821	1.4642	1.4595
Korea	Won	KRW	1,532.1500	1,475.4000	1,433.6600	1,412.8800
Malaysia	Ringgit	MYR	4.6454	4.9503	5.0775	4.9320
Mexico	Peso	MXN	21.5504	19.8314	18.7231	19.1830
Namibia	Dollar	NAD	19.5154	19.8153	20.1776	19.9366
Norway	Krone	NOK	11.7950	11.6290	11.2405	11.4248
Poland	Zloty	PLN	4.2750	4.3058	4.3395	4.5420
Romania	Leu	RON	4.9743	4.9746	4.9756	4.9467
Russian Federation	Rouble	RUB	106.1028	100.1389	99.1919	92.1855
Zambia	Kwacha	ZMW	28.9679	28.2805	28.4400	21.7486
Sweden	Krona	SEK	11.4590	11.4325	11.0960	11.4788
Switzerland	Franc	CHF	0.9412	0.9526	0.9260	0.9718
Singapore	Dollar	SGD	1.4164	1.4458	1.4591	1.4523
South Africa	Rand	ZAR	19.6188	19.8297	20.3477	19.9551
Czech Republic	Koruna	CZK	25.1850	25.1200	24.7240	24.0040
Hungary	Forint	HUF	411.3500	395.3000	382.8000	381.8500
USA	Dollar	USD	1.0389	1.0824	1.1050	1.0813

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1. Goodwill

Goodwill is not subject to scheduled amortisation but is tested annually for impairment. An impairment test is carried out also during the financial year if events or circumstances (triggering events) occur giving rise to indications of possible impairment. Goodwill is recognised at purchase cost at the date of acquisition and subsequently measured at its purchase cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in the context of a business combination is allocated to the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets capable of generating cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or other groups of assets. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset within the unit. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the unit less costs to sell and its value in use. As a matter of principle, the ATON Group utilises the value in use of the relevant cash-generating units to determine the recoverable amount. This is based on the current business plan prepared by management, which generally covers a period of three years. If necessary to achieve a sustainable planning year, the planning period will be extended to five years. Reasonable assumptions are made with respect to the future development of the business for the subsequent years. The cash flows are determined based on the expected growth rates in the relevant sectors and markets. The cash flows after the end of the detailed planning period are estimated using individual growth rates derived from information relating to the particular market of no more than 1.0 % p.a. Individual discount rates for the particular cash-generating units between 6.6 % and 9.4 % (previous year: 7.5 % and 10.0 %) are used for the purpose of determining the value in use. A goodwill impairment loss recognised in one period may not be reversed in future periods. In the event of the sale of a subsidiary, the associated amount of goodwill is included in the calculation of the gain or loss on disposal. The treatment of goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described under ‘associates’.

Further details of the procedure for annual impairment tests are provided under note **3.4. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets**.

3.2. Other intangible assets

Purchased intangible assets are measured at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their economic useful lives. Other intangible assets mainly comprise software, together with patents, licences and similar rights. The expected useful life for concessions, patents and similar rights is generally defined between three and ten years and for software between one and eight years.

Research costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The development costs of a project are only capitalised as an intangible asset if the company can demonstrate both the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for internal use or sale and also the intention to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it. It must also demonstrate how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset is the total of the directly attributable direct costs and overheads incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria described above. Financing costs are not capitalised except in the case of qualifying assets. Internally generated intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their economic useful lives of three years. Amortisation in the case of internally generated intangible assets begins when the asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

In cases where it is not possible to recognise an internally generated intangible asset, the costs of development are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recorded separately from goodwill if the fair value of the asset can be reliably measured. The costs of such an intangible asset correspond to its fair value at the date of acquisition. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised, but are tested annually for possible impairment. If events or changes in circumstances circumstances arise that indicate a possible impairment, the impairment test must be carried out more frequently. Further details on the procedure for annual impairment tests can be found in section **3.4 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets**.

3.3. Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment used in the business for longer than one year are recognised at the cost of acquisition or production less straight-line depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of production comprises all directly attributable costs and appropriate portions of production-related overheads. Investment grants are generally deducted from the cost of the asset. If the production or acquisition of items of property, plant and equipment is spread over a longer period, borrowing costs incurred up to the date of completion are capitalised as a component of cost in conformity with the provisions of IAS 23. If the costs of particular components are significant in relation to the total cost of the item of property, plant and equipment, then those components are capitalised and depreciated separately. The cost of replacing a part of the item of property, plant and equipment is included in the carrying amount of that item at the date when it is incurred, provided that the criteria for recognition are satisfied. The cost of carrying out a major inspection is also recognised in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as a replacement, provided that the recognition criteria are met. All other servicing and maintenance costs are recorded immediately in the income statement. Subsequent costs of acquisition or production are only recognised as part of the cost of the asset if it is probable that it will bring future economic benefit to the Group and if the cost of the asset can be reliably determined.

The useful lives of the principal categories of assets of the Group are determined using comparative tables customary in the industry and on the basis of its own past experience, which can be classified as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	**Useful life in years**
Buildings	2 to 67
Technical equipment and machinery	2 to 25
Other equipment, fixtures and fittings	1 to 20

3.4. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

At each reporting date or the occurrence of respective events, the Group assesses whether there are indications that items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets might be impaired. If such indications are identified, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell (‘net realisable value’) and the present value of the expected net cash inflows from the continuing use of the asset (‘value in use’). Where a forecast of the expected cash inflows for an individual asset is not possible, the cash inflows are estimated for the next larger group of assets, which generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets, (cash-generating unit) to which the asset belongs to.

For the purpose of estimating value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax rate of interest. If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset (or of a cash-generating unit) falls below its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or of the cash-generating unit) is reduced to the recoverable amount. First, any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit is impaired and any remaining impairment loss is then allocated to the other assets of the unit on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The impairment loss is recognised immediately with effect on income statement. If the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or of the cash-generating unit) is increased to the updated estimate of the recoverable amount. The carrying amount resulting from this increase must not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined for the asset (or the cash-generating unit) if an impairment loss had not been recognised in previous periods. The reversal of an impairment loss is recorded immediately in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of goodwill may not be reversed.

Internally generated intangible assets that have not yet been completed are tested for impairment at least once a year.

3.5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash reported in the consolidated statement of financial position comprises cheques, cash-in-hand and balances with banks with an original maturity of up to three months. Cash equivalents reported in the balance sheet consist of short-term, highly liquid financial assets that can be converted into specified amounts of cash at any time and are exposed only to insignificant risks of fluctuations in value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost. Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows are defined in accordance with the above definition.

3.6. Investment properties

This item refers to property held for the purpose of generating rental income and/or increase in value (including property being constructed or developed and intended for such purposes). Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs. In subsequent periods, investment properties are recorded at amortised cost net of accumulated straight-line depreciation and impairment losses. The useful life is generally between 50 and 60 years. Unchanged to prior year as of 31 December 2024 no investment properties exist.

3.7. Leases

The ATON Group applies the provisions of IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ since 1 January 2019 (previously accounting under IAS 17). The standard contains a comprehensive model for identifying lease agreements and accounting for lessors and lessees. The provisions of IFRS 16 were applied modified retrospectively within the Group, i.e. the cumulative adjustment amounts will be recognised as retained earnings in equity as of 1 January 2019.

Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, it must be assessed whether a contract is or contains a lease. This is the case if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as lessee

Lessees recognise a right-of-use for a leased asset (so-called right-of-use asset or RoU asset) and a corresponding lease liability for all leases in accordance with IFRS 16. An exception is short-term leases with a maximum term of 12 months and leases where the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments resulting from these leases are recognised in the Group as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

RoU assets are valued at cost at the commencement date. These costs comprise the amount of the lease liability initially recognised plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs and estimated costs of dismantling and eliminating the underlying asset less any lease incentives received. In subsequent periods, RoU assets are generally measured at amortised cost. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the economic useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset form the commencement date to the earlier of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of lease term.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group measures the lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments not yet paid. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate. As part of the subsequent valuation, the book value of the lease liability is increased to reflect interest using the interest rate used for discounting and reduced by the lease payments made.

Leasing liabilities are remeasured,

- if there is a change in the estimated amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- if future lease payments change as a result of a change in an index or interest; or
- if the Group's assessment changes with respect to purchase options, extension options or cancellation options.

If the lease liability is remeasured on the basis of one of the aforementioned reasons, the adjustment is recognised against the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is zero, the adjustment is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group as a lessor

The lessor distinguishes between finance and operating leases. Leases under which substantially all the risks and rewards are retained by the Group are classified as operating leases. The leased assets continue to be capitalised by the ATON Group as fixed assets. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and concluding a lease agreement are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and expensed over the term of the lease agreement in a manner corresponding to the recognition of the rental income. Contingent rents are recorded in the period in which they are generated.

For subleases, the interim lessor classifies the sub-lease as a finance or operating lease in respect of the right of use arising from the principal lease. In other words, under IFRS 16, the intermediate lessor treats the right-of-use asset as the underlying asset of the sub-lease rather than the underlying leased asset by the principal lessor.

3.8. Reparable aircraft spare parts

For the purpose of measuring reparable aircraft spare parts, the spare parts are allocated to the individual aircraft models and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the respective aircraft model, taking into account estimated residual values. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes in the residual values and their effects on annual depreciation charges are reflected prospectively in accordance with IAS 8, ‘Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors’ in the period of the change and the subsequent periods.

3.9. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition or production cost and their net realisable value on the reporting date. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less direct selling costs and directly attributable production costs still to be incurred. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

The cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies is mainly determined at average purchase prices, which are calculated on the basis of a moving average.

In addition to direct material costs, direct labour costs and special direct costs, the production costs of unfinished and finished goods include all directly attributable production-related overheads. General administrative costs and financing costs are not capitalised, except in the case of a qualifying asset. The production costs are determined on the basis of normal production capacity.

The purchasing cost of merchandise also includes incidental costs of purchase.

3.10. Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if the associated carrying amount is mainly intended to be realised by means of a sale and not from continuing use. This condition is considered to have been satisfied only if the sale is highly probable and the asset (or the disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its current condition. Management must be committed to a plan for the sale of the asset (or the disposal group) and must have initiated an active programme to locate a buyer and to implement the plan. In addition, the asset (or the disposal group) must be actively marketed at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. It must also be expected that the sale will be completed within one year. Depreciation is suspended in such cases. Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their original carrying amount and their fair value less costs to sell.

3.11. Financial assets

Classification and measurement

IFRS 9 contains three measurement categories: 1) amortised cost, 2) at fair value through other comprehensive income and 3) at fair value through profit or loss. The classification and measurement of financial assets (financial instruments) that are not equity instruments depends on two factors that are to be examined at the moment of acquisition (and in the case of first-time adoption of IFRS 9 on transition): the business model for the financial asset and the cash flow conditions of the instrument. A valuation at amortised cost is appropriate, provided that the cash flows of the instrument consist only of interest payments on the nominal amount and repayments (cash flow criterion) and the instrument is held with the purpose of realising the contractual cash flows (‘hold’ business model). If the cash flow criterion is met and the instrument is held under a business model that realises the cash flows from the instrument through holding to maturity and through sales (‘hold or sell’ business model), a fair value measurement is made through other comprehensive income. If the cash flow criterion is not met or for all business models other than ‘hold’ or ‘hold or sell’, the instrument must be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

A reclassification of a financial asset between the measurement categories of IFRS 9 requires a change in the business model for each group of instruments. Such a change is expected to be very infrequent in practice and will occur only if: 1) determined by the entity’s senior management as a result of external or internal changes, 2) the change is significant to the operations and 3) be demonstrable to external parties.

Loans, trade receivables and other receivables as well as contract assets under IFRS 15 of the ATON Group fulfil the cash flow criterion. The instruments are held in a business model that aims to realise the cash flows by holding the instruments to final maturity. For this reason, valuation continues to be carried out at amortised cost, taking into account the effective interest method.

Investments in equity instruments do not meet the cash flow criterion due to the intrinsic leverage effect of price fluctuations. These instruments are generally to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The ATON Group will not make use of the option of measuring investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) in the future.

Financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. All financial assets that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss also include the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

All purchases and sales of financial assets at-arms-lengths are recognised at the trading day, i.e. at the date on which the Group entered into the obligation to purchase or sell the asset.

Impairment

In order to recognise changes in default risk since the initial recognition of a financial asset, the Group adjusts the expected future losses as part of risk provisioning at each reporting date. This means, that a so-called loss event that triggers impairment is not required.

IFRS 9 distinguishes between three levels when measuring expected losses. The expected future losses on a financial asset are measured on the basis of one of the following three measures:

- the ‘expected 12-month loss’ (present value of expected credit losses resulting from possible default events within the next 12 months after the balance sheet date) - level 1;
- the total expected credit loss over the remaining life of the financial instrument (present value of expected credit losses due to all possible default events over the remaining term of the financial instrument), whereby the gross book value is still the basis for the effective interest rate - level 2;
- or the total expected credit loss over the remaining life of the instrument (present value of expected credit losses due to all possible default events over the remaining life of the financial instrument), whereby the net book value is the basis for the effective interest rate - level 3.

For trade receivables and contract assets within the scope of IFRS 15, which do not contain a significant financing component under IFRS 15, IFRS 9 provides a simplified impairment approach for measuring expected credit losses. The simplified impairment approach is, for reasons of practicability, also applicable to contracts for which it is reasonable expected according to IFRS 15, that they do not contain a significant component of financing based on a maximum duration of the contract of one year.

Due to the short duration of these financial instruments, the simplified impairment approach requires a direct recording of the expected credit losses over the entire residual term. These financial instruments are therefore directly attributable to level 2 of the impairment model (unless they are already impaired when they are issued, which would lead to an allocation to level 3).

In the case of a significant financing component for trade receivables and contract assets within the scope of IFRS 15, IFRS 9 gives the option of applying the simplified impairment approach for measuring expected credit losses. This option can also be applied to lease receivables. However, the ATON Group does not apply this option to lease receivables because the lease receivables are recognised under other receivables.

The ATON Group makes use of the option regarding the simplified impairment approach to measure the lifetime expected credit losses. For loans and other receivables, however, expected credit losses are recognised under the general 3-step model.

Increase of default risk

The loss recognition of the lifetime expected credit losses is obligatory for financial instruments whose default risk has significantly increased since initial measurement (level 2). If there are objective indications of impairment, the asset must be reclassified to level 3 and the loan loss allowance has to be adjusted accordingly.

A significant increase occurs when there is little risk of default, the debtor is highly capable of making his contractually agreed payments, and adverse changes in the economic or business environment may, in the long term, affect the debtor's ability to make contractually agreed payments. The rules also include the rebuttable presumption that the default risk has significantly increased since the instrument's access when contractual payments are overdue for more than 30 days. This rebuttable presumption is used by the ATON Group. In addition, the Group makes use of the simplification for financial assets whose default risk is considered low. It may then be assumed that for financial assets whose default risk is considered low, the default risk has not significantly increased. The ATON Group considers a low default risk to be related to financial assets whose internal or external credit rating falls into the ‘investment grade’ category. This simplified approach applies to loans and other receivables.

In accordance with IFRS 9, a financial asset has objective evidence of impairment if one or more events have occurred that have a significant impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset. These include, for example, significant financial difficulties of the issuer or the debtor or a breach of contract such as a default or a delay of interest or principal payments. Based on historical experience, a loss of financial assets measured at amortised cost is assumed in the event of various circumstances such as delayed payment over a certain period of time, initiation of coercive measures, threatened insolvency or over-indebtedness, application or initiation of insolvency proceedings or failure of restructuring measures. In addition, the Group uses the rebuttable presumption for loans and other receivables that there are objective indications of impairment at the latest when the contractual payments for an instrument are outstanding for more than 90 days. For trade receivables and contract assets within the scope of IFRS 15, estimates are made on a case-by-case basis. The Group reviews at each balance sheet date whether there are any objective indications for an impairment of a trade receivable / contract asset within the scope of IFRS 15. Receivables and the associated accumulated risk allowances are only derecognised if they are classified as irrecoverable, i.e. no more cash inflows are expected. In this case, the outstanding amount of receivables is adjusted against the risk allowance.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The expected credit loss is a function of the probability of default, the loss given default and the credit exposure at the time of default. Loans and other receivables (general impairment approach) are classified by the ATON Group based on an internal rating scale. This rating scale is as follows:

ATON		S&P
Grade	**Description**	**Description**
A	Very good credit rating (investment grade)	AAA-BBB
B	Good to satisfactory credit rating (sub-investment grade)	BBB-BB
C	Credit rating below average	below BB

The default probability for each rating grade is based on the experience of an external rating agency, which is historical data enriched with forward-looking data. These are reviewed annually and, if necessary, adjusted. Based on empirical values, the loss rate in case of default for these financial instruments is calculated to be one hundred percent.

For trade receivables and contract assets within the scope of IFRS 15 (simplified impairment approach), the ATON Group calculates a default rate on the basis of historical default at each reporting date and adjusts it to expected future economic developments based on a 6-month forecast. At the time of the default, the book value is used as an approximation of the outstanding amount within the ATON Group.

The expected credit losses on loans are determined on the basis of the respective financial instrument or for the respective debtor. However, in the case of trade receivables, contract assets in the scope of IFRS 15 and other receivables, an assessment based on the individual debtor / instrument is not possible. For this reason, the expected credit losses for these instruments are determined on a collective basis. Trade receivables and contract assets in the scope of IFRS 15 are grouped for these purposes at the level of the segments, because the segments are the highest possible level at which the ATON Group's customers have common default risk characteristics. The ATON Group regularly reviews grouping and aggregation to ensure that the instruments within each group continue to share common default risk characteristics.

At each reporting date, the Group reviews whether the default risk has significantly increased since the first-time recognition or whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Affected financial assets are reclassified to the respective level of the impairment model accordingly; the valuation of the expected credit loss is also adjusted to the respective level.

Presentation of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses and their changes are reported by the Group in a separate line item in the consolidated income statement.

3.12. Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement (without impairment) – financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified either as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition will continue to be recognised for all financial liabilities that are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial guarantees issued are subsequently not measured at fair value through profit or loss but at the higher of: 1) the amount resulting from the application of the impairment requirements from IFRS 9 or 2) the amount originally recognised.

3.13. Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or a portion of a financial asset or a portion of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised if one of the three following preconditions is met:

- The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from a financial asset have expired.
- While the Group retains the rights to receive the cash flows from a financial asset, it assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows immediately to a third party under an arrangement that satisfies the conditions of IFRS 9.3.2.6 (pass-through arrangement).
- The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive the cash flows from a financial asset and in doing so has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial asset or, while it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial asset, has nevertheless transferred control over the asset.

If the Group transfers its contractual rights to the cash flows from an asset, and neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset and retains control of the transferred asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. When the continuing involvement takes the form of guaranteeing the transferred asset, the extent of the continuing involvement is the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of the consideration received that the Group could be required to repay. When the continuing involvement takes the form of a written and / or a purchased option on the transferred asset (including an option settled in cash or by a similar method), the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that it may repurchase. However, in the case of a written put option (including an option settled in cash or by a similar method) on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the exercise price of the option.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the underlying obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired. If an existing financial liability is exchanged for another financial liability of the same lender with substantially different terms or if the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such exchange or modification is accounted for as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. It does not matter if this is due to financial difficulties of the debtor or not. The difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

3.14. Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts and options in order to hedge against currency risks. These derivative financial instruments are recorded at their fair value at the date of inception of the contract and measured at their fair value in subsequent periods. Derivative financial instruments are recognised as assets if they have a positive fair value and as liabilities if their fair value is negative. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement. The fair value of forward exchange contracts and options is calculated using recognised valuation models with reference to current market parameters.

Cash flow hedges are used to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the future cash flows associated with a recognised asset, a recognised liability or a highly probable forecast transaction. In the case of a cash flow hedge, unrealised gains and losses on the hedging instrument are initially recorded in other comprehensive income after reflecting deferred taxes, if the hedging relationships are deemed effective. They are reclassified into the income statement only when the hedged item affects profit or loss. If forecast transactions are hedged and those transactions result in the recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability in subsequent periods, the amounts recorded in equity up to that date are reclassified into profit or loss in the same period in which the asset or the liability affects profit or loss. If the transactions result in the recognition of non-financial assets or liabilities, such as the purchase of property, plant and equipment, the amounts recorded directly in equity are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

At the inception of a hedge, comprehensive documentation of the hedge accounting is required in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, which among other things describes the risk management strategy and objectives associated with the hedge. The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is measured at regular intervals and the hedging relationship adjusted if necessary.

3.15. Provisions

A provision is recognised if the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation is probable (more likely than not) and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. If the Group expects reimbursement in respect of at least a portion of a provision recognised (such as in the case of an insurance policy), the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset to the extent to which it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received. The expense from the recognition of the provision is reported in the income statement net of the reimbursement.

If the expense can be clearly allocated, it is recognised in the corresponding expense item in the income statement. If the allocation is not clearly possible because different types of expense are involved (e.g. in the case of onerous contract projects), the expense is recognised as other operating expenses. If the interest effect from discounting is material, provisions are discounted at a pre-tax interest rate which reflects the specific risks for the liability. In the event of discounting, the increase in the provision over time is recorded as a financial expense.

3.16. Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a company (fund) which is not a part of the Group. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to make further payments if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all of the employees' pension entitlements from the current and previous financial years. In contrast, defined benefit plans typically specify an amount of pension benefits that an employee will receive on retirement and which is generally dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary.

The provision recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The measurement of the obligation in the statement of financial position is based on a number of actuarial assumptions. Assumptions are required to be made, in particular, about the long-term salary and pension trends as well as the average life expectancy. The assumptions about salary and pension trends are based on developments observed in the past, and take into account the level of interest rates and inflation in the particular country and the respective developments in the labour market. Recognised biometric bases for actuarial calculations are used to estimate the average life expectancy. The interest rate used for discounting the future payment obligations is derived from currency and term congruent high-quality corporate bonds.

Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income in equity in the period in which they arise. Past-service cost is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Pension expenses are included in the personnel expenses with the exception of interest components which are included in the financial result.

In the case of defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to state or private pension insurance plans either on the basis of statutory or contractual obligations, or voluntarily. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The amounts are recorded in personnel expenses when they become due. Prepayments of contributions are recognised as assets to the extent that a right exists to a refund or a reduction in future payments.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are paid if employment is terminated by a Group company before the employee reaches the regular retirement age or if an employee leaves the company voluntarily against a compensation payment. The Group recognises severance payments when it is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of current employees in accordance with a detailed formal plan which cannot be withdrawn, or when it is demonstrably required to make severance payments as a result of voluntary termination of employment by employees. Payments that are due more than twelve months after the reporting date are discounted to their present value.

3.17. Revenue recognition

The relevant accounting standard IFRS 15 provides a single, principle-based, five-step model that applies to all contracts with customers. According to the five-step model, the contract with the customer must first be determined (step 1). In step 2, the independent performance obligations are to be identified in the contract. Subsequently (step 3), the transaction price is to be determined, with explicit provisions for the treatment of variable consideration, significant financing components, payments to the customer and barter transactions. After the determination of the transaction price, in step 4 the allocation of the transaction price to the individual performance obligations has to be carried out. This is based on the stand-alone selling prices of each performance obligations. Finally (step 5) the revenue can be recognised, provided the performance obligations have been met. The prerequisite for this is the transfer of the power of disposal of the goods or the service to the customer.

The following table shows the main products and services from which the ATON Group’s individual business segments generate their revenues. Revenue recognition always takes place over the period of time regarding satisfying the performance obligation, if

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity’s performance as the entity performs, which is usually the case for services (IFRS 15.35 (a)),
- the customer gains control of the asset while it is being manufactured, typically on the client's property (IFRS 15.35 (b)) or
- the Group cannot prove any alternative use of the asset and at the same time has an enforceable right to payment at any time plus an appropriate margin to the customer (IFRS 15.35 (c)).

In all other cases, revenue is recognised at the time the customer gains control of the asset. This is usually the case when the legal title and the significant risks and rewards have passed to the customer, a payment claim against the customer exists and (in some cases) an acceptance has taken place.

In the individual segments, the revenue recognition is as follows:

Segment Engineering:

Products and services	Satisfaction of the performance obligation…			Description
	at a point in time	over a period of time		
		Criteria	Method	
Turnkey contracts		15.35(c)	Input Method	Construction of turn-key production facilities, i.e. planning, production and commissioning of fully linked production facilities. The fulfilment of these performance obligations takes place over a period of time over the respective project duration. Accordingly, revenue is recognised in accordance with the calculated percentage of completion.
contractual labour relationship		15.35(c)	Input Method	Provision of customer-specific technology solutions for various tasks in production and, to a lesser extent, developing tools which are used in subsequent series production.
Service contracts		15.35(a)	Input Method	The transaction price usually consists of a fixed fee per unit of time.
Customer-specific construction contracts (project-business)		15.35(c)	Input Method	Provision of services and predominantly in so-called customer-specific construction contracts (project business) within the framework of contractual labour relationship. The fulfilment of the performance obligations generally takes place over the period during the duration of the project. Accordingly, revenue is recognised in accordance with the calculated percentage of completion. Characteristic of the customer-specific performance obligations is a close cooperation / coordination with the customers within the individual projects. Repurchase obligations, reimbursement obligations and similar obligations as well as guarantees associated with the performance obligation basically do not exist after final acceptance by the customer.
High-performance electric motors	x			The Group recognises revenues, depending on the delivery terms, after delivery to and acceptance by the customer, since at this point in time the power of disposition is regularly transferred to the customer. Payment by the customer is usually made 30 to 60 days after delivery or billing.
Injection moulded parts (series production)	x			The Group produces innovative and complex components in series production on demand from international automotive manufacturers. Revenue recognition, depending on the delivery terms, takes place after delivery and acceptance by the customer, since at this point in time the power of disposition is regularly transferred to the customer.

Segment Infrastructure:

Products and services	Satisfaction of the performance obligation…			Description
	at a point in time	over a period of time		
		Criteria	Method	
Bundles of different services in combination with the provision of goods		15.35(a) 15.35(b)	Based on monthly in-voicing since this reflects the benefits, which has been transferred to the customer.	In the case of contracts within the segment Infrastructure, the Group generally provides a bundle of various services in combination with the provision of goods, which in its entirety constitutes one performance obligation in accordance with IFRS 15 because significant integration services are provided. The services actually provided are billed on a monthly basis so that the relief granted under IFRS 15.B16 can be claimed and that the revenues are recognised on a monthly basis in the amount of the invoice.

Segment Med Tech:

Products and services	Satisfaction of the performance obligation…			Description
	at a point in time	over a period of time		
		Criteria	Method	
X-ray machines	x			The Group recognises revenues depending on the delivery terms after delivery to the customer or when making available to the customer, since at this point in time the power of disposition is regularly transferred to the customer. Payment by the customer is usually made 30 days after delivery or billing.
Extended warranty		15.35(a)	On the basis of historical values, which represent the benefits for the customer.	The Group offers extended warranty contracts exclusively to foreign customers. The consideration paid by the customer must be paid in advance for the entire contract period. The advance payment minimises the administrative burden on the Group and ensures that customers meet their contractual obligations so that the contracts do not contain any significant financing component. Revenue recognition over the contract period is based on the benefit profile for the customer, which is based on historical data.

Segment Aviation:

Products and services	Satisfaction of the performance obligation…			Description
	at a point in time	over a period of time		
		Criteria	Method	
Aircraft Management		15.35(a)	Output method	In the case of aircraft management contracts, the Group provides a bundle of services, which in its entirety constitutes one performance obligation in accordance with IFRS 15. The services actually provided are billed on a monthly basis so that the relief granted under IFRS 15.B16 can be claimed and that the revenue is realised monthly at the invoiced amount.

3.18. Contract assets / Contract liabilities

If a performance obligation has been fulfilled and a receivable has not yet arisen, a contract asset must be recognised. Contract assets are subject to the IFRS 9 impairment provisions explained in note **3.11. Financial assets**.

A contract liability is recorded when the customer pays consideration or the Group has an unconditional right to an amount of consideration (whichever is earlier) before the Group transfers the corresponding goods or services to the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue as soon as the Group fulfils its contractual obligations (i.e. as soon as it transfers control of the goods or services to the customer).

3.19. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that can be directly allocated to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as a component of the acquisition or production cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, if they are not also required to be capitalised under IAS 23.

3.20. Government grants

Government grants are recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and that the grants will also be received.

Government grants whose most important condition is the purchase, construction or other acquisition of non-current assets are recorded as a deduction from the acquisition or production cost of the asset. Other government grants are recognised as income over the period necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants received as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of providing immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are offset against the expenses incurred in the period in which the entitlement is established.

3.21. Income taxes

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred taxes.

Current taxes

The current tax expense for each entity liable to tax is derived from its taxable income. The Group's current tax liability is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax rates.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognised for all temporary differences between the tax base of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements (balance sheet-oriented liability method). Deferred taxes are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or (except in the case of business combinations) of other assets and liabilities resulting from transactions that do not affect either taxable income or the net profit for the year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. When deferred tax assets exceed deferred tax liabilities, they are only recognised to the extent to which taxable income will probably be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, and where the assumption can be made that they will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries or associates as well as investments in joint ventures, unless the Group can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the basis of the tax rates (and the tax laws) expected to be applicable at the date when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would arise from the manner in which the Group expects at the reporting date to settle the liability or to realise the asset. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and if they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. Additionally, deferred tax assets for tax losses carried forward are recognised, if their use in following periods is expected to reduce tax payments.

In addition, deferred tax assets are recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses or unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Current and deferred taxes for the period

Current and deferred taxes are recorded as income or expenses unless they relate to items recognised directly in equity. In this event, the tax is also recorded directly in equity. In addition, tax effects are not recognised in the income statement if they result from the initial recognition of a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is reflected in the calculation of the goodwill or in the determination of the excess of the acquirer's share of the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the business acquired over the cost of the business combination.

4. Estimates and assumptions

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, assumptions and estimates are made to a certain extent that affect the amount and presentation of the assets and liabilities, income and expenses and the contingent liabilities recognised for the reporting period. The assumptions and estimates are based premises that are based on the state of knowledge currently available. However, the uncertainty associated with these assumptions and estimates could result in future adjustments to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected.

The significant estimates and related assumptions listed below as well as the uncertainties associated with the accounting policies adopted are critical to understanding the risks underlying the financial reporting and the effects that these estimates, assumptions and uncertainties may have on the financial statements.

Estimates are especially required for the following assets and liabilities referred to below and the associated income and expenses.

Business combinations

The measurement of items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination requires estimates to be made for determining their fair value at the acquisition date. Furthermore, the expected useful lives of the assets must be estimated. The determination of the fair values of assets and liabilities and of the useful lives of the assets is based on management assessments.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group tests goodwill for possible impairment at least once a year. The determination of the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated requires estimates to be made by management. The Group generally determines these amounts using valuation techniques based on discounted cash flows. These cash flows are based on three- or five-year forecasts derived from financial projections approved by management. The forecasts take into account past experience and are based on management's best estimate of future developments. The key assumptions underlying the determination of the discounted cash flows comprise estimated growth rates, weighted interest rates and tax rates. These assumptions can have a significant effect on the respective amounts and therefore on the extent to which goodwill is impaired.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The identification of impairments, the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of the fair values of assets or groups of assets require significant judgement by management in identifying and testing for indications of impairment, expected cash flows, appropriate discount rates, respective useful lives and any residual values.

Revenue recognition based on the performance obligations satisfied over time in accordance with IFRS 15

In some companies, in particular within the EDAG Group and the Redpath Group, revenue is recognised over a period of time for a large part of the business. In the construction projects business, revenue is often recognised over the period of time where the performance obligation is satisfied. In order to determine the stage of completion, the total project costs and revenues as well as project risks are among the key estimates. The companies continuously review and, if necessary, adjust all estimates related to such construction contracts.

Determination of expected credit losses according to IFRS 9

The calculation of expected credit losses for loans, trade receivables, contract assets according to IFRS 15 and other receivables is subject to significant estimates and assumptions, which are explained below.

The measurement of expected credit losses on loans and other receivables is essentially based on the classification of the respective debtors in ATON-specific risk categories and the default probabilities recorded there. In a changing market and competitive environment, the estimate of a debtor’s creditworthiness made at the reporting date may differ during the course of the year. The risk allowance recognised can thus be recorded too low / high. Furthermore, the probability of default represents a statistical measure, which may also require adjustments to the risk allowances.

The determination of the expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets in accordance with IFRS 15 is based on historical values, which are adjusted by the use of future-related information. The forward-related information has proved to be a suitable indicator for the amounts of impairments using statistical methods. However, due to strong economic upswings and downturns, the forward-looking information may lose its explanatory power and thus induce volatility in the recognition of risk allowances. In addition, material effects from the past can distort the risk allowance, which may also require a subsequent correction (please refer also to note **3.11 Financial assets**).

Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The obligation from defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is determined on the basis of actuarial calculations. The actuarial measurement is based on assumptions with respect to discount rates, future wage and salary increases, biometric bases and future increases in pensions.

The discount factors applied reflect the interest rates obtained at the reporting date for high-quality corporate bonds with matching currencies and maturities. As a result of the changing situation in the market and the economy and the long-term orientation of these pension plans, the underlying assumptions may differ from the actual development, which may significantly affect the obligations for pensions and other post-employment benefits.

For a sensitivity analysis showing how the present value of the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the significant actuarial assumptions, reference is made to note **28. Provisions for pensions**.

Provisions

The determination of provisions for imminent losses from onerous contracts, provisions for warranties and provisions for litigation is dependent to a considerable extent on estimates of the likelihood of a future outflow of resources, as well as on experience and the circumstances known at the reporting date. Because of the uncertainties associated with this assessment, actual losses may differ from the original estimates and therefore from the amount of the provision.

A huge portion of the business of EDAG, Redpath and their subsidiaries is conducted in the form of long-term contracts. The Group recognises a provision for imminent losses from onerous contracts if the current estimate of the total contract costs exceeds the expected revenue from the relevant contract. These estimates are subject to revision in the light of new information as the project progresses. The companies identify onerous contracts by constantly monitoring the progress of the project and updating the calculation of total contract costs.

Leases

Rights of use and obligations arising from leases are initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The determination of the fair value is regularly associated with estimates regarding the cash flows from the use of the leased asset and the discount rate used. To determine the present value of the minimum lease payments, the interest rate underlying the lease or, if not determinable, the incremental borrowing rate is used. The exercise of possible extension and termination options must also be assessed.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments not traded on an active market is determined by applying appropriate valuation techniques from a variety of methods. The underlying assumptions are largely based on market conditions existing on the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised. The tax benefit from the utilisation of deferred tax assets depends on the ability to generate sufficient future taxable income relating to the particular type of taxation and tax jurisdiction, taking into account any statutory restrictions relating to minimum taxation or a maximum period for which tax losses may be carried forward. The assessment of the probability that deferred tax assets will be utilisable in the future is based on a number of factors, such as past results of operations, operating business plans, or tax planning strategies. If actual results differ from these estimates or if adjustments to the estimates are necessary in future periods, this may have a negative impact on the results of operations, net assets and financial position. If there is a change in the assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the deferred tax assets are written down through profit or loss or other comprehensive income – according to their original recognition – or, respectively, impaired deferred tax assets are recognised through profit or loss or directly in equity.

Impacts of geopolitical and trade policy risks

Due to the ongoing geopolitical tensions such as Russia's war against Ukraine or the Middle East conflict and the uncertainties due to possible trade conflicts resulting in tariffs and sanctions, the above estimates and judgements are still subject to increased uncertainty. The amounts actually realised may differ from these estimates and judgements. Changes may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In updating these estimates and judgements, all available information concerning expected future economic developments and country-specific government measures were taken into account.

The information was included in particular regarding the impairment tests for financial assets (see chapter **22. Other financial assets** and note **23. Trade and other receivables**) and for financial investments accounted for using the equity method (see note **21. Investments accounted for using the equity method** and **13. Other investment result**). In addition, impairment tests were performed for cash-generating units (see note **17. Goodwill and other intangible assets**), which confirmed the recoverability of the respective underlying carrying amounts.

5. Changes in the scope of consolidation

The following changes occurred in the scope of consolidation and regarding associated companies during the reporting period:

On 23 January 2024 Redpath Botswana Proprietary Limited, Gabarone, Botswana, was founded. The 100 % subsidiary of Redpath Africa Limited, Ebène, Mauritius, is fully consolidated.

On 10 May 2024 Faurndau Electrical Shanghai Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China, was founded as a new sales and service company. The 100 % subsidiary of Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH, Göppingen, Germany, is not fully consolidated but accounted for using the equity method for reasons of materiality.

On 13 May 2024, Redpath (Australia) Holdings Pty Limited, Brisbane, Australia, a 100 % subsidiary of Redpath Mining Inc, Ontario, Canada, acquired 100 % of the shares in RUC Mining Contractors Pty Ltd, Burswood, Australia. The company is fully consolidated since 1 May 2024.

As a subsidiary of RUC Mining Contractors Pty. Ltd, Burswood, Australia, 100 % of the shares in InCycle Shotcrete Pty. Ltd, Kaalgoorlie, Australia, 100 % shares in Clough Projects Singapore Pte Ltd, Singapore, 100 % shares in KP Industrial LLP, Khromtau, Kazakhstan, 100 % shares in RUCCCEM LLC, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 100 % shares in PT RUC Cementation Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia, and 97.0 % of the shares in Turan Industrial LLP, Almaty, Kazakhstan, were also acquired as part of this acquisition. These companies are also fully consolidated.

In addition, a total of 60.0 % in the joint operation GCR Mongolia LLC, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, and 49.0 % in the joint operation GUC Mongolia LLC, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia have been acquired as part of the RUC transaction. Both joint operations are included in the Group using the proportionate consolidation.

The assets and liabilities of the RUC Group accounted for as a result of the acquisition have the following carrying amounts and fair values at the acquisition date:

in EUR '000	IFRS carrying amounts at date of acquisition	Purchase price allocation	Fair values at date of acquisition
Intangible assets	351	4,988	5,339
Property, plant and equipment	50,560	18,227	68,787
Deferred tax assets	4,335	-	4,335
Non-current assets	**55,246**	**23,215**	**78,461**
Inventories	11,401	-	11,401
Trade and other receivables	42,846	-	42,846
Other financial assets	756	-	756
Income tax receivables	47	-	47
Contract assets	668	-	668
Cash and cash equivalents	24,187	-	24,187
Current assets	**79,905**	**-**	**79,905**
Total assets	**135,151**	**23,215**	**158,366**
Other provisions	2,907	-	2,907
Financial liabilities	5,019	-	5,019
Deferred tax liabilities	9,645	6,092	15,737
Total non-current liabilities	**17,571**	**6,092**	**23,663**
Other provisions	394	-	394
Financial liabilities	6,363	-	6,363
Trade and other liabilities	46,339	-	46,339
Income tax liabilities	1,185	-	1,185
Total current liabilities	**54,281**	**-**	**54,281**
Total liabilities	**71,852**	**6,092**	**77,944**
Net assets acquired	**63,299**	**17,123**	**80,422**

The acquisition resulted in the following non-taxable badwill, which is recognised as income in the income statement:

in EUR '000	**1.05.2024**
Fair value of the purchase price for the net assets	63,038
Net assets at book value	63,299
Difference	**- 261**
Adjustment to fair values	
Intangible Assets	4,988
Property, plant and equipment	18,227
Deferred tax liabilities	- 6,092
Badwill (with effect on income statement)	**- 17,384**

The acquired group of companies primarily provides underground mining services throughout Australia and the Asia-Pacific region. In the period from 1 May 2024 to 31 December 2024, the acquired group of companies generated net sales of EUR 188,481k and a net profit for the year after tax (before the effects of the purchase price allocation) of EUR 11,057k. If the group of companies had been fully consolidated already since 1 January 2024, it would have contributed a total of EUR 288,999k to net sales and EUR 18,460k to profit for the period after tax (EAT). The incidental acquisition costs of EUR 3,494k associated with the business combination are recognised in the income statement under other operating expenses and in the cash flow statement under cash flow from operating activities. The fair value of the addition to receivables as part of the RUC acquisition amounts to EUR 42,846k. This value corresponds to the gross receivables, meaning that no defaults are expected with regard to these receivables based on the best possible estimate of the contractual cash flows as at the acquisition date.

As at 30 June 2024, the Redpath Group deconsolidated the Russian subsidiary Deilmann-Haniel Schachtostroj OOO, Berezniki, Russia, due to the now apparent loss of control over it. This resulted in a deconsolidation loss of EUR 14,437k.

With effect from 10 July 2024, the previously fully consolidated RGP Deilmann d.o.o. Beograd-Novi Beograd, Beograd, Serbia, was dissolved.

EDAG Italia S.R.L., Turin, Italy, acquired the business activities of Anyma S.R.L., Forlì, Italy, for a purchase price of EUR 0.2 million as part of an asset deal on 15 July 2024. The acquired assets and liabilities constitute a business in accordance with IFRS 3.3 in conjunction with IFRS 3.B7, so that the acquisition qualifies as a business combination and has to be accounted for as such in accordance with IFRS. This results in goodwill of EUR 0.2 million at the level of the EDAG Group.

Autotest Südtirol GmbH, Franzensfeste, Italy, acquired 100 % of the shares in Autotest Bratislava s.r.o., Bratislava, Slovakia, for a total of EUR 1,518k by way of a notarial purchase agreement dated 6 September 2024, whereby certain closing actions still had to be carried out at this time. Between the signing of the purchase agreement and its closing, Autotest Südtirol GmbH acquired shareholder loans from the seller to Autotest Bratislava s.r.o. totalling EUR 2,073k. These represent an additional consideration transferred, which will is eliminated as part of the initial consolidation. Autotest Südtirol GmbH gained control over the acquired company upon completion of the closing actions and the company is fully consolidated since 1 October 2024.

The assets and liabilities of Autotest Bratislava s.r.o. accounted for as a result of the acquisition have the following carrying amounts and fair values at the acquisition date:

in EUR '000	IFRS carrying amounts at date of acquisition	Purchase price allocation / consolidation effects	Fair values at date of acquisition
Property, plant and equipment	1,616	1,988	3,604
Non-current assets	**1,616**	**1,988**	**3,604**
Inventories	205	-	205
Trade and other receivables	621	-	621
Cash and cash equivalents	250	-	250
Current assets	**1,076**	**-**	**1,076**
Total assets	**2,692**	**1,988**	**4,680**
Other provisions	2	-	2
Financial liabilities	2,073	- 2,073	-
Financial liabilities	153	418	571
Total non-current liabilities	**2,228**	**- 1,655**	**573**
Other provisions	7	-	7
Trade and other liabilities	553	-	553
Total current liabilities	**560**	**-**	**560**
Total liabilities	**2,788**	**- 1,655**	**1,133**
Net assets acquired	**- 96**	**3,643**	**3,547**

The acquisition resulted in the following non-taxable goodwill:

in EUR '000	1.10.2024
Fair value of the purchase price for the net assets	1,518
Fair value of the acquired intercompany loans to Autotest Bratislava s.r.o.	2,073
Total consideration transferred at fair value	**3,591**
Net assets at book value	- 96
Difference	**3,687**
Adjustment to fair values / consolidation effects	
Property, plant and equipment	1,988
Consolidation of intercompany loans to Autotest Bratislava s.r.o.	2,073
Deferred tax liabilities	- 418
Goodwill	**44**

The acquired company primarily produces, assembles and sells plastic parts for international automotive manufacturers. In the period from 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024, the acquired company generated net sales of EUR 1,409k and earnings after taxes (before the effects of the purchase price allocation) of EUR 59k. If the company had already been fully consolidated since 1 January 2024, it would have contributed an additional

EUR 5,687k to consolidated net sales and EUR 33k to earnings after taxes. No incidental acquisition costs were incurred in connection with the business combination.

MOTION MAKERS Inc, Troy, USA, was founded on 25 September 2024. The shares in the company are wholly owned by Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH, Göppingen.

EDAG Production Solutions India Priv. Ltd, New Delhi, India, acquired the business activities of IWOVS Pvt. Ltd., India, as of 1 October 2024 as part of an asset deal. Furthermore, EDAG Technologies India Priv. Ltd., New Delhi, India, took over the business activities of CAXSOL Pvt. Ltd., India, as of 1 October 2024 as part of an asset-for-shares exchange, whereby the seller received 40 % of the shares in EDAG Technologies India Priv. Ltd. The purchase price for the two acquisitions totalled EUR 1.9 million. The acquired assets and liabilities constitute a business in accordance with IFRS 3.3 in conjunction with IFRS 3.B7, meaning that the acquisitions qualify as a business combination and has to be accounted for as such in accordance with IFRS. This results in goodwill of EUR 1.8 million at the level of the EDAG Group.

In addition, the following newly established investments are now accounted for using the equity method: 49.0 % in Black Diamond - Redpath LP, Matheson, Canada, 33.3 % in Innu-Inuit Redpath GP, Sheshatshiu, Canada, and 33.3 % in TRL Management Limited, Saskatoon, Canada.

With regard to the changes in the scope of consolidation in the comparative previous year's period, please refer to the previous year's consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2023 published on the ATON website at www.aton.de.

6. Net sales

The breakdown of reported revenue in the reporting period is as follows:

	Business segments					Total
in EUR '000	Engineering	Infrastructure	Med Tech	Aviation	Holding / Consolidation	ATON Group
Geographical area						
Germany	616,350	28,203	47,658	62,015	1,762	755,988
North America	40,287	511,661	59,622	408	-	611,978
Europe (excluding Germany)	168,949	182,919	72,785	22,311	-	446,964
Asia	52,645	220,815	30,461	25,620	-	329,541
Australia	1	368,707	2,740	-	-	371,448
Africa	6	111,416	5,577	1,198	-	118,197
South America	14,568	1,367	4,691	-	-	20,626
Total net sales	**892,806**	**1,425,088**	**223,534**	**111,552**	**1,762**	**2,654,742**
Type of revenues						
Revenue from rendering of services	825,642	1,421,831	32,498	111,552	-	2,391,523
Revenue from sales of goods	67,164	3,257	190,890	-	1,586	262,897
Other operating revenue	-	-	146	-	176	322
Total net sales	**892,806**	**1,425,088**	**223,534**	**111,552**	**1,762**	**2,654,742**
Revenue recognition						
Over a period of time	804,877	1,425,088	16,098	94,894	-	2,340,957
At a point in time	87,929	-	207,436	16,658	1,762	313,785
Total net sales	**892,806**	**1,425,088**	**223,534**	**111,552**	**1,762**	**2,654,742**

In the previous year's period, the breakdown of reported revenue was as follows:

	Business segments					Total
in EUR '000	Engineering	Infrastructure	Med Tech	Aviation	Holding / Consolidation	ATON Group
Geographical area						
Germany	617,243	28,900	44,956	56,252	5,614	752,965
North America	46,485	323,344	72,111	350	-	442,290
Europe (excluding Germany)	173,359	155,740	67,530	22,305	-	418,934
Asia	65,384	143,028	35,917	26,282	-	270,611
Australia	-	236,515	1,324	78	-	237,917
Africa	1,162	64,541	7,464	1,381	-	74,548
South America	5,595	706	3,041	-	-	9,342
Total net sales	**909,228**	**952,774**	**232,343**	**106,648**	**5,614**	**2,206,607**
Type of revenues						
Revenue from rendering of services	848,425	951,680	30,834	106,648	-	1,937,587
Revenue from sales of goods	60,801	1,094	201,389	-	5,429	268,713
Other operating revenue	2	-	120	-	185	307
Total net sales	**909,228**	**952,774**	**232,343**	**106,648**	**5,614**	**2,206,607**
Revenue recognition						
Over a period of time	823,889	952,774	18,093	87,770	-	1,882,526
At a point in time	85,339	-	214,250	18,878	5,614	324,081
Total net sales	**909,228**	**952,774**	**232,343**	**106,648**	**5,614**	**2,206,607**

7. Changes in inventories and own work capitalised

Changes in inventories and own work capitalised break down as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Changes in inventories of goods and services	2,254	3,550
Own work capitalised	10,281	7,651
Changes in inventories and own work capitalised	**12,535**	**11,201**

Changes in inventories reflect the increase / decrease in unfinished and finished goods and services calculated on the basis of the acquisition cost method.

The increase in inventories is mainly due to the Med Tech segment and is partially offset by a reduction in inventories in the Engineering segment.

As in the previous year, other own work capitalised in the reporting period mainly can be traced to the Med Tech segment and, to a lesser extent, the Engineering segment.

8. Other operating income

Other operating income comprises the following:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Operating income		
Government grants	5,732	10,410
Monetary advantage company cars	4,936	5,078
Income from subleases	1,788	2,047
Income from insurance compensation	1,630	1,206
Rental and lease income	317	196
Income from cost reimbursements	254	23
Income from external services and cost transfers to third parties	229	123
Income from compensation	149	4,408
Income from recycling / scrap disposal	70	120
Miscellaneous operating income	7,291	6,302
Operating income	**22,396**	**29,913**
Non-operating income		
Income from badwill recognised in profit or loss	17,384	-
Income from the reversal of provisions / derecognition of liabilities	6,695	3,985
Income from the disposal and write-ups of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	6,628	5,205
Currency translation gains	6,303	5,242
Income from hedging transactions	530	166
Income from other periods	419	420
Income from the disposal and write-ups of current assets	34	-
Miscellaneous non-operating income	2,827	1,965
Non-operating income	**40,820**	**16,983**
Other operating income	**63,216**	**46,896**

Other operating income increased by EUR 16,320k compared to the previous year.

The main increase results from income from badwill recognised in profit or loss amounting to EUR 17,384k due to the initial consolidation of the RUC Group, which was acquired in the financial year.

Furthermore, income from the reversal of provisions / derecognition of liabilities, income from disposals and write-ups of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as currency translation gains increased. The increase in income from the reversal of provisions is attributable to the Engineering, Infrastructure and Med Tech segments. The increase in income from disposals and write-ups of fixed assets is mainly attributable to the Infrastructure segment.

In contrast, income from government grants and income from compensation decreased. The item government grants mainly comprises subsidies received from public authorities. The decline is largely attributable to the Engineering segment. The decrease in income from compensation is primarily attributable to the Engineering segment.

The items other miscellaneous operating income and miscellaneous non-operating income are made up of a large number of individual items.

9. Cost of materials

The cost of materials breaks down as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies and of purchased merchandise	463,610	333,153
Cost of purchased services	272,917	215,342
Cost of materials	**736,527**	**548,495**

The cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies and of purchased merchandise allocates to the business segments as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Engineering	54,226	53,489
Infrastructure	288,699	152,097
Med Tech	93,290	93,337
Aviation	25,405	27,625
Holding / Consolidation	1,990	6,605
Cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies and of purchased merchandise	**463,610**	**333,153**

The costs mainly relate to expenses for purchased parts, models and small parts as well as deliveries of materials for construction activities and plant construction.

The cost of purchased services can be allocated as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Engineering	75,515	89,319
Infrastructure	138,743	79,438
Med Tech	7,471	3,637
Aviation	51,354	43,121
Holding / Consolidation	- 166	- 173
Cost of purchased services	**272,917**	**215,342**

The cost of purchased services primarily consists of costs for subcontractors and purchased inputs for the provision of services.

10. Personnel expenses

The personnel expenses are attributable to the following items:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	1,127,578	991,662
Expenses for social security, retirement and other employee benefit expenses	211,382	179,478
Personnel expenses	**1,338,960**	**1,171,140**

Expenses for retirement include, among other things, expenses for defined benefit pension commitments. Due to its financing character the net interest expense of the provisions for pensions is recorded in the financial result. For the presentation of the pension commitments, please refer to note **28**. **Provisions for pensions**.

Personnel expenses include EUR 661k (previous year: EUR 73k) of government grants, mainly in Germany, for short-working compensation including social security contributions, which are netted within personnel expenses.

In addition, government wage subsidies of EUR 731k (previous year: EUR 683k) were granted, which are reported under other operating income.

The average number of employees in the companies included in the consolidated financial statements during the financial year, broken down by categories, is as follows in comparison to the previous year:

Number	2024	2023
Industrial workers	4,564	3,746
Salaried staff	13,110	11,469
Total employees excluding trainees	**17,674**	**15,215**
Trainees	460	379

11. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise the following:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Operating expenses		
Administration costs	76,963	57,561
Travelling expenses	69,008	54,394
Legal and consulting costs, audit costs	46,820	32,468
Expenses from additions to provisions	38,938	4,643
Maintenance	36,780	32,244
Other expenses for leasing contracts	20,409	18,924
Leasing expenses from short-term leases	19,979	13,045
Insurances	14,617	12,343
Selling and marketing costs	13,994	16,739
Other incidental personnel expenses	12,295	12,319
Education and training costs	8,694	7,881
Other taxes and levies	7,598	7,361
Leasing expenses from low-value leases	6,943	5,515
Research and development costs	3,014	3,499
Incidental rental costs and cleaning expenses	1,762	1,610
Car expenses	1,489	1,609
Expenses from security services	648	593
Expenses from cost transfers third parties	504	261
Incidental costs of monetary transactions	235	296
Variable leasing expenses (not included in lease liabilities)	205	210
Non-deductible input tax	190	193
Miscellaneous operating expenses	12,527	9,116
Operating expenses	**393,612**	**292,824**
Non-operating expenses		
Currency translation losses	22,480	10,675
Expenses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	899	1,719
Miscellaneous non-operating expenses	414	365
Expense from hedging transactions	198	123
Expenses from other periods	197	158
Non-operating expenses	**24,188**	**13,040**
Other operating expenses	**417,800**	**305,864**

Other operating expenses increased by EUR 111,936k compared to the previous year, which is essentially due to the increase in the provision of goods and services and the acquisition of the RUC Group within the Infrastructure segment.

In particular, expenses from additions to provisions (primarily restructuring provisions in the Engineering segment), administration costs, travelling expenses, legal, consulting and audit costs, currency translation losses, lease expenses from short-term and low-value leases, maintenance expenses and insurance expenses increased. By contrast, selling and marketing costs and expenses from the disposals of property, plant and equipment in the financial year 2024 are below the previous year's figures.

The items miscellaneous operating expenses and miscellaneous non-operating expenses comprise a large number of smaller, insignificant individual items.

12. Result from investments accounted for using the equity method

The result from investments accounted for using the equity method amounts to EUR 5,678k (previous year: EUR -4,304k) and is due to the income effects for the joint ventures of the Redpath Group, the DC Aviation Group, OneFiber Interconnect Germany GmbH, the EDAG Group and Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited. For further information please refer to note **21**. **Investments accounted for using the equity method**.

13. Other investment result

The other investment result is composed as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Result from the write-ups / disposal of investments	19,740	10,594
Expenses from the impairment of investments	- 31,761	- 16,027
Other investment result	**- 12,021**	**- 5,433**

The result from the write-ups / disposal of investments and the expenses from the impairment of investments result exclusively from the quarterly valuation of the investment in Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited at the stock market price.

As a minority shareholder in Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited, we do not have any multi-year plans for valuation of the investment based on the discounted cash flow method. Consequently, the stock market price is generally used as the best possible fair value for the valuation as at the reporting date. Murray & Roberts has been in business rescue proceedings in South Africa since November 2024. The company has also applied for the voluntary suspension of stock market trading for the shares, which is why no stock market price is available to value the shares as at the balance sheet date. As the business rescue proceedings were not completed by the end of March 2025, the shares were fully impaired as at the balance sheet date.

14. Net interest expense

The net interest expense comprises the following:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Interest income		
Interest income from credit institutions	10,070	6,553
Interest and similar income from related parties	3,180	2,826
Other interest income	246	748
	13,496	**10,127**
Interest expenses		
Interest expenses to credit institutions and bondholders	18,368	10,255
Interest expenses from lease agreements	15,355	9,539
Net interest expenses from defined benefit pension plans	1,272	1,282
Interest and similar expenses to related parties or shareholder	949	1,128
Other interest expenses	2,065	2,393
	38,009	**24,597**
Net interest result	**- 24,513**	**- 14,470**

15. Other financial result

The other financial result comprises the following:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Other financial income		
Gains from fair value measurement	13,049	21,098
Interest and dividend income from securities	1,680	2,871
Income from sale of securities	1,269	1,857
Other financial income	106	875
	16,104	**26,701**
Other financial expenses		
Losses from fair value measurement	3,363	9,816
Losses from sale of securities	1,044	55
Other financial expenses	35	33
	4,442	**9,904**
Other financial result	**11,662**	**16,797**

Other financial result is mainly based on securities held at ATON GmbH and the Redpath Group.

16. Income taxes

Income taxes reported include taxes on income and earnings as well as deferred taxes and break down as follows for the financial years 2024 and 2023:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Income taxes		
Income taxes for the current year	34,978	31,857
Income taxes for previous years	1,691	651
Income from the reversal of provisions for income taxes	-	- 5
	36,669	**32,503**
Deferred taxes		
Deferred taxes from temporary differences	- 12,612	- 1,224
Deferred taxes on losses carried forward	1,007	2,605
	- 11,605	**1,381**
Income taxes (+ = expenses / - = income)	**25,064**	**33,884**

In December 2018, a profit and loss transfer agreement was concluded between ATON GmbH and ATON 2 GmbH. As a result, there is a tax group for income tax purposes between ATON GmbH and ATON 2 GmbH.

Unchanged to the previous year, current income taxes in Germany are based on a uniform corporate income tax rate of 15.0 % plus a solidarity surcharge of 5.5 % of this amount. In addition to the corporate income tax, trade tax is levied on profits generated in Germany. Taking into consideration that trade tax cannot be deducted as an operating expense, the average trade tax rate is 15.05 %, resulting in an average composite tax rate of 30.88 %. The higher assessment rate at the domicile of the parent company leads to a higher composite tax rate of 32.98 % unchanged to prior year.

The profit generated by foreign subsidiaries is calculated based on the respective regulation of national tax law and using the country-specific tax rate. Tax rates applied by the foreign companies vary between 9.0 % and 35.0 % (previous year: between 5.5 % and 35.0 %).

The Group is subject to global minimum taxation in accordance with the OECD Model Rules (Pillar 2). This minimum taxation applies to the group’s activities in countries where the effective tax rate is below the minimum tax rate or is reduced below it through additional tax deductions. In 2024, the Group recognised a current tax expense of EUR 182k (previous year: EUR 0k) related to the supplementary tax under the global minimum taxation.

In the following income taxes of the reporting period amounting to EUR 25,064k (previous year: EUR 33,884k) are reconciled from an expected income tax expense that would have resulted from applying the parent company's statutory income tax to earnings before income taxes (EBT) reported in the consolidated financial statements:

	2024		2023	
	EUR '000	**in %**	**EUR '000**	**in %**
Earnings before income taxes (EBT)	**57,309**		**95,407**	
Income tax rate of the parent		32.98%		32.98%
Expected income tax expense	**18,898**		**31,465**	
Tax-free income and non-deductible expenses, incl. the effect of sections 8a / 8b of the KStG (corporate tax law) as well as permanent differences	8,675	15.14%	12,408	13.01%
Income taxes for previous years	1,691	2.95%	646	0.68%
Change in deferred taxes from temporary differences	561	0.98%	870	0.91%
Tax rate variances	- 8,425	-14.70%	- 9,298	-9.75%
Amount of tax losses carried forward and other deferred tax assets not recognised or impaired	976	1.70%	1,667	1.75%
Effects from the recognition of deferred taxes for tax loss carry forwards previously not expected to be utilised	- 1,558	-2.72%	- 6,468	-6.78%
Non-deductible withholding taxes	5,590	9.75%	3,199	3.35%
Pillar 2 tax effect on group level	182	0.32%	-	0.00%
Other tax effects	- 1,526	-2.66%	- 605	-0.63%
Income taxes reported in the consolidated income statement	**25,064**		**33,884**	
Effective tax rate		**43.73%**		**35.51%**

The item 'Tax-free income and non-deductible expenses, incl. the effect of sections 8a / 8b of the KStG (corporate tax law)' includes, among other things, non-tax-effective impairments on investments (primarily Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited), impairments on a loan to a related party, non-tax-effective results from companies accounted for using the equity method, the non-tax-effective badwill from the initial consolidation of the acquired RUC Group and the non-tax-effective expense from the deconsolidation of a group company.

Tax rate variances result mainly from the Redpath Group, the EDAG Group and the Ziehm Group.

Current and deferred taxes compose as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Income tax receivables / liabilities on the balance sheet		
Income tax receivable	25,427	10,511
Income tax liabilities	- 9,225	- 5,112
Provisions for income taxes	- 4,359	- 5,394
	11,843	**5**
Deferred taxes on the balance sheet		
Deferred tax assets	45,881	37,394
Deferred tax liabilities	- 47,224	- 38,697
	- 1,343	**- 1,303**
Net receivables / liabilities on the balance sheet	**10,500**	**- 1,298**

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items of the consolidated balance sheet:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Deferred tax assets		
Intangible assets	1,711	1,013
Property, plant and equipment	315	396
Financial assets	464	129
Inventories	8,053	5,957
Receivables and other assets	1,988	816
Provisions for pensions	8,144	7,089
Other provisions	20,801	9,575
Other liabilities	92,708	94,551
Losses carried forward	31,350	32,539
Netting	- 119,653	- 114,671
Deferred tax assets after netting	**45,881**	**37,394**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Intangible assets	14,953	13,990
Property, plant and equipment	103,066	105,685
Financial assets	1,634	2,569
Inventories	2,439	3
Receivables and other assets	33,190	24,756
Other provisions	10,350	6,092
Other liabilities	1,245	273
Netting	- 119,653	- 114,671
Deferred tax liabilities after netting	**47,224**	**38,697**
Deferred taxes, net	**- 1,343**	**- 1,303**

The deferred taxes changed as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Deferred taxes at the beginning of the financial year	- 1,303	- 1,198
Changes in the scope of consolidation	- 11,899	-
Recognised in profit or loss	11,605	- 1,381
Recognised directly in equity without income statement effect	111	781
Currency translation differences	143	495
Deferred taxes at the end of the financial year	**- 1,343**	**- 1,303**

The additions to deferred taxes from changes in the scope of consolidation result from the acquisition of the RUC Group by the Redpath Group and from the acquisition of Autotest Bratislava s.r.o. by Autotest Südtirol GmbH.

The high deferred taxes recognised in the income statement in the financial year in the amount of EUR 8,080k originate from the EDAG Group and result primarily from deferred tax assets from loss carried forward due to the negative result in 2024.

Deferred taxes are assessed on a regular basis. The ability to realise tax income from deferred taxes depends on the possibility to generate taxable income in the future and to use tax losses carried forward before they expire. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent to which it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised and where it can be assumed that they will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities exists. In addition, tax assets and liabilities have to relate to the income taxes of the same taxable entity levied by the same tax authority.

The domestic and foreign corporate income tax losses carried forward were as follows as of the reporting dates:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Losses carried forward		
Losses carried forward to be used within		
1 year	23,020	31,547
2 to 5 years	61,161	61,913
over 5 years	16,730	5,711
not expected to be used and therefore no recognition of deferred tax assets	209,543	206,408
	310,454	**305,579**

As of 31 December 2024, trade tax losses carried forward amount to EUR 124,432k (previous year: EUR 123,588k), on which no deferred tax assets were recognised in the amount of EUR 50,163k (previous year: EUR 41,425k).

17. Goodwill and other intangible assets

The development of goodwill and other intangible assets is as follows during the financial year:

in EUR '000	Acquired goodwill	Develop-ment costs	Other acquired intangible assets	Advance payments	Total other intangible assets
Acquisition and production cost					
As of 1 January 2024	**281,961**	39,365	275,832	2,079	**317,276**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	**44**	-	5,304	-	**5,304**
Additions	**1,997**	7,483	2,255	1,204	**10,942**
Disposals	**-**	-	-7,267	-	**-7,267**
Reclassifications	**-**	1,051	723	-1,198	**576**
Currency translation differences	**-524**	113	-222	-	**-109**
As of 31 December 2024	**283,478**	**48,012**	**276,625**	**2,085**	**326,722**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses					
As of 1 January 2024	**-**	19,766	237,074	-	**256,840**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment 2024	**-**	1,844	15,083	-	**16,927**
Depreciation and amortisation	**-**	1,844	15,027	-	**16,871**
Impairment	**-**	-	56	-	**56**
Disposals	**-**	-	-7,145	-	**-7,145**
Reclassifications	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Currency translation differences	**-**	45	-239	-	**-194**
As of 31 December 2024	**-**	**21,655**	**244,773**	**-**	**266,428**
Carrying amounts					
As of 1 January 2024	281,961	19,599	38,758	2,079	60,436
As of 31 December 2024	283,478	26,357	31,852	2,085	60,294

In previous yea, the development of goodwill and other intangible assets was as follows:

in EUR '000	Acquired goodwill	Develop-ment costs	Other acquired intangible assets	Advance payments	Total other intangible assets
Acquisition and production cost					
As of 1 January 2023	**282,570**	33,226	279,612	3,480	**316,318**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Additions	**-**	6,194	4,603	1,084	**11,881**
Disposals	**-**	-	- 9,729	- 802	**- 10,531**
Reclassifications	**-**	-	1,683	- 1,683	**-**
Currency translation differences	**- 609**	- 55	- 337	-	**- 392**
As of 31 December 2023	**281,961**	**39,365**	**275,832**	**2,079**	**317,276**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses					
As of 1 January 2023	**-**	17,903	222,678	-	**240,581**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment 2023	**-**	1,884	24,145	-	**26,029**
Depreciation and amortisation	**-**	1,884	24,145	-	**26,029**
Impairment	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Disposals	**-**	-	- 9,472	-	**- 9,472**
Reclassifications	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Currency translation differences	**-**	- 21	- 277	-	**- 298**
As of 31 December 2023	**-**	**19,766**	**237,074**	**-**	**256,840**
Carrying amounts					
As of 1 January 2023	282,570	15,323	56,934	3,480	75,737
As of 31 December 2023	281,961	19,599	38,758	2,079	60,436

The line ’changes in the scope of consolidation’ in the 2024 financial year reflect the additions to intangible assets from the acquisition of the RUC Group by the Redpath Group and from the acquisition of Autotest Bratislava s.r.o. by Autotest Südtirol GmbH. While the consolidation of the RUC Group led to a badwill recognised in profit or loss, the consolidation of Autotest Bratislava s.r.o. resulted in goodwill.

The goodwill recognised in the line ‘additions’ results from asset deals made by the EDAG Group, which constitute a business in accordance with IFRS 3.3 in conjunction with IFRS 3.B7, so that the acquisitions qualify as business combinations and must be accounted for accordingly. The asset deals did not result in any ‘changes in the scope of consolidation’.

The capitalised development costs for internally generated intangible assets relate mainly to the Med Tech segment. In addition to the capitalised development costs, research and development costs of EUR 17,171k (previous year: EUR 18,751k) were recognised as expenses.

No borrowing costs were capitalised in the financial year.

As in previous year, there are no purchase commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets as of 31 December 2024.

As in the previous year, there are no restrictions on ownership of intangible assets. Intangible assets do not include any assets acquired as leases.

As in the previous year, there are no government grants in the financial year 2024, which are deducted directly from the acquisition / production costs of intangible assets.

In the financial year 2024, government grants for intangible assets in the amount of EUR 4,032k (previous year: EUR 5,386k) were recognised in the income statement.

The carrying amounts of the goodwill attributable to the acquired companies are allocated to the following cash-generating units:

in EUR '000	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
EDAG	168,086	166,023
Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH	3,701	3,701
Krebs & Aulich GmbH	5,687	5,687
ecoCOAT GmbH	1,414	1,414
Autotest Südtirol GmbH / Autotest Bratislava s.r.o.	44	-
Goodwill Engineering	**178,932**	**176,825**
Redpath	40,828	41,418
Goodwill Infrastructure	**40,828**	**41,418**
Ziehm	63,718	63,718
Goodwill Med Tech	**63,718**	**63,718**
Total Goodwill	**283,478**	**281,961**

The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least once a year. As of 31 December 2024, all goodwill items were subject to an impairment test conducted as described in note **3.1 Goodwill,** in which the carrying amount is compared with the value in use as recoverable amount. The value in use is determined using the discounted cash flow method based on a three or five-year planning period. As in previous year, there is no impairment for the financial year 2024.

The changes in the Engineering segment result from three smaller business combinations at EDAG Group and from the acquisition of Autotest Bratislava s.r.o.

The change in the Infrastructure segment results exclusively from exchange rate effects.

The basic assumptions, on which the determination of the recoverable amounts as part of the goodwill impairment tests are based, are as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Planning period	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years
Growth rate	1.00%	1.00%
Expected market return	5.00% to 6.75%	5.11% to 6.75%
Return for risk-free investments	2.47% to 4.22%	2.72% to 4.17%
Post-tax discount rate	7.59% to 9.36%	7.46% to 9.95%

As in the previous year, a planning period of five years was used for the impairment test of goodwill for the EDAG

Group within the Engineering segment. A planning period of five years is also used for ecoCOAT GmbH as a start-up. For all other impairment tests a three-year planning period is used.

The recoverable amounts are significantly higher than the carrying amounts in all cases as of the balance sheet date and detailed sensitivity analysis are therefore not presented.

18. Property, plant and equipment and investment properties

The development of property, plant and equipment is as follows in the financial year:

in EUR '000	Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third party land	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment
Acquisition and production cost					
As of 1 January 2024	420,625	569,683	161,280	23,180	**1,174,768**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	9,701	60,815	95	1,336	**71,947**
Additions	31,621	50,476	18,643	13,823	**114,563**
Disposals	-13,200	-77,924	-10,131	–	**-101,255**
Reclassifications	6,053	18,938	3,249	-28,816	**-576**
Currency translation differences	-739	-8,336	-266	157	**-9,184**
As of 31 December 2024	**454,061**	**613,652**	**172,870**	**9,680**	**1,250,263**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment					
As of 1 January 2024	132,368	344,805	104,114	-	**581,287**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment 2024	34,506	76,748	19,160	-	**130,414**
Depreciation and amortisation	32,698	74,039	18,832	-	**125,569**
Impairment	1,808	2,709	328	-	**4,845**
Disposals	-8,917	-71,571	-9,718	-	**-90,206**
Reclassifications	990	-1,012	22	-	**-**
Currency translation differences	-470	-4,167	-248	-	**-4,885**
As of 31 December 2024	**158,477**	**344,803**	**113,331**	**-**	**616,611**
Carrying amounts					
As of 1 January 2024	288,257	224,878	57,166	23,180	593,481
As of 31 December 2024	295,584	268,849	59,539	9,680	633,652

The development of property, plant and equipment is as follows during the previous year:

in EUR '000	Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third party land	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total property, plant and equipment
Acquisition and production cost					
As of 1 January 2023	401,211	539,854	151,906	23,462	**1,116,433**
Changes in the scope consolidation	-	-	-	-	**-**
Additions	35,240	92,819	21,239	18,383	**167,681**
Disposals	-17,535	-64,462	-12,023	-1,451	**-95,471**
Reclassifications	2,482	13,857	578	-16,917	**-**
Currency translation differences	-773	-12,385	-420	-297	**-13,875**
As of 31 December 2023	**420,625**	**569,683**	**161,280**	**23,180**	**1,174,768**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment					
As of 1 January 2023	110,498	353,336	98,270	-	**562,104**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment 2023	31,529	62,819	17,729	-	**112,077**
Depreciation and amortisation	31,129	61,126	17,729	-	**109,984**
Impairment	400	1,693	-	-	**2,093**
Disposals	-9,669	-61,936	-11,611	-	**-83,216**
Reclassifications	299	-298	-1	-	**-**
Currency translation differences	-289	-9,116	-273	-	**-9,678**
As of 31 December 2023	**132,368**	**344,805**	**104,114**	**-**	**581,287**
Carrying amounts					
As of 1 January 2023	290,713	186,518	53,636	23,462	554,329
As of 31 December 2023	288,257	224,878	57,166	23,180	593,481

The increase in ‘land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land’ from EUR 288,257k to EUR 295,584k is mainly due to the increase in buildings on own land in the Engineering and Infrastructure segments. By contrast, the segments Aviation and Med Tech recorded a decline.

The increase in the item ‘technical equipment and machinery’ from EUR 224,878k to EUR 268,849k is mainly due to the Infrastructure and Engineering segments. The increase in the Infrastructure segment is due to the significant addition of technical equipment and machinery resulting from the acquisition of the RUC Group by the Redpath Group.

The increase in ‘other equipment, operating and office equipment’ is due in particular to the Engineering segment.

While the Engineering segment in particular records a decline in the item ‘advance payments and construction in progress’ due to completion and capitalisation, ‘advance payments and construction in progress’ in the Infrastructure segment increased.

In the financial year, impairment losses in the amount of EUR 4,845k were recognised on items of property, plant and equipment relating to land and buildings relating to land and buildings in the Engineering segment as well as technical equipment and machinery in the Engineering segment. Among other things, these impairment losses in the amount of EUR 1,808k result from vacant space in leased office buildings. In the previous year, impairment losses totalling EUR 2,093k were recognised. Of this amount, EUR 1,693k were attributable to technical equipment and machinery in the Infrastructure segment and EUR 400k to the item ‘land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third party land’ in the Engineering segment.

In the financial year 2024, there are additions to property, plant and equipment due to changes in the scope of consolidation in the amount of EUR 71,947k. The additions mainly result from the acquisition of the RUC Group. In the previous year, there were no additions or disposals due to changes in the scope of consolidation to property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment totalling EUR 64,272k (previous year: EUR 76,751k) was used as collateral for liabilities. Property, plant and equipment is subject to restrictions on ownership in the amount of EUR 64,272k (previous year: EUR 76,751k) which mainly relate to the Infrastructure segment.

Property, plant and equipment includes assets in the amount of EUR 329,269k (previous year: EUR 344,077k) that were acquired under leases.

Purchase commitments for property, plant and equipment amount to EUR 70,498k as of 31 December 2024 (previous year: EUR 37,930k).

As in the previous year, no government grants are deducted directly from the acquisition / production costs of property, plant and equipment in the financial year 2024.

There are no investment properties neither in the financial year 2024 nor in 2023.

In the financial year 2024, production costs of EUR 2,798k (previous year: EUR 1,457k) were capitalised in property, plant and equipment. As in the previous year, no borrowing costs were capitalised in the financial year 2024.

19. The Group as lessee

The carrying amounts of right-of-use-assets capitalised under property, plant and equipment, other than sale-and-lease-back arrangements, are as follows as of 31 December 2024 and as of 31 December 2023:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Land and buildings	240,394	248,397
Technical equipment and machinery	75,882	84,392
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	12,993	11,288
Total net carrying amount of right-of-use assets / of capitalised leased assets	**329,269**	**344,077**

The right-of-use assets for land and buildings primarily relate to the Engineering segment and, to a lesser extent, to the Med Tech and Aviation segments.

The leased technical equipment and machinery totalling EUR 75,882k (previous year: EUR 84,392k) are mainly capitalised at Redpath Group. As in the previous year, the lease terms vary between two and five years.

Additions to right-of-use assets amount to EUR 63,588k in the financial year (previous year: EUR 96,022k). Total cash outflow from leases amounts to EUR 135,314k in the financial year (previous year: EUR 91,030k).

The total lease expense in the financial year comprises the following:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Land and buildings	29,549	28,318
Technical equipment and machinery	33,036	25,207
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	5,512	4,706
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	**68,097**	**58,231**
Interest expense from lease liabilities	15,355	9,539
Other lease expenses		
Lease expense relating to short-term leases	19,979	13,045
Lease expense relating to leases of low-value assets	6,943	5,515
Expense relating to variable lease payments (not included in the measurement of lease liabilities)	205	210
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	- 1,788	- 2,047
Total Lease Expense	**108,791**	**84,493**

As at balance sheet date, the following future obligations from leasing contracts capitalised exist:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Maturity		
Up to 1 year	66,107	63,126
1 to 5 years	123,606	137,607
Over 5 years	137,281	142,976
Total lease liabilities	**326,994**	**343,709**

Extension or purchase options are taken into account in accounting in accordance with IFRS 16 if it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The other expenses recognised and the future lease payments from leases or lease components not recognised as lease liabilities are as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Other expenses from leases	20,409	18,924
Future lease payments (maturity)		
Up to 1 year	16,648	13,823
1 to 5 years	3,801	3,913
Over 5 years	558	530
Total	**21,007**	**18,266**

Other expenses from leases mainly relate to the incidental cost components of leasing contracts recognised in the income statement for which a right-of-use asset and a lease liability were recognised in accordance with IFRS 16 and for which the practical expedient under IFRS 16.15 was not applied, most of which are incurred in the Engineering segment. They also include rental expenses from leases of intangible assets for which the provisions of IFRS 16 are not applied.

As in the previous year, there are no significant subleases in the financial year.

As at the reporting date, the Group had concluded two leases for the transfer of use of properties that had not yet commenced at the end of the year. Therefore, no corresponding lease liabilities and right-of-use assets were recognised as of the reporting date. The expected lease commencement dates and the total of future cash outflows to which the Group will be exposed in connection with these agreements are shown in the table below.

	Expected lease commencement dates	Future fixed cash outflows per contract year in EUR ‘000	Non-cancellable lease term
Real estate lease agreement 1	1 June 2025	839	10 years
Real estate lease agreement 2	1 February 2025	246	5 years
Total		**1,085**	

20. The Group as lessor

The Group acts as lessor in the context of operating leases, most of which relate to the leasing of building premises. The contracts generally have a short term. Income from operating leases recognised in the statement of profit or loss amounts to EUR 2,105k in the financial year (previous year: EUR 2,243k). Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or an interest rate amounts to EUR 0k in the financial year (previous year: EUR 0k).

The undiscounted future minimum lease payments from non-cancellable operating leases have the following maturities:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Operating leases under IFRS 16		
Up to 1 year	1,894	1,873
Up to 2 years	671	1,036
Up to 3 years	116	637
Up to 4 years	-	116
Up to 5 years	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-
Total lease payments	**2,681**	**3,662**

As of the reporting date, the Group is not a lessor of finance leases. In the course of the reporting year, the EDAG Group reassessed the classification of a sublease of buildings and property previously classified as a finance lease as part of a contract modification in accordance with IFRS 16.66. The sublease is now classified as an operating lease in accordance with its economic substance. The originally derecognised right-of-use asset from the main lease is recognised again as at the reporting date and depreciated over its useful life. The lease payments received are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with an operating lease. A lease receivable from the sublease is no longer recognised. The future minimum lease payments from the lease are included in the table above.

21. Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group has investments in joint ventures and associates. The carrying amount of investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Investments accounted for using the equity method		
Associates	18,930	33,839
Joint Ventures	51,309	47,869
	70,239	**81,708**

The amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement are as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Result from investments accounted for using the equity method		
Associates	-850	-15,355
Joint Ventures	6,528	11,051
	5,678	**-4,304**

The share in Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited, Bedfordview, South Africa, which is listed in South Africa remained unchanged at 43.8 % and is accounted for using the equity method. The Murray & Roberts Group has been (partly) in business rescue proceedings since November 2024. The company has also applied for the voluntary suspension of stock market trading. Due to the current situation, the investment was written down to zero at the balance sheet date. In principle, the company has a financial year that deviates from the calendar year, which lasts from 1 July to 30 June. Contrary to previous years, the company has not published interim financial statements as of 31 December 2024 for the reasons mentioned above. Therefore, the following tables present the figures for the period from 1 July 2023 through 31 December 2024. The Group operates worldwide in the field of engineering, construction and underground mining services. The range of services covers the areas of oil & gas, underground mining and energy & water.

The 33.0 % interest in the joint venture TRL Mining Construction LP, Regina, Canada, is also accounted for using the equity method. TRL Mining Construction LP is a strategic partnership for the Group between Redpath Group, Thyssen Mining Inc. and Ledcor Group and was established in 2018 for the Jansen Potash Project in Saskatchewan, Canada.

The respective 50.0 % interest in the joint venture Schacht Konrad 1, Mülheim an der Ruhr, and the joint venture Schacht Konrad 2, Mülheim an der Ruhr, are also accounted for using the equity method. Both joint ventures are strategic partnerships for the Group between Redpath Deilmann GmbH, Dortmund, and Thyssen Schachtbau GmbH. Schacht Konrad 1 and Schacht Konrad 2 provide access to the former iron ore mine in Salzgitter, which is currently being converted. In addition to the conversion of the shafts and the excavation of the storage chambers, the so-called auxiliary pit areas for the required infrastructure regarding the storage operations are also being built or extended.

The 49.0 % interest in FFT Werkzeug + Karosserie GmbH (previously: EDAG Werkzeug + Karosserie GmbH), Fulda, is also accounted for as an associated company using the equity method.

The 33.0 % interest in the joint venture Innui-Inuit Redpath Limited Partnership, Newfoundland, Canada, is also accounted for using the equity method. Innu-Inuit Redpath Limited Partnership is a strategic partnership for the Group between Redpath Canada Limited, Innu Development LP and NGC Nunatsiavut Inc. and was founded in 2015 for the project with the Voisey's Bay mine.

Summarised financial information for the most significant investments accounted for using the equity method as of 31 December 2024 are presented in the following tables.

The summarised balance sheet is as follows:

in EUR '000				
Company	**Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited**		**TRL Mining Construction LP**	
Nature of the relationship	Associate		Joint Venture	
	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Interest held in %	43.8	43.8	33.0	33.0
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	83,756	56,173	1,425	2,438
Other current assets (excluding cash)	216,751	216,978	7,731	1,195
Total current assets	**300,507**	**273,151**	**9,156**	**3,633**
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-31,954	-49,539	0	0
Other liabilities (including trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-258,758	-226,610	-3,448	-1,724
Total current liabilities	**-290,712**	**-276,149**	**-3,448**	**-1,724**
Non-current				
Assets	**118,018**	**116,426**	**2**	**0**
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-32,415	-18,774	0	0
Other liabilities (including trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-15,438	-13,368	0	0
Total non-current liabilities	**-47,853**	**-32,142**	**0**	**0**
Net assets	**79,960**	**81,286**	**5,710**	**1,909**

in EUR '000				
Company	**Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schacht Konrad 1**		**Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schacht Konrad 2**	
Nature of the relationship	Joint Venture		Joint Venture	
	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Interest held in %	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,145	657	1,249	758
Other current assets (excluding cash)	20,181	18,091	58,248	44,376
Total current assets	**21,326**	**18,748**	**59,497**	**45,134**
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities (including trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-8,509	-6,950	-21,843	-10,537
Total current liabilities	**-8,509**	**-6,950**	**-21,843**	**-10,537**
Non-current				
Assets	**112**	**160**	**1,325**	**1,307**
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities (including trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	0	0	0	0
Total non-current liabilities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Net assets	**12,929**	**11,958**	**38,979**	**35,904**

in EUR '000				
Company	**FFT Werkzeug + Karosserie GmbH**		**Innu-Inuit Redpath Limited Partnership**	
Nature of the relationship	Associate		Joint Venture	
	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Interest held in %	49.0	49.0	33.0	33.0
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	8,606	15,033	6,184	7
Other current assets (excluding cash)	27,633	23,761	24,607	22,689
Total current assets	**36,239**	**38,794**	**30,791**	**22,696**
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-753	-909	0	0
Other liabilities (including trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-17,702	-20,064	-12,245	-7,971
Total current liabilities	**-18,455**	**-20,973**	**-12,245**	**-7,971**
Non-current				
Assets	**10,169**	**8,537**	**0**	**0**
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-922	-220	0	0
Other liabilities (including trade and other payables, provisions and tax liabilities)	-1,386	-1,228	0	0
Total non-current liabilities	**-2,308**	**-1,448**	**0**	**0**
Net assets	**25,645**	**24,910**	**18,546**	**14,725**

The summarised statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

in EUR '000				
Company	**Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited**		**TRL Mining Construction LP**	
Nature of the relationship	Associate		Joint Venture	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Interest held in %	43.8	43.8	33.0	33.0
Revenue	664,405	657,777	12,068	1,785
Depreciation and amortisation	-17,929	-17,990	0	0
Interest income	1,877	1,253	94	172
Interest expense	-8,298	-11,676	0	0
Profit (+) or loss (-) from continuing operations	**1,976**	**-5,162**	**1,289**	**-1,549**
Income tax expense (-) / income (+)	-6,124	-6,114	0	0
Profit (+) or loss (-) after tax from continuing operations	**-4,148**	**-11,276**	**1,289**	**-1,549**
Profit (+) or loss (-) after tax from discontinuing operations	-2,568	-25,808	0	0
Other comprehensive income	-6,273	10,023	0	0
Total comprehensive income	**-12,989**	**-27,061**	**1,289**	**-1,549**
Dividends received	0	0	0	0

in EUR '000				
Company	**Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schacht Konrad 1**		**Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schacht Konrad 2**	
Nature of the relationship	Joint Venture		Joint Venture	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Interest held in %	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Revenue	2,765	11,911	39,826	42,490
Depreciation and amortisation	-92	-104	-361	-368
Interest income	0	0	0	0
Interest expense	0	0	0	0
Profit (+) or loss (-) from continuing operations	**887**	**2,330**	**12,801**	**17,773**
Income tax expense (-) / income (+)	0	0	0	0
Profit (+) or loss (-) after tax from continuing operations	**887**	**2,330**	**12,801**	**17,773**
Profit (+) or loss (-) after tax from discontinuing operations	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	**887**	**2,330**	**12,801**	**17,773**
Dividends received	0	0	0	0

in EUR '000				
Company	**FFT Werkzeug + Karosserie GmbH**		**Innu-Inuit Redpath Limited Partnership**	
Nature of the relationship	Associate		Joint Venture	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Interest held in %	49.0	49.0	33.0	33.0
Revenue	46,237	52,138	71,218	53,817
Depreciation and amortisation	-1,575	-1,557	0	0
Interest income	486	418	41	0
Interest expense	-131	-75	-5	0
Profit (+) or loss (-) from continuing operations	**3,164**	**3,569**	**8,247**	**8,465**
Income tax expense (-) / income (+)	-1,005	-1,131	0	0
Profit (+) or loss (-) after tax from continuing operations	**2,159**	**2,438**	**8,247**	**8,465**
Profit (+) or loss (-) after tax from discontinuing operations	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	-37	97	0	0
Total comprehensive income	**2,122**	**2,535**	**8,247**	**8,465**
Dividends received	1,387	324	0	0

There are no commitments and contingent liabilities relating to the investments accounted for using the equity method.

The information presented above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the investments accounted for using the equity method (and not ATON 2 GmbH's share).

The reconciliation of the summarised financial information related to the carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is presented in the following table:

in EUR '000								
Company	**Murray & Roberts Holdings Limited**		**TRL Mining Construction LP**		**Arbeitsgemein-schaft Schacht Konrad 1**		**Arbeitsgemein-schaft Schacht Konrad 2**	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Net assets as of 1 January	44,971	158,754	1,909	3,468	11,959	9,680	35,904	18,252
Additions	0	0	2,556	0	0	0	0	0
Profit (+) / loss (-) for the period	-6,717	-37,083	1,289	-1,549	887	2,330	12,801	17,773
Other comprehensive income	-6,273	10,023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments / Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends received	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10,142	0
Currency translation differences	-4,542	-86,723	-44	-10	84	-51	416	-121
Net assets as of 31 December	**27,439**	**44,971**	**5,710**	**1,909**	**12,930**	**11,959**	**38,979**	**35,904**
Interest held in %	43.8	43.8	33.0	33.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Interest in investments accounted for using the equity method	12,021	19,702	1,884	630	6,465	5,979	19,489	17,952
Allocated hidden reserves / burden as a result of the PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment	-12,021	-5,433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goodwill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrying amount	**0**	**14,269**	**1,884**	**630**	**6,465**	**5,979**	**19,489**	**17,952**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	0	14,269	1,884	630	6,465	5,979	19,489	17,952
Receivables (+) / liabilities (-) to investments accounted for using the equity method	0	0	0	0	-7,756	-7,197	-17,026	-10,694

in EUR '000								
Company	**FFT Werkzeug + Karosserie GmbH**		**Innu-Inuit Redpath Limited Partnership**		**Other investments accounted for using the equity method**		**Total**	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Net assets as of 1 January	24,910	22,699	14,726	6,376	19,961	23,819	154,340	243,048
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	30	2,556	30
Profit (+) / loss (-) for the period	2,159	2,438	8,247	8,465	6,019	1,668	24,685	-5,958
Other comprehensive income	-37	97	0	0	0	0	-6,310	10,120
Increase in capital	0	0	0	0	3,000	4,650	3,000	4,650
Adjustments / Disposals	0	0	-4,089	0	-6,760	-1,801	-10,849	-1,801
Dividends received	-1,387	-324	0	0	-1,400	-8,457	-12,929	-8,781
Currency translation differences	0	0	-338	-115	91	52	-4,333	-86,968
Net assets as of 31 December	**25,645**	**24,910**	**18,546**	**14,726**	**20,911**	**19,961**	**150,160**	**154,340**
Interest held in %	49.0	49.0	33.0	33.0	33.0 resp. 99.0	33.0 resp. 96.1	33.0 resp. 99.0	33.0 resp. 96.1
Interest in investments accounted for using the equity method	12,566	12,206	6,120	4,859	17,351	18,449	75,896	79,777
Allocated hidden reserves / burden as a result of the PPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment	-1,000	0	0	0	0	0	-13,021	-5,433
Goodwill	7,364	7,364	0	0	0	0	7,364	7,364
Carrying amount	**18,930**	**19,570**	**6,120**	**4,859**	**17,351**	**18,449**	**70,239**	**81,708**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	18,930	19,570	6,120	4,859	17,351	18,449	70,239	81,708
Receivables (+) / liabilities (-) to investments accounted for using the equity method	34	-91	11,884	11,043	16,635	14,035	3,771	7,096

For investments accounted for using the equity method, intercompany profits and losses are eliminated on a pro-rata basis in general.

22. Other financial assets

Other financial assets break down as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
	Remaining maturity			Remaining maturity		
	> 1 year	< 1 year	Total	> 1 year	< 1 year	Total
Non-consolidated investments in affiliated companies	230	-	230	587	-	587
Loans	4,057	86,342	90,399	58,535	33,050	91,585
Other investments	6,428	-	6,428	6,428	-	6,428
Securities measured at fair value through profit and loss	36,005	22,844	58,849	29,477	72,480	101,957
Fair values of derivative financial instruments	147	-	147	235	44	279
Other financial assets	**46,867**	**109,186**	**156,053**	**95,262**	**105,574**	**200,836**

The non-consolidated investments in affiliated companies and other investments are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans include loans to shareholders (before risk allowance) in the amount of EUR 16,000k (previous year: EUR 0k).

Securities measured at fair value through profit and loss are primarily assets managed by the Royal Bank of Canada Investment Management (UK) Limited and an internally managed portfolio of equity positions and European corporate bonds, which was significantly reduced in the first half of 2024.

Cash flow hedges are generally used to hedge against foreign currency risks arising from future sales or procurement transactions. Options and future contracts regarding foreign currencies serve as hedging instruments. Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments, to the extent that they affect their effective portion, are recognised in other comprehensive income until the underlying transaction is realised. The ineffective portion of changes in fair value is recognised in the income statement.

When the hedged item is realised, the fair value changes of the hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement. However, no hedging instruments were used for cash flow hedges either on the balance sheet date or on the previous year's balance sheet date.

The development of risk allowance for loans during financial year 2024 is as follows:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**-124**	**0**	**-16,900**	**-17,024**
Transfer to Bucket 1	-165	0	165	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	-2	0	-11,663	**-11,665**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	10	0	0	**10**
Reversal / Write-up	2	0	330	**332**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	0	0	0	**0**
As of 31 December 2024	**-279**	**0**	**-28,068**	**-28,347**

The development of the gross book value of loans during financial year 2024 is as follows:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**65,400**	**0**	**43,209**	**108,609**
Transfer to Bucket 1	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	23,580	0	0	**23,580**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-14,280	0	0	**-14,280**
Change in the scope of consolidation	752	0	0	**752**
Currency translation differences and other changes	85	0	0	**85**
As of 31 December 2024	**75,537**	**0**	**43,209**	**118,746**

The net loans of EUR 90,399k (previous year: EUR 91,585k) were not overdue as of the reporting date and will be repaid as planned. There was no significant change in the gross book values, which would have led to a change in risk allowance. The reversal of the risk allowance during the year in the amount of EUR 330k (previous year: EUR 3,018k) relates to an individual risk allowance in previous years for a subordinated loan to a related party. An additional risk allowance of EUR 11,663k was recognised for the same loan at the end of the year. In addition, the net decrease in loans results from scheduled and unscheduled repayments of loans granted and the simultaneous granting of new loans.

The development of risk allowance for loans as of 31 December 2023 is as follows:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2023	**134**	**0**	**-19,918**	**-19,784**
Transfer to Bucket 1	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	-12	0	0	**-12**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	9	0	0	**9**
Reversal / Write-up	27	0	3,018	**3,045**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	-282	0	0	**-282**
As of 31 December 2023	**-124**	**0**	**-16,900**	**-17,024**

The development of the gross book value for loans as of 31 December 2023 is as follows:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2023	**82,452**	**0**	**43,209**	**125,661**
Transfer to Bucket 1	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	12,714	0	0	**12,714**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-29,965	0	0	**-29,965**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	199	0	0	**199**
As of 31 December 2023	**65,400**	**0**	**43,209**	**108,609**

23. Trade and other receivables

in EUR '000	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	current	non-current	current	non-current
Trade receivables	481,109	322	408,568	44
Other receivables (financial instruments)	10,854	3,416	9,483	3,635
Other receivables (non-financial instruments)	49,202	1,107	35,533	2,165
Carrying amount (net)	**541,165**	**4,845**	**453,584**	**5,844**

Risk allowances for receivables from goods and services developed as follows during financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**-1,970**	**-5,600**	**-7,570**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	23	-23	**0**
Additions	-1,192	-2,911	**-4,103**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	2	106	**108**
Reversal / Write-up	912	1,233	**2,145**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	32	-64	**-32**
As of 31 December 2024	**-2,193**	**-7,259**	**-9,452**

The gross book values of trade receivables developed as follows during financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**409,992**	**6,190**	**416,182**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	-23	23	**0**
Additions	1,759,231	3,466	**1,762,697**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-1,738,534	-1,346	**-1,739,880**
Change in the scope of consolidation	41,494	0	**41,494**
Currency translation differences and other changes	10,326	65	**10,391**
As of 31 December 2024	**482,486**	**8,398**	**490,884**

There were no significant changes in gross book values that would have led to a change in expected credit losses.

Risk allowances for receivables from goods and services developed as follows during financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2023	**-4,988**	**-27,775**	**-32,763**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	3,677	-3,677	**0**
Additions	-1,298	-1,520	**-2,818**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	0	26,793	**26,793**
Reversal / Write-up	699	555	**1,254**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	-60	24	**-36**
As of 31 December 2023	**-1,970**	**-5,600**	**-7,570**

The gross book values of trade receivables developed as follows during financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	**Bucket 2**	**Bucket 3**	**Total**
As of 01 January 2023	**349,161**	**29,150**	**378,311**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	-3,677	3,677	**0**
Additions	1,215,030	1,477	**1,216,507**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-1,147,279	-28,072	**-1,175,351**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	-3,243	-42	**-3,285**
As of 31 December 2023	**409,992**	**6,190**	**416,182**

Other receivables break down as follows:

in EUR '000	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Current		
financial instruments		
Creditors with debit balances	374	162
Other receivables	10,486	9,326
Allowances (Buckets 1-3)	- 6	- 5
	10,854	**9,483**
No financial instruments		
Value added tax receivables	15,063	10,493
Receivables from employees	3,529	1,066
Other tax receivables	1,333	652
Other receivables	30,595	24,612
Allowances	- 1,318	- 1,290
	49,202	**35,533**
	60,056	**45,016**
Non-current		
financial instruments		
Other receivables	**3,420**	**3,640**
Allowances (Buckets 1-3)	- 4	- 5
	3,416	**3,635**
No financial instruments		
Other receivables	1,107	2,165
Allowances	-	-
	1,107	**2,165**
	4,523	**5,800**
Other receivables	**64,579**	**50,816**

Risk allowances for other receivables (financial instruments) developed as follows during financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**-10**	**0**	**0**	**-10**
Transfer to Bucket 1	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	-7	0	0	**-7**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	0	0	0	**0**
Reversal / Write-up	8	0	0	**8**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	-1	0	0	**-1**
As of 31 December 2024	**-10**	**0**	**0**	**-10**

The gross carrying amounts of other receivables (financial instruments) developed as follows during financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**7,780**	**0**	**5,348**	**13,128**
Transfer to Bucket 1	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	12,616	0	1,345	**13,961**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-12,983	0	-30	**-13,013**
Change in the scope of consolidation	93	0	0	**93**
Currency translation differences and other changes	111	0	0	**111**
As of 31 December 2024	**7,617**	**0**	**6,663**	**14,280**

There were no significant changes in gross book values that would have led to a change in expected credit losses.

Risk allowances for other receivables (financial instruments) developed as follows during financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2023	**-16**	**0**	**1**	**-15**
Transfer to Bucket 1	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	-11	0	0	**-11**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	0	0	0	**0**
Reversal / Write-up	16	0	0	**16**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	1	0	-1	**0**
As of 31 December 2023	**-10**	**0**	**0**	**-10**

The gross carrying amounts of other receivables (financial instruments) developed as follows during financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2023	**12,110**	**0**	**4,099**	**16,209**
Transfer to Bucket 1	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	0	**0**
Additions	25,330	0	1,335	**26,665**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-29,367	0	-86	**-29,453**
Change in the scope of consolidation	-161	0	0	**-161**
Currency translation differences and other changes	-132	0	0	**-132**
As of 31 December 2023	**7,780**	**0**	**5,348**	**13,128**

24. Contract Assets and Liabilities

The contractual assets and liabilities are composed as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Contract assets	**75,280**	**87,192**
Engineering	69,343	85,334
Infrastructure	5,486	1,484
Med Tech	451	374
Aviation	0	0
Contract liabilities	**85,826**	**59,759**
Engineering	69,295	47,513
Infrastructure	4,394	1,166
Med Tech	12,137	11,080
Aviation	0	0

Risk allowances for contract assets developed as follows during financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**-321**	**-42,518**	**-42,839**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	**0**
Additions	-115	0	**-115**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	0	0	**0**
Reversal / Write-up	34	0	**34**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	1	-285	**-284**
As of 31 December 2024	**-401**	**-42,803**	**-43,204**

The gross carrying amount of contract assets developed as follows during financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2024	**87,508**	**42,523**	**130,031**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	**0**
Additions	76,376	0	**76,376**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-88,846	0	**-88,846**
Change in the scope of consolidation	664	0	**664**
Currency translation differences and other changes	-25	284	**259**
As of 31 December 2024	**75,677**	**42,807**	**118,484**

There has been no significant change in the gross carrying amounts that has led to a change in risk allowances for contract assets.

Risk allowances for contract assets developed as follows during the financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2023	**-556**	**-42,735**	**-43,291**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	**0**
Additions	-129	0	**-129**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	0	0	**0**
Reversal / Write-up	364	0	**364**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	0	217	**217**
As of 31 December 2023	**-321**	**-42,518**	**-42,839**

The gross carrying amount of contract assets developed as follows during financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
As of 01 January 2023	**73,864**	**44,744**	**118,608**
Transfer to Bucket 2	0	0	**0**
Transfer to Bucket 3	0	0	**0**
Additions	85,413	0	**85,413**
Disposal due to settlement / Consumption	-71,769	-1,993	**-73,762**
Change in the scope of consolidation	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences and other changes	0	-228	**-228**
As of 31 December 2023	**87,508**	**42,523**	**130,031**

Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods is as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods	0	0

For some Group entities, revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods may not be reported separately because changes in the transaction price typically also result in changes in the scope of the projects in the current reporting period. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the scope of changes in the transaction price without adjusting the scope of performance obligations.

Contract assets exist in the Engineering, Infrastructure and Med Tech segments and reflect the claim for a consideration for the complete performance of the contractual services. Receivables are recognised when the right to receive a consideration becomes unconditional. In this case, the Group receives advance payments from customers, which are netted with the contract assets or recognised as contract liabilities. As soon as the contractual services are rendered, revenue is recognised.

The following table presents the significant changes in the contract assets and liabilities:

in EUR '000	2024		2023	
	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
Contract asset / Contract liability at the beginning of the reporting period	**87,192**	**-59,759**	**75,317**	**-88,739**
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of period	0	62,546	0	91,507
Reclassification of contract assets at the beginning of period to accounts receivable (due to invoicing)	-85,096	0	-118,221	0
Increase of contract liability / Decrease of contract assets due to payments received, with exception of amounts that have been recognised as revenue during the period	-52,396	-88,166	8,805	-62,982
Increase due to change in measure of progress (which have still not resulted in accounts receivable)	125,022	0	121,577	0
Net changes in allowances / impairment for contract assets	-81	0	-276	0
Changes due to business combinations	664	0	0	0
Currency translation difference for contract assets / liabilities	-25	-447	-10	455
other significant changes in contract balances	0	0	0	0
Contract asset / Contract liability at the end of the reporting period	**75,280**	**-85,826**	**87,192**	**-59,759**

The transaction price allocated to the outstanding performance obligations as of 31 December 2024 is as follows:

in EUR '000	up to 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	82,275	3,490	61	85,826

The transaction price allocated to the outstanding performance obligations as of 31 December 2023 was as follows:

in EUR '000	up to 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	56,341	3,308	110	59,759

As revenue for satisfied performance obligation is recognised in the Infrastructure segment in accordance with IFRS 15.B16, use is made of the practical expedient in IFRS 15.121 (b) and therefore no disclosure is made for the open transaction price for unsatisfied performance obligations as required by IFRS 15.120.

In the financial year 2024, as in previous year, there are no incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer or costs to fulfil a contract, which should be capitalised.

25. Inventories

The carrying amount of inventories amounting to EUR 147,386k (previous year: EUR 140,476k) breaks down as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	49,291	40,319
Unfinished goods, work in progress	15,713	17,831
Finished goods	26,729	22,337
Merchandises	53,710	59,236
Advance payments	1,943	753
Inventories	**147,386**	**140,476**

Inventories are written down to the net realisable value if lower than the acquisition or production costs. The carrying amount of inventories measured at net realisable value amounts to EUR 58,421k (previous year: EUR 4,528k) and results primarily from the Infrastructure segment. Total write-downs amounted to EUR 24,663k (previous year: EUR 12,008k). As in the previous year, the write-downs were fully recognised in cost of materials.

As in the previous year, no inventories were pledged as collateral for liabilities.

26. Cash and cash equivalents

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash and bank balances	397,182	330,881
Other cash equivalents	1,210	10
Cash in transit	19	1
Cash and cash equivalents	**398,411**	**330,892**

With regard to the development of cash and cash equivalents, please refer to the consolidated statement of cash flows. As of 31 December 2024, the Group cannot freely dispose of cash amounting to EUR 5,014k (previous year: EUR 219k).

27. Equity

Details of the development of equity between 1 January and 31 December 2024 and the previous period are presented in the Group's statement of changes in equity.

Subscribed capital

The subscribed capital of EUR 15,025k (previous year: EUR 15,025k) corresponds to the equity of the parent company. As of 31 December 2024, the share capital of EUR 15,025k is fully paid in.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve as at 31 December 2024 amounts to EUR 73,356k (previous year: EUR 73,356k).

Other reserves

Other reserves include the revenue reserves and profit or loss of previous years attributable to shareholders (profit or loss carried forward), the current net profit or loss attributable to shareholders, reserves from the transition from HGB (German GAAP) to IFRS, reserves from the transition to IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 and total other comprehensive income.

Other comprehensive income contains the effects of currency translation differences, effects from remeasurements of defined benefit plans and the effective portions of changes from cash flow hedges. The currency translation differences include the differences from translating the currencies of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, which are recognised directly in equity.

In 2024 distributions were made to the shareholders of ATON 2 GmbH in the amount of EUR 20,000k (previous year: EUR 0k). In the current financial year, EUR 4,197k were distributed to non-controlling interests at the level of subsidiaries (previous year: EUR 3,483k).

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Retained earnings including profit or loss		
Revenue reserves and profit (+) or loss (-) carried forward	1,074,335	1,034,215
Profit attributable to the owners	36,676	60,149
Reserve from the transition to IFRS / from application of IFRS 9, 15 and 16	55	147
	1,111,066	**1,094,511**
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation differences	-23,800	-42,655
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,251	1,618
	-22,549	**-41,037**
Other reserves	**1,088,517**	**1,053,474**

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are attributable to the following companies:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
EDAG subgroup	18,982	27,118
Redpath subgroup	-20,585	-20,454
ecoCOAT GmbH	1,048	1,571
Total non-controlling interests	**-555**	**8,235**

As of the balance sheet date, non-controlling interests in the EDAG subgroup result from the fact that the ATON Group only holds 74.66 % (previous year: 74.66 %) of the shares in EDAG Engineering Group AG as parent company of the subgroup.

As in the previous year, the non-controlling interests in relation to a variety of companies in the Redpath subgroup are not material, meaning that no disclosures are made for subsidiaries with non-controlling interests regarding balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement.

The non-controlling interests in ecoCOAT GmbH result from the fact that unchanged to previous year ATON GmbH only holds 51.0 % of the shares in ecoCOAT GmbH as at the balance sheet date. The remaining 49.0 % are held by non-controlling shareholders.

The following table presents information regarding the material, non-controlling interests in the EDAG Group (after effects from the purchase price allocation):

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Percentage of non-controlling interests	**25.3**	**25.3**
Non-current assets	351,398	344,093
Current assets	323,520	351,083
Non-current liabilities	-324,609	-357,649
Current liabilities	-297,386	-231,813
Net assets	**52,923**	**105,714**
Net assets corresponding to non-controlling interests	**13,411**	**26,788**
Revenue	821,746	844,593
Profit or loss for the period	-17,614	19,571
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	-1,295	-1,540
Total comprehensive income to non-controlling interest	**-18,909**	**18,031**
Profit or loss for the period corresponding to non-controlling interests	-4,792	4,959
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes) corresponding to non-controlling interests	-328	-390
Cash flow from operating activities	94,078	40,742
Cash flow from investing activities	-23,954	-29,781
Cash flow from financing activities	-51,581	-26,268
Foreign exchange effects / IFRS reallocations	-340	-115
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	**18,203**	**-15,422**

The development of the non-controlling interests in equity is shown in the table below:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
As of 1 January	**8,235**	**12,938**
Changes in equity recognised directly in equity		
Dividend payments	- 4,197	- 3,483
Change in non-controlling interest due to step acquisition or disposal of interests to non-controlling interests	183	- 2,223
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	- 152	- 455
Currency translation differences from translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries	- 193	84
	- 4,359	**- 6,077**
Changes in equity recognised in profit or loss	- 4,431	1,374
As of 31 December	**- 555**	**8,235**

The dividend payments in the financial year 2024 relate to the dividend of the EDAG Group attributable to non-controlling interests and to dividends attributable to non-controlling interests within Redpath Group.

The change in non-controlling interest due to step acquisition or disposal of interests to non-controlling interests in 2024 results from an ‘asset for share exchange’ by EDAG Group. Assets of CAXSOL Pvt. Ltd. were acquired by EDAG Technologies India Priv. Ltd. In return, 40.0 % of the shares in EDAG Technologies India Priv. Ltd. were transferred to the seller as part of the purchase price. This resulted in new non-controlling interest.

In previous year, the change in non-controlling interests due to step acquisition or disposal of shares to other shareholders in resulted from several changes in the shareholdings of Redpath Mining (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd., South Africa, which never led to a loss of control. On 15 March 2023, shares were transferred to a minority shareholder by way of a deed of donation. This resulted in the interest in Redpath Mining (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd. falling from 67.1 % to 59.6 %. A further capital increase took place at Redpath Mining (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd. on 18 August 2023. As the minority shareholders did not participate in this capital increase, the interest in Redpath Mining (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd. increased from 59.6 % to 69.0 %. On 11 October 2023, shares were transferred to a minority shareholder through a further deed of donation, so that the interest fell again from 69.0 % to 63.0 %, resulting in a non-controlling interest of 37.0 %. These changes in shareholdings also affected Redpath Zambia Limited, Zambia, in which Redpath Mining (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd. holds a 99.0% interest. Overall, the equity measures described above reduced minority interests by EUR 2,223k.

The change in equity from the remeasurement of defined benefit plans recognised directly in equity is due to the change in the interest rate used to discount pension obligations. The change results exclusively from the EDAG Group.

The negative change in equity recognised in profit or loss for non-controlling interest in 2024 is attributable to the EDAG Group in the amount of EUR -4,502k and to ecoCOAT GmbH in the amount of EUR -522k. In contrast, a positive result of EUR 593k is attributable to non-controlling interest within the Redpath Group.

28. Provisions for pensions

The Group has company pension schemes in the form of defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution consist of retirement, disability and survivor's benefits. The employer contributions paid to the statutory pension insurance scheme in Germany are also treated as such defined contribution plans. Payments to defined contribution plans in the Group predominantly refer to contributions to the statutory pension insurance in Germany. Apart from the payment of contributions, the Group has no further payment obligations. In the reporting period, current contributions of EUR 75,467k (previous year: EUR 61,982k) were paid. Other long-term employee benefits according to IAS 19.153 amount to EUR 759k in 2024 (previous year: EUR 771k).

The defined benefit plan involves both direct pension commitments and indirect pension commitments made through VKE Versorgungskasse EDAG-Firmengruppe e.V. (VKE) for companies in the EDAG Group. The direct pension commitments guarantee life-long pension payments. The obligations partly take the form of fixed commitments and partly of commitments, which depend on years of service and salary. Commitments are made for old-age, disability and survivor's benefits.

The purpose of VKE – a group support fund – is to serve as a social institution of EDAG and its affiliated companies wishing to have their company retirement pension schemes managed by VKE. The sponsors (members using VKE to handle their company retirement pension schemes) are the following companies:

- EDAG Engineering GmbH, Wiesbaden
- EDAG Production Solutions GmbH & Co. KG, Fulda

The exclusive and unalterable purpose of VKE is to manage the support fund which grants to beneficiaries voluntary, one-time, repeated or recurring benefits according to the benefit plan of VKE when they need support, become disabled or incapable to work and during old age. Beneficiaries can be employees and / or former employees of the funding companies as well as their close relatives (spouses and children) and / or surviving dependants. Members of the funding companies are also persons with whom the funding companies are, or have been, in an employment-type relationship. For employees recruited on or after 1 June 2006, there are no pension commitments.

The employees entitled to benefits receive retirement and survivor's benefits in the form of a lump sum payment in accordance with the provisions of the applicable pension plan. The benefits are financed through an external fund, whereby the fund assets are reinvested in the funding companies in the form of loans.

In addition, there are also defined benefit commitments to a lesser extent at ATON Med Tech GmbH, Munich. Beneficiaries are employees who are not insured under the miners' pension insurance scheme and employees covered by collective bargaining agreements who joined the company until 30 June 1995.

Pension commitments in Germany are governed by the provisions of the German Company Pensions Act. Due to the legally prescribed pension adjustment obligation, pension commitments are subject to inflation risk. Furthermore, there is the risk that, due to changes in life expectancy, invalidity probabilities and mortality probabilities, the actual payment obligations may be different from what was expected at the time of the commitment.

In Switzerland, the Group’s company pension scheme is being handled by BVG Sammelstiftung Swiss Life. Assets are invested jointly for all participants in a collective fund. All biometric risks (disability, death and longevity) as well as the investment and interest rate risk are reinsured by Swiss Life.

In Italy, benefits are paid upon termination of the employment (Trattamento di Fine Rapporto [TFR]). Every employee is entitled to benefits in such cases. For every year of service, provisions for severance payments have to be recognised based on the total annual remuneration divided by 13.5. Hence, the employer pays a part (0.5 % of the salary) to the Italian National Social Security Institute or to an external pensions fund during the year. This amount is subtracted from the provisions for severance payments. On 31 December of each year, the accumulated provision of the previous year is revalued using an index prescribed by law (1.5 % plus 75 % of the increase in the consumer price index for families of workers and employees based on the last 12 months).

In India, according to the Compensation Act from 1972 ("gratuity act"), post-employment benefits are paid to employees provided that they have served at least 4.5 years. The payment is based on the monthly base salary divided by 26 days multiplied by 15 days for each completed year, with six completed months being considered as one year.

Employees in Mexico also have a settlement claim. A payment in the amount of 12 days per service year is granted. In addition, in the event of unfair dismissal of employees who have reached retirement age, compensation must be paid for the service years worked. The compensation amounts to three months’ salaries.

In addition, in Indonesia there are other post-employment benefit plans in accordance with Indonesian law that apply to all employed Indonesian nationals. The obligation is to pay a severance pay upon termination of employment. The benefit amount varies for each individual employee depending on length of service and other factors such as age and position.

The pension obligations and the obligations from other postretirement benefit plans are determined on the basis of actuarial reports, which are requested annually. The benefit amount is determined using the duration of employment as well as the future estimated salary and pension trends.

The provisions for pensions recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Present value of funded obligations	41,460	40,757
Fair value of plan assets	- 17,614	- 18,319
Deficit of funded plans	**23,846**	**22,438**
Present value of unfunded obligations	16,682	16,391
Total deficit of defined benefit pension plans	**40,528**	**38,829**
Provisions for pensions as of 31 December	**40,528**	**38,829**

The provisions for pensions developed as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Provisions for pensions as of 1 January	38,829	34,811
Current service cost	1,633	1,526
Past service cost	-624	-202
Net interest cost (+) / income (-)	1,272	1,282
Remeasurements	614	2,622
from changes in demographic assumptions	281	49
from changes in financial assumptions	422	2,619
from experience gains (-) / losses (+)	-89	-46
Gains (-) / losses (+) from settlements	0	0
Currency translation differences	14	26
Employer contributions	-340	-195
Benefit payments	-881	-1,051
thereof from settlements	0	0
Administration cost	11	10
Provisions for pensions as of 31 December	**40,528**	**38,829**

The present value of the defined benefit obligation developed as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Present value of the defined benefit obligation as of 1 January	57,148	53,842
Current service cost	1,633	1,526
Past service cost	-624	-202
Interest cost	1,842	2,000
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		
from changes in demographic assumptions	281	49
from changes in financial assumptions	368	2,437
from experience gains (-) / losses (+)	-89	-46
Currency translation differences	-12	56
Contributions by plan participants	156	206
Benefit payments	-2,572	-2,730
thereof from settlements	0	0
Administration cost	11	10
Present value of the defined benefit obligation as of 31 December	**58,142**	**57,148**

The fair value of plan assets developed as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets as of 1 January	18,319	19,031
Interest income	570	718
Gains (+) / losses (-) from settlements	0	0
Return on (-) / loss from (-) plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	-54	-182
Currency translation differences	-26	30
Employer contributions	340	195
Contributions by plan participants	156	206
Benefit payments	-1,691	-1,679
thereof payments from settlements	0	0
Fair value of plan assets as of 31 December	**17,614**	**18,319**

The fair value of the plan assets is allocated to the individual asset categories as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	in %	2023	in %
Debt instruments (Germany)	15,843	90%	16,681	91%
thereof without a quoted market price in an active market	0		0	
thereof investments in employer company or related parties	15,843		16,681	
Collective foundation (Switzerland)	1,771	10%	1,638	9%
thereof without a quoted market price in an active market	1,771		1,638	
Plan assets as of 31 December	**17,614**	**100%**	**18,319**	**100%**

Neither as of 31 December 2024 nor as of 31 December 2023, the asset ceiling for plan assets to be recorded does apply.

The calculation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on the following significant actuarial assumptions:

	2024	2023
Average discount rate		
Germany	3.45%	3.49%
India	7.28%	7.40%
Indonesia	7.05%	6.60%
Italy	3.45%	3.70%
Mexico	10.20%	10.20%
Switzerland	1.05%	1.95%
Biometric accounting bases		
Germany	Actuarial tables 2018 G	Actuarial tables 2018 G
India	IALM 2012 - 14	IALM 2012 - 14
Indonesia	TMI 4 (2019)	TMI 4 (2019)
Italy	RG 48	RG 48
Mexico	ENOE 2010 - INEGI	ENOE 2010 - INEGI
Switzerland	BVG 2020 GT	BVG 2020 GT

The following sensitivity analyses shows what the present value of the defined benefit obligation would be if the main actuarial assumptions were increased or decreased:

in EUR'000		**2024**	**in %**	**2023**	**in %**
Average discount rate	+ 0,50 %	55,812	-4.01	54,728	-4.23
	- 0,50 %	60,741	4.47	59,761	4.57
Average life expectancy	+ 1 year	58,333	0.33	57,185	0.06
	- 1 year	58,046	-0.17	57,160	0.02

The sensitivities were determined analogously to the scope of obligations. One assumption was changed while holding all other assumptions and the valuation method unchanged. If several assumptions change at the same time, the total effect does not have to correspond to the sum of the individual effects. In addition, the effects of the individual changes in assumptions are not linear. The assumptions on salary and pension trends do not have a material impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Hence, no sensitivities were stated for these assumptions.

For the financial year 2025, the Group expects contributions to defined benefit pension plans in the total amount of EUR 3,843k (previous year: EUR 3,920k).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of ATON’s defined benefit plans is 8 years as of 31 December 2024 (previous year: 10 years).

29. Provisions for income taxes and other provisions

Provisions for income taxes and other provisions developed as follows:

in EUR '000	Income taxes	Personnel	Warran-ties	Rework	Onerous contracts	Litigation risks	Other	Total other provisions
As of 1 January 2024	**5,394**	**13,467**	**3,202**	**802**	**20,369**	**428**	**6,880**	**45,148**
thereof: current	**5,235**	8,652	2,434	802	20,369	428	4,959	**37,644**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	**0**	3,282	0	0	0	0	7	**3,289**
Currency translation differences	**-40**	-377	26	8	-31	-21	-33	**-428**
Additions	**2,751**	6,427	542	848	7,801	108	30,722	**46,448**
Consumption	**-3,746**	-3,994	-38	-1,122	-6,385	-213	-1,177	**-12,929**
Reversal	**0**	-2,770	-90	0	-3,154	-70	-560	**-6,644**
Interest effect	**0**	58	0	0	0	0	0	**58**
Other changes	**0**	13	0	0	0	-13	0	**0**
As of 31 December 2024	**4,359**	**16,106**	**3,642**	**536**	**18,600**	**219**	**35,839**	**74,942**
thereof: current	**4,042**	7,991	2,813	536	18,600	219	33,853	**64,012**

in EUR '000	Income taxes	Personnel	Warran-ties	Rework	Onerous contracts	Litigation risks	Other	Total other provisions
As of 1 January 2023	**10,840**	**12,581**	**4,460**	**713**	**20,307**	**438**	**5,287**	**43,786**
thereof: current	**10,703**	8,090	3,819	713	20,256	438	3,328	**36,644**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Currency translation differences	**4**	54	-16	-32	19	6	-41	**-10**
Additions	**2,419**	4,140	1,267	668	120	263	2,800	**9,258**
Consumption	**-7,223**	-2,602	-454	-475	-77	-222	-904	**-4,734**
Reversal	**-5**	-772	-2,054	-72	0	-57	-903	**-3,858**
Interest effect	**0**	66	-1	0	0	0	0	**65**
Other changes	**-641**	0	0	0	0	0	641	**641**
As of 31 December 2023	**5,394**	**13,467**	**3,202**	**802**	**20,369**	**428**	**6,880**	**45,148**
thereof: current	**5,235**	8,652	2,434	802	20,369	428	4,959	**37,644**

The provisions for income taxes include provisions for current income taxes and provisions for taxes to be paid as a result of tax audits.

Personnel provisions include, in particular, provisions for severance payments of EUR 2,982k (previous year: EUR 4,009k) and provisions for service anniversaries of EUR 2,743k (previous year: EUR 2,557k).

Provisions for warranties cover statutory and contractual warranty obligations as well as goodwill payments. The provisions are recognised on the basis of the products sold or the projects completed, whereby the period, on which the calculation is based, is determined depending on the product, service or industry. The measurement is made on the basis of past experience for repairs and complaints.

Provisions for rework are obligations arising subsequently from product sales or invoiced projects.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised for expected contract-related losses from development and construction contracts or sales and rental contracts.

Provisions for litigation risks result from currently pending or future proceedings whose outcome cannot be predicted with certainty. The measurement is made on the basis of individual assessments with the most probable outcome in each case.

Provisions for archiving costs as part of other provisions amount to EUR 202k in the financial year (previous year: EUR 216k).

30. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities break down as follows:

	31.12.2024				31.12.2023			
	Total	Remaining maturities			Total	Remaining maturities		
in EUR '000		< 1 year	> 1 year < 5 years	> 5 years		< 1 year	> 1 year < 5 years	> 5 years
Liabilities to banks	316,933	57,842	252,091	7,000	220,487	76,517	136,445	7,525
thereof from current accounts	13,518	13,518	-	0	6,803	6,803	-	0
thereof from loans	303,415	44,324	252,091	7,000	213,684	69,714	136,445	7,525
Loan liabilities	16,781	16,722	59	0	57,561	57,537	24	0
thereof to third parties	330	271	59	0	32	8	24	0
thereof to shareholders	0	0	0	0	40,000	40,000	0	0
thereof to related parties	15,843	15,843	0	0	16,681	16,681	0	0
thereof to investments accounted for using the equity method	608	608	0	0	848	848	0	0
Lease liabilities	326,994	66,107	123,606	137,281	343,709	63,126	137,607	142,976
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	382	382	0	0	170	170	0	0
Total	**661,090**	**141,053**	**375,756**	**144,281**	**621,927**	**197,350**	**274,076**	**150,501**

With regard to lease liabilities, please refer to note **19. The Group as lessee**.

The table below shows the future undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities as of 31 December 2024 that have an impact on the future liquidity status of the ATON Group:

		Cash flow in 2025			Cash flow in 2026-2028			Cash flow in 2029 and beyond			
in EUR '000	**Carrying amount**	**Fixed interest rate**	**Variable interest rate**	**Repay-ment**	**Fixed interest rate**	**Variable interest rate**	**Repay-ment**	**Fixed interest rate**	**Variable interest rate**	**Repay-ment**	**No fixed repay-ment**
Liabilities to banks	316,933	4,190	2,220	57,888	4,044	-	147,045	7,949	3,206	112,000	-
Lease liabilities	326,994	9,871	-	66,107	30,869	-	123,606	26,438	-	137,281	-
Loan liabilities to shareholders, related parties and associates	15,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,843
Loan liabilities to investments accounted for using the equity method	608	-	-	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan liabilities to third parties	330	-	-	271	-	-	59	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	382	-	-	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	134,279	-	-	134,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract Liabilities	85,826	-	-	82,274	-	-	3,491	-	-	61	-
Other liabilities (financial instruments)	30,499	-	-	3,541	-	-	26,958	-	-	-	-
Total	**911,694**	**14,061**	**2,220**	**345,350**	**34,913**	**-**	**301,159**	**34,387**	**3,206**	**249,342**	**15,843**

The following table shows the future undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities as of 31 December 2023:

		Cash flow in 2024			Cash flow in 2025-2027			Cash flow in 2028 and beyond			
in EUR'000	**Carrying amount**	**Fixed interest rate**	**Variable interest rate**	**Repay-ment**	**Fixed interest rate**	**Variable interest rate**	**Repay-ment**	**Fixed interest rate**	**Variable interest rate**	**Repay-ment**	**No fixed repay-ment**
Liabilities to banks	220,487	280	115	76,517	4,057	2,399	40,039	7,430	4,152	103,931	-
Lease liabilities	343,709	11,211	-	65,437	20,651	-	158,901	25,055	-	119,371	-
Loan liabilities to shareholders, related parties and associates	56,681	400	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,681
Loan liabilities to investments accounted for using the equity method	848	-	-	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan liabilities to third parties	32	-	-	8	1	-	24	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	170	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	127,648	-	-	127,644	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Contract Liabilities	59,759	-	-	56,341	-	-	3,308	-	-	110	-
Other liabilities (financial instruments)	26,721	-	-	6,551	-	-	20,170	-	-	-	-
Total	**836,055**	**11,891**	**115**	**373,516**	**24,709**	**2,399**	**222,446**	**32,485**	**4,152**	**223,412**	**16,681**

31. Trade and other payables

in EUR '000	31.12.2024 Total	31.12.2024 Remaining maturities < 1 year	> 1 year < 5 years	> 5 years	31.12.2023 Total	31.12.2023 Remaining maturities < 1 year	> 1 year < 5 years	> 5 years
Trade payables								
to third parties	133,291	133,291	-	-	123,513	123,509	4	-
to related parties	40	40	-	-	2,178	2,178	-	-
to affiliated companies	948	948	-	-	1,957	1,957	-	-
	134,279	**134,279**	**-**	**-**	**127,648**	**127,644**	**4**	**-**
Other liabilities								
Other liabilities (financial instruments)								
to associates	26,738	-	26,738	-	20,170	-	20,170	-
to related parties	147	147	-	-	508	508	-	-
from business combinations	550	330	220	-	2,393	2,393	-	-
from other liabilities (financial instruments)	3,064	3,064	-	-	3,650	3,650	-	-
	30,499	**3,541**	**26,958**	**-**	**26,721**	**6,551**	**20,170**	**-**
Other liabilities (no financial instruments)								
payments received on account of orders	27,419	20,092	2,766	4,561	17,813	15,658	2,155	-
to employees	99,261	99,261	-	-	103,180	103,180	-	-
from social security contributions	5,373	5,373	-	-	5,016	5,016	-	-
from value added tax and other taxes	42,663	42,663	-	-	36,853	36,853	-	-
from deferred income	1,926	1,501	425	-	1,611	1,433	178	-
from other liabilities (no financial instruments)	1,376	1,376	-	-	722	722	-	-
	178,018	**170,266**	**3,191**	**4,561**	**165,195**	**162,862**	**2,333**	**-**
Total	**342,796**	**308,086**	**30,149**	**4,561**	**319,564**	**297,057**	**22,507**	**-**

Other liabilities to employees primarily include liabilities from claims of bonus agreements, current salary payments, untaken leave and overtime credits.

Liabilities from social security contributions relate, in particular, to contributions still to be paid to social security institutions.

Aside from this, other liabilities include a large number of individually immaterial items.

32. Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows shows how cash and cash equivalents of the ATON Group have changed during the reporting period as a result of inflows and outflows of funds. Only the effects of changes in the scope of consolidation are reported separately in the cash flow from investing activities, all other changes are netted and reported in the individual line items of the cash flow from operating activities and financing activities.

The cash and cash equivalents reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise cash, cheques and bank balances.

Cash flow from operating activities

Income before interest, dividends and income taxes includes earnings before income taxes (EUR 57,309k; previous year's period: EUR 95,407k) adjusted by the net amount of interest expense, interest income and dividend income (EUR 23,480k; previous year: EUR 12,106k).

In the reporting period, the cash flow from operating activities amounts to EUR 168,051k (previous year: EUR 133,143k), which is EUR 34,908k higher compared to the same period of the previous year. The gross cash flow of EUR 257,668k is EUR 19,715k above the previous year. However, the change in working capital, with a net increase of EUR 22,305k in the reporting period (previous year: EUR 53,210k), had a negative impact on the development of the cash flow from operating activities. Income taxes paid amount to EUR 49,822k, which is EUR 6,872k higher than in the previous year's period. Furthermore, in the reporting period, EUR 13,412k more interest was paid than in the same period of the previous year. On the other hand, interest received in the reporting period amounting to EUR 11,841k (previous year: EUR 7,967k) and dividends amounting to EUR 7,435k (previous year: EUR 6,737k) had a positive impact on the cash flow from operating activities.

Cash flow from investing activities

The cash outflow from investing activities amounts to EUR 49,993k (previous year: EUR 63,818k). Compared to the previous year, net investments in property plant and equipment, as well as intangible assets, have decreased, which resulted in a cash outflow of EUR 62,007k in the reporting period (previous year: EUR 74,760k). Furthermore, the cash payments made for the acquisitions of the RUC Group, Autotest Bratislava s.r.o., three smaller transactions within the EDAG Group, and a contingent purchase price payment related to the acquisition of consolidated subsidiaries in prior periods resulted in a net cash outflow of EUR 45,607k in the reporting period (previous year: EUR 3,455k). In contrast, net divestments in financial assets and associated companies led to a cash inflow of EUR 57,621k (previous year: EUR 14,397k), representing an increase of EUR 43,224k compared to the previous year.

Cash flow from financing activities

In the reporting period, the cash outflow from financing activities amounts to EUR 57,807k (previous year: EUR 119,627k). The cash flow from financing activities is mainly due to net payments to shareholders of EUR 80,197k (previous year: EUR 102,483k) as well as the net intake of bank loans and lease liabilities amounting to EUR 22,390k (previous year: net repayment EUR 17,144k).

Reconciliation of the change in financial liabilities to the consolidated statement of cash flows

The following table shows the change in financial liabilities presented in the cash flow from financing activities in the financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	Balance as of 1 January 2024	Cash flows	non-cash changes				Balance as of 31 December 2024
			Additions and disposals (non-cash)	Currency translation differences	Changes in fair value	Reclassifications / restatements	
Current liabilities to banks, from bonds and other current financial liabilities	134,224	40,878	2,316	- 781	15,984	-117,675	**74,946**
Non-current liabilities to banks, from bonds and other non-current financial liabilities	143,994	- 4,731	1,430	- 1,889	2,671	117,675	**259,150**
Current lease liabilities	63,126	- 86,694	29,563	- 656	15,242	45,526	**66,107**
Non-current lease liabilities	280,583	- 1,084	27,020	- 230	124	-45,526	**260,887**
Total	**621,927**	**- 51,631**	**60,329**	**- 3,556**	**34,021**	**-**	**661,090**

In the cash flow from financing activities, the payments to shareholders also include distributions to the shareholders amounting to EUR 24,197k. Furthermore, the cash flow from financing activities includes a loan payment to shareholders of EUR 16,000k. These amounts should be considered when reconciling the change in financial debt to the cash flow from financing activities.

Under non-cash additions and disposals for liabilities to banks, from bonds and other financial liabilities, changes resulting from changes in the scope of consolidation are primarily shown. In addition, non-cash changes in lease liabilities are also presented under non-cash additions and disposals.

It is pointed out that interest payments for financial liabilities are presented in the cash flow from operating activities under interest paid. These payments should also be considered, in addition to the table above, when reconciling the changes in financial liabilities to the cash flow from financing activities.

The following table shows the change in financial liabilities presented in the cash flow from financing activities in the financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	Balance as of 1 January 2023	Cash flows	non-cash changes				Balance as of 31 December 2023
			Additions and disposals (non-cash)	Currency translation differences	Changes in fair value	Reclassifications / restatements	
Current liabilities to banks, from bonds and other current financial liabilities	106,162	- 38,275	48	- 255	7,481	59,063	134,224
Non-current liabilities to banks, from bonds and other non-current financial liabilities	88,608	112,124	-	- 527	2,852	-59,063	143,994
Current lease liabilities	52,043	- 70,855	47,859	- 836	9,517	25,398	63,126
Non-current lease liabilities	267,134	- 23	40,449	- 1,614	35	-25,398	280,583
Total	**513,947**	**2,971**	**88,356**	**- 3,232**	**19,885**	**-**	**621,927**

The cash flow from financing activities also includes the capital reduction of EUR 150,000k, as well as the dividend payment to non-controlling interests of EUR 3,483k. These amounts should be taken into account when reconciling the change in financial liabilities to the cash flow from financing activities.

Under non-cash additions and disposals for liabilities to banks, from bonds and other financial liabilities, non-cash changes in lease liabilities are primarily reported.

It is pointed out that interest payments for financial liabilities are presented in the cash flow from operating activities under interest paid. These payments should also be considered, in addition to the table above, when reconciling the changes in financial liabilities to the cash flow from financing activities.

33. Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

No provisions are recognised for contingent liabilities because it is deemed unlikely that the risk would materialise as of the reporting date.

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	of which to affiliated companies	31.12.2023	of which to affiliated companies
Liabilities from guarantees, bill and cheque guarantees	-	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from the granting of security for third-party liabilities	108	-	1,901	-
Other contingent liabilities	95,628	-	60,109	-
Contingent liabilities	**95,736**	**-**	**62,010**	**-**

As of 31 December 2024, there are no liabilities from guarantees, bill and cheque guarantees.

The contingent liabilities from the granting of security for third-party liabilities as of 31 December 2024 relate to a guarantee facility provided by ATON GmbH to a related party, which was used in the amount of EUR 108k as of the balance sheet date (previous year: EUR 1,901k). Due to the insolvency of a subsidiary of this related company, a utilisation in the amount of EUR 108k (previous year: EUR 1,315k) is expected. This risk of utilisation was taken into account when assessing the recoverability of the subordinated loans held to this related party and led to a pro rata reversal of the impairment of the loan as at the reporting date **(see note 22. Other financial assets, development of risk allowance).**

Other contingent liabilities consist exclusively of contract fulfilment and performance guarantees in the Infrastructure segment, which are issued to customers via banks.

Other financial obligations

In addition to provisions, liabilities and contingent liabilities, there are other financial obligations, which break down as follows:

in EUR '000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Obligations from non-cancellable leases	21,007	18,266
Purchase commitments and other purchase obligations	131,148	93,868
Miscellaneous other obligations	2,800	4,239
Other financial obligations	**154,955**	**116,373**

In case of fixed-term contracts, the expenses incurred for the entire term are taken into account. In the case of unlimited contracts, the expense for the following 12 months is included in the measurement.

The increase in obligations from non-cancellable leases that are not recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16 is attributable to the Aviation segment. In contrast, the Engineering segment recorded a decline.

The increase in obligations from purchase commitments and other purchase obligations is mainly attributable to the Infrastructure segment and to a lesser extent to the Engineering segment.

The decline in miscellaneous other obligations results primarily from the Aviation segment. Conversely, the Med Tech segment recorded an increase.

34. Financial instrument disclosures

Carrying amounts, valuations and fair values of financial instruments by measurement category

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Financial instruments not measured at fair value primarily include cash equivalents, trade receivables, contract assets, trade payables, contract liabilities, and other financial liabilities, bank overdrafts and non-current loans.

In the case of cash equivalents and bank overdrafts, the carrying amount approximately corresponds to the fair value because of the short maturities of these financial instruments. For receivables and payables that are subject to normal trade credit terms, the carrying amount is likewise very close to the fair value. The same applies to contract assets and contract liabilities.

The fair value of the non-current loans is based on current borrowing interest rates with matching maturity and credit rating standards. The fair value of financial liabilities largely corresponds to the carrying amount, as the agreed interest rate is regularly adjusted to the market level. For fixed-rate items, the carrying amount is at least very close to the fair value, which results by discounting with term-adequate interest rates, as the interest rate is generally in line with to the current market rates.

The fair values of assets and liabilities from derivative financial instruments are determined on the basis of market terms and conditions at the reporting date. Recognised valuation models are used for the determination. For foreign exchange futures, the fair value is based on the expected discounted future cash flows. Options are measured using valuation models on the basis of market values.

The following table shows the fair values and carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the respective line items of the balance sheet as of 31 December 2024 according to IFRS 9:

in EUR '000	Carrying amount under IFRS 9						Fair Value
	Assets				Liabilities		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair Value through OCI Option	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	
Cash and cash equivalents		398,411					398,411
Financial assets at amortised cost							
Loans		90,399					90,399
Trade receivables		481,431					481,431
Other receivables (financial instruments)		14,270					14,270
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss							
Securities	58,849						58,849
Futures	147						147
Non-consolidated investments in affiliated companies / Other investments	6,658						6,658
Financial liabilities at amortised cost							
Trade payables						134,279	134,279
Liabilities to banks						316,933	320,944
Other interest-bearing liabilities						16,781	16,781
Other liabilities (financial instruments)						30,499	30,499
Lease liabilities						326,994	322,106
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss							
Foreign exchange futures					382		382
Currency options					-		-

The following table shows the fair values and carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the respective line items of the balance sheet as of 31 December 2023 according to IFRS 9:

in EUR '000	Carrying amount under IFRS 9						Fair Value
	Assets				Liabilities		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair Value through OCI Option	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	
Cash and cash equivalents		330,892					330,892
Financial assets at amortised cost							
Loans		91,585					91,585
Trade receivables		408,612					408,612
Other receivables (financial instruments)		13,118					13,118
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss							
Securities	101,957						101,957
Futures	279						279
Non-consolidated investments in affiliated companies / Other investments	7,015						7,015
Financial liabilities at amortised cost							
Trade payables						127,648	127,648
Liabilities to banks						220,487	223,065
Other interest-bearing liabilities						57,561	57,561
Other liabilities (financial instruments)						26,721	26,721
Lease liabilities						343,709	343,709
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss							
Foreign exchange futures					170		170
Currency options					-		-

If circumstances occur that require a different classification, the reclassification is made on a quarterly basis.

The following table shows the gross and net amounts of the other derivative financial assets and other derivative financial liabilities as of 31 December 2024:

in EUR '000	Gross amounts reported in the balance sheet	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts reported in the balance sheet	Amounts not offset in the balance sheet	Total net amount
Other financial assets					
Derivative financial assets	147	0	147	0	147
Other financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	382	0	382	0	382

The following table shows the gross and net amounts of the other financial assets and other financial liabilities as of 31 December 2023:

in EUR '000	Gross amounts reported in the balance sheet	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts reported in the balance sheet	Amounts not offset in the balance sheet	Total net amount
Other financial assets					
Derivative financial assets	279	0	279	0	279
Other financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	170	0	170	0	170

Determination of the fair value of financial instruments

In the tables below, the fair values of financial instruments are allocated to the levels in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 7. The fair value measurement of a financial instrument is allocated in its entirety to the level whose factor is material for determining the fair value. In level 1, the fair value of financial instruments is mainly determined by using quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities. The market is considered to be active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, a trader, broker, industry association, pricing service or a supervisory authority and those prices reflect current recurring market transactions conducted at arm’s length principle. Level 2 fair value is determined principally using valuation techniques based on observable market data for similar financial assets or liabilities. The fair value is thus determined on the basis of the results of a valuation method that relies as much as possible on market data and as little as possible on company-specific data. Fair value measurements of level 3 are mainly based on unobservable market data. In 2024 and 2023, the ATON Group determined fair values of financial instruments based on level 1 and level 2. The fair value measurement of level 3 was not used in 2024 or 2023.

The table below shows the classification of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of 31 December 2024:

in EUR '000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Non-consolidated investments in affiliated companies		230		230
Other investments		6,428		6,428
Securities measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	58,849			58,849
Foreign exchange futures		147		147
Liabilities				
Foreign exchange futures		382		382
Currency options		-		-

In the reporting period 2024, as in the previous reporting period, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities that whose fair value is measured on a recurring basis.

The instruments in level 1 mainly include commercial papers for short-term investment, managed securities portfolios and individual equity investments.

The forward exchange futures and currency options allocated to level 2 relate to derivative financial instruments, which are not included in hedge accounting.

The table below shows the classification of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of 31 December 2023:

in EUR '000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Non-consolidated investments in affiliated companies		587		587
Other investments		6,428		6,428
Securities measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	101,957			101,957
Foreign exchange futures		279		279
Liabilities				
Foreign exchange futures		170		170
Currency options		-		-

Net gains or losses by measurement category

The Group recognises interest on financial instruments and the other components of net gains or losses in the financial result.

All expenses and income from expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 are reported separately in the income statement.

Net gains or losses from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include, in addition to the results from changes in fair value, interest expenses or income from these financial instruments and income from equity investments, as well as realised gains from the disposal of these investments. The interest result from financial liabilities measured at amortised cost mainly includes interest expenses from financial liabilities. It also includes interest expenses and interest income from the compounding and discounting of trade payables.

The net gains or losses by measurement category according to IFRS 9 are as follows in the financial year 2024:

in EUR '000	From interest and dividends	From subsequent measurement			From disposal	Net gain or loss 2024
		Fair value	Currency translation	Allowances		
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	- 2,247	-	- 16,896	- 13,362	-	- 32,505
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	5,929	10,062	689	-	225	16,905
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	- 9,160	-	733	-	-	- 8,427
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	- 657	- 44	- 680	-	-	- 1,381
Net gain / loss	**-6,135**	**10,018**	**-16,154**	**-13,362**	**225**	**-25,408**

The net gains or losses by measurement category according to IFRS 9 were as follows in the financial year 2023:

in EUR '000	From interest and dividends	From subsequent measurement			From disposal	Net gain or loss 2023
		Fair value	Currency translation	Allowances		
Financial assets measured at amortised costs	5,062	-	- 2,570	1,719	-	4,211
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	3,150	11,734	36	-	1,802	16,722
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	- 7,824	-	- 2,835	-	-	- 10,659
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	- 293	- 410	29	-	-	- 674
Net gain / loss	**95**	**11,324**	**-5,340**	**1,719**	**1,802**	**9,600**

Net interest income/expense

The total interest income and expense recognised in the financial result for financial assets and financial liabilities not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Interest income	9,309	10,719
Interest expense	- 20,717	- 13,483
Net interest expense	**- 11,408**	**- 2,764**

35. Objectives and methods of financial risk management

Risk management principles

The main financial instruments used by the Group – except derivative financial instruments – comprise bank loans and overdrafts, finance leases and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operating activities. Besides, the Group has different financial assets, such as securities, trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits, which result directly from its operating activities.

With regard to its assets, liabilities and planned transactions, the Group is subject to various market risks, in particular risks from changes in exchange rates and interest rates, as well as liquidity and credit risks. The aim of financial risk management is to limit these market risks specifically by continuously taking operational and financial measures. For this purpose, selected derivative and non-derivative hedging instruments are used. In general, risks are hedged only if they may have an impact on the Group's cash flows. In particular, foreign exchange futures and currency options are used as derivative financial instruments to hedge against foreign currency risks arising from the Group companies' operating activities.

The financial policy is defined by the Group's management board on an annual basis. The implementation of the financial policy and the ongoing risk management are the responsibility of the subgroups and single entities. In order to monitor financial policy, the Group's management board is informed of the scope and amount of current risk exposure in regular quarterly meetings or in the event of significant changes. In addition, certain transactions whose nature and scope exceed the normal course of business are subject to the prior approval of the Group's management board.

Risks from exchange rate fluctuations are limited by predominantly local sourcing of materials for the manufacturing and assembly process in the respective countries.

Credit risk

As a result of their operating activities and certain financing activities, the Group companies of ATON are exposed to default risk. A creditworthiness and default risk exists if a business partner cannot meet its obligations in a transaction with non-derivative or derivative financial instruments and asset losses are caused as a result. As part of their operations, the Group companies only enter into transactions with third parties who are rated as creditworthy. Creditworthiness checks are performed for new customers. In the case of existing customer relationships, regular analysis of payment behaviour is carried out. In addition, an analysis and classification of debtors in accordance with the Group's internal rating takes place at each reporting date:

	ATON	S&P
Credit risk rating grades	Description	Description
A	Very good credit rating (investment grade)	AAA-BBB
B	Good to satisfactory credit rating (sub-investment grade)	BBB-BB
C	Credit rating below average	below BB

The following overview presents the gross book values of loans, trade receivables and other receivables per defined credit risk rating class as of 31 December 2024:

Credit risk rating grades	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
A	83,136	459,597	54,402	597,135
B	4	19,548	0	19,552
C	0	3,356	3,866	7,222

The following overview presents the gross book values of loans, trade receivables and other receivables per defined credit risk rating class as of 31 December 2023:

Credit risk rating grades	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Total
A	73,174	409,495	6,033	488,702
B	6	169	48,557	48,732
C	0	329	156	485

In addition, orders and receivables are secured by letters of credit from major banks amounting to EUR 1,372k as of 31 December 2024 (previous year: EUR 2,536k). Most of the Group companies have business relationships with large-scale customers (especially international OEMs). The resulting risk is considered low, because these customers have high credit ratings and in addition there are no material dependencies. The end customer business in the form of private customers is of minor importance to the Group.

In the operating business, receivables are monitored on an ongoing, decentralised basis, so that the Group is not exposed to any material credit risk. The trade and other receivables in the amount of EUR 546,010k (previous year: EUR 459,428k), contract assets in the amount of EUR 75,280k (previous year: EUR 87,192k) as well as other financial assets in the amount of EUR 156,053k (previous year: EUR 200,836k) reported in assets represent the maximum credit risk.

The maturity structure, the applied default rate on trade receivables and on contract assets in accordance with IFRS 15 as at the current balance sheet date, which are not individually impaired (bucket 3), is shown below per segment and reconciles in each case from the gross book values to the net book value:

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Engineering as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.55%	0.70%	1.24%	1.48%	21.35%	27.14%	36.07%	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	98,785	19,999	2,972	1,214	1,471	560	341	**125,342**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-540	-139	-37	-18	-314	-152	-123	**-1,323**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**98,245**	**19,860**	**2,935**	**1,196**	**1,157**	**408**	**218**	**124,019**

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Infrastructure as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.01%	0.06%	0.00%	0.90%	29.90%	0.00%	0.00%	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	259,486	29,298	2,188	111	2,308	842	79	**294,312**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-33	-19	0	-1	-690	0	0	**-743**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**259,453**	**29,279**	**2,188**	**110**	**1,618**	**842**	**79**	**293,569**

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Med Tech as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.01%	0.03%	0.00%	0.11%	0.12%	0.36%	0.95%	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	42,940	3,380	329	900	829	277	316	**48,971**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-3	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	**-10**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**42,937**	**3,379**	**329**	**899**	**828**	**276**	**313**	**48,961**

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Aviation as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.14%	0.57%	1.17%	3.01%	5.66%	100.00%	100.00%	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	7,249	1,769	600	166	495	55	2	**10,336**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-10	-10	-7	-5	-28	-55	-2	**-117**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**7,239**	**1,759**	**593**	**161**	**467**	**0**	**0**	**10,219**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Engineering as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	0.56%
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	69,737
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-393
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**69,344**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Infrastructure as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	88.64%
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	48,296
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-42,811
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**5,485**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Med Tech as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	0.00%
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	451
Expected credit loss over lifetime	0
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**451**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Aviation as of 31 December 2024:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	-
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	0
Expected credit loss over lifetime	0
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**0**

The following picture emerged as of the previous year's reporting date:

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Engineering as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.35%	0.57%	1.20%	4.16%	20.78%	28.20%	51.11%	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	110,828	25,873	5,826	1,371	2,050	656	225	**146,829**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-388	-148	-70	-57	-426	-185	-115	**-1,389**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**110,440**	**25,725**	**5,756**	**1,314**	**1,624**	**471**	**110**	**145,440**

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Infrastructure as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.07%	1.46%	10.00%	1.10%	1.63%	0.00%	0.00%	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	184,102	10,195	370	91	1,226	29	13	**196,026**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-121	-149	-37	-1	-20	0	0	**-328**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**183,981**	**10,046**	**333**	**90**	**1,206**	**29**	**13**	**195,698**

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Med Tech as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.10%	0.49%	0.74%	1.64%	1.98%	3.39%	5.31%	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	44,116	5,685	2,441	1,345	2,885	974	716	**58,162**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-45	-28	-18	-22	-57	-33	-38	**-241**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**44,071**	**5,657**	**2,423**	**1,323**	**2,828**	**941**	**678**	**57,921**

Valuation adjustments for trade receivables – Aviation as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	not overdue	< 30	30 - 60	61 - 90	91 - 180	181 - 360	> 360	Total
Loss rate	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	60.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	6,740	840	508	5	5	3	0	**8,101**
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-1	0	0	-3	-5	-3	0	**-12**
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**6,739**	**840**	**508**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,089**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Engineering as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	0.34%
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	85,620
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-287
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**85,333**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Infrastructure as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	96.63%
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	44,036
Expected credit loss over lifetime	-42,552
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**1,484**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Med Tech as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	0.00%
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	375
Expected credit loss over lifetime	0
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**375**

Valuation adjustments for contract assets – Aviation as of 31 December 2023:

Overdue in days	**not overdue**
Loss rate	-
Gross book value net of payments received on account in kEUR	0
Expected credit loss over lifetime	0
Net book value after valuation adjustment in kEUR	**0**

A detailed presentation of trade receivables and expected credit losses for the Holding / Consolidation segment is omitted for reasons of materiality.

Default risk for financial instruments outside of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9

For securities, the book value of the securities represents the maximum default risk. Forward exchange transactions, that are not included in hedge accounting, are economically opposed to underlying transactions. Here, too, the book value as of balance sheet date best reflects the maximum default risk.

Risk of changes in interest rates

The Group's financing is secured to a certain extent through external bank financing. The ATON Group is therefore generally exposed to fluctuations in market interest rates. Fluctuations in interest rates primarily concern liabilities to banks. The latter include current account overdrafts as well as variable-rate loans and are therefore directly affected by changes in interest rates. These changes affect future cash flows. In our opinion, there is no material risk from fluctuations in market interest rates.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Group's consolidated earnings before income taxes to a reasonably possible change in interest rates. All other variables remain unchanged.

The impact on equity includes the impact on both OCI and profit after tax:

in EUR '000	Change in interest rate in basis points	Impact on profit after tax	Impact on equity
2024	+ 100	- 2,156	- 2,156
	./. 100	2,156	2,156
2023	+ 100	- 535	- 535
	./. 100	535	535

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risks result from investments, financing transactions and operating activities. Significant foreign currency risks are hedged to the extent that they affect the Group's cash flows. Foreign currency risks that do not affect the Group's cash flows (i.e. risks resulting from the mere translation of the assets and liabilities of foreign entities into the Group's reporting currency) are generally not hedged.

Foreign currency risks generally relate to receivables and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the local currencies of the ATON Group companies or those that will arise in the normal course of business. The Group is exposed to material foreign exchange risks mainly because of the development of the US dollar, the Canadian dollar and the Australian dollar.

As of the reporting date, the Group was not exposed to any material risks from investment transactions denominated in foreign currency.

The Group companies settle most of their operating activities in their respective functional currencies. For this reason, the Group's foreign currency risk from current operating activities is considered to be low. However, some Group companies are exposed to foreign currency risks in connection with planned payments not denominated in their functional currency. In some cases, derivative financial instruments (foreign exchange futures and currency options) are used to minimise the risk of changes in exchange rates. These financial instruments are only used to hedge existing or expected foreign currency risks.

As of 31 December 2024, material receivables and payables exist only in Australian dollars, US dollars, in Indonesian Rupiah and in Swiss Franc. As part of a sensitivity analysis, the non-derivative and derivative financial instruments existing at the end of the reporting period were measured in a hypothetical scenario. The effects of a 10 % increase / decrease in a currency per currency relation on the profit after taxes and on equity as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

in EUR '000	change in %	EUR/AUD	EUR/USD	EUR/IDR	EUR/CHF
2024	10	1,724	1,535	627	112
	./. 10	- 1,411	- 1,256	- 513	- 91
2023	10	- 501	1,828	-	154
	./. 10	410	- 1,496	-	- 126

For currency risks of Euro towards Canadian dollar and US dollar towards Euro, offsetting hedging transactions with different terms and different hedging rates are regularly concluded, for which no hedge accounting is applied. A 10 % increase of the Canadian dollar against the Euro would have an effect of EUR -6,120k as at the balance sheet date (previous year: EUR -2,735k); a 10 % decrease would have an effect of EUR 5,838k (previous year: EUR 2,565k). There were no hedging transactions for the US dollar as at the balance sheet date. In the previous year, there were also US dollar hedging transactions, which would have had an effect of EUR 1,444k if the US dollar had increased by 10 % against the Euro and EUR -1,788k if it had decreased by 10 %.

In addition, as of the balance sheet date, there are translation risks mainly resulting from the currency translation of Canadian dollar balances (as functional currency of Redpath Group) into the ATON Group's reporting currency Euro. These only affect equity (other comprehensive income) and amount to EUR -15.966k (previous year: EUR -12,081k) in the case of a 10 % increase of the Canadian dollar against the Euro and EUR 13,063k (previous year: EUR 9,884k) in the case of a 10 % decrease of the Canadian dollar against the Euro.

Relevant risk variables are generally all non-functional currencies in which the Group enters into financial instruments.

The currency sensitivity analysis are based on the following assumptions: Significant non-derivative financial instruments (cash and cash equivalents, receivables, interest-bearing liabilities, liabilities from leases, non-interest-bearing liabilities) are either directly denominated in the functional currency or, in significant cases, are transferred into the functional currency by using derivatives.

Equity instruments held are non-monetary and therefore not exposed to foreign currency risk as defined by IFRS 7.

Liquidity risk

Ensuring permanent solvency is basically the responsibility and control of the respective management of the subgroups and single entities. The centrally defined goal of the Group is to ensure that financial requirements are continuously covered by using current account overdrafts, loans and leases. Central monitoring of the liquidity of the individual Group companies is performed by weekly reports to the parent company ATON 2 GmbH. The information provided is presented to the Group's management board on a weekly basis for risk management purposes. Based on the current and expected business situation, the liquidity risk is considered to be low. Nevertheless, liquidity continues to be ensured through medium-term and long-term credit lines. In general, attention is paid to sufficient free credit lines. The financing of upcoming investments is ensured in good time through appropriate measures.

Please refer to note **30. Financial liabilities** for the liquidity analysis.

Covenant Risk

Financing contracts with banks often include covenants that are based on predefined financial ratios. Essentially, the covenants are equity ratios and debt rations and, in some cases, interest coverage ratios. The obligations from the credit clauses are subject to a permanent review with regard to the current financial situation of the companies, among other things, which can be used to identify risks at an early stage. In the financial year 2024, the covenant conditions (also at the level of the subsidiaries) were fully complied with.

Other price risks

As part of the disclosure of market risks, IFRS 7 also requires information on how hypothetical changes in risk variables affect the prices of financial instruments. In particular, stock exchange prices or indices can be considered as risk variables.

in EUR '000	Change in prices in basis points	Impact on profit after tax	Impact on equity
2024	+ 100	588	588
	./. 100	- 588	- 588
2023	+ 100	1,020	1,020
	./. 100	- 1,020	- 1,020

For further risk analyses according to value-at-risk as a risk variable, please refer to the information presented in the Group management report in chapter **VI.2 Risks.**

There were no significant risk concentrations in the ATON Group as of the reporting date 2024.

Capital management / control

The main objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that the Group's ability to repay debt and its financial strength, and thus a corresponding credit rating and equity ratio, are maintained in the future.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments taking into account changes in the economic environment.

Capital management is primarily with the help of a dynamic debt ratio (I and II), which corresponds to the ratio of first- and second-degree of net financial liabilities to EBITDA. The debt ratio I to be monitored by the management board should not exceed 4 and the debt ratio II should not be higher than 10.

In the reporting period, as in the previous year, the dynamic debt ratios I and II remained within the specified ranges:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
EBITDA	223,844	240,923
Liabilities to banks	316,933	220,487
Leasing liabilities	326,994	343,709
Other financial liabilities	1,320	1,050
	645,247	**565,246**
Cash and cash equivalents	398,411	330,892
First-degree net financial assets (-) / net financial liabilities (+)	**246,836**	**234,354**
Liabilities to shareholders/related parties	15,843	56,681
Investments in securities that can be liquidated at short notice	58,849	101,957
Second-degree net financial assets (-) / net financial liabilities (+)	**203,830**	**189,078**
Dynamic debt ratio I	**1.1**	**1.0**
Dynamic debt ratio II	**0.9**	**0.8**

Effect of hedging relationships

The Group partially hedges currency risks by forming hedging relationships (hedge accounting). Hedge accounting reflects the hedging strategies outlined above for currency risk. Currency hedging is usually only carried out for longer-term and larger projects in foreign currency.

Insofar as such hedging relationships are accounted for as cash flow hedges, the effectiveness of the hedging relationship is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method. This involves modelling a derivative for the underlying transaction that exactly corresponds to its payment profile. Changes in the value of this hypothetical derivative are compared with the changes in the value of the hedging transaction. A separate hedging transaction is concluded for each hedged cash flow. Since the payment characteristics of the hypothetical derivative and the hedging derivative are opposite, fluctuations in value offset each other exactly.

Neither on the reporting date nor on the previous year's reporting date does the Group have hedging instruments that are included in cash flow hedges and are therefore presented under hedge accounting. Consequently, as in the previous year, there were effects from hedge accounting in the consolidated income statement or in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

36. Segment Reporting

The management board is the main decision maker of the Group. Management has determined the operating segments for purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment. The management board defines the activities from a product perspective with the Engineering, Infrastructure (formerly: Mining), Med Tech and Aviation segments.

The service portfolio in the **Engineering segment** includes, in particular, engineering services and plant construction for the automotive industry and other sectors of the mobility industry. In addition, high-performance electric motors are manufactured according to specific customer requirements. This segment also develops and offers new high-tech solutions for innovative products, in particular by applying metallic coatings to almost all surfaces.

The **Infrastructure (formerly: Mining) segment** mainly offers infrastructure services and products worldwide, primarily in mining and shaft sinking.

The **Med Tech segment** offers solutions for the healthcare market in the fields of surgery and diagnostics, with a focus on X-ray diagnostics, as well as products for the pharmaceuticals industry and hospitals. The segment also carries out activities aimed at developing inhaled therapies.

The **Aviation segment** comprises business aviation and charter flights.

The investment in OneFiber Interconnect Germany GmbH via ATON Digital Services GmbH continues to be presented in the Holding / Consolidation segment, as the business is still being ramped up.

The management board assesses the performance of the operating segments with a focus on gross revenue, EBIT and EAT.

Sales between segments are carried out in accordance with standard market practices. The revenue from external parties reported to the management board is measured in a manner consistent with that in the income statement.

The following table presents information for the Group's segments:

	Engineering		**Infrastructure**		**Med Tech**	
in EUR '000	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
External revenue (net)	892,725	909,113	1,425,070	952,763	223,534	232,343
Internal revenue (net)	81	115	18	11	-	-
Net sales	**892,806**	**909,228**	**1,425,088**	**952,774**	**223,534**	**232,343**
Changes in inventories and own work capitalised	-167	2,555	315	681	12,387	7,965
Gross revenue	**892,639**	**911,783**	**1,425,403**	**953,455**	**235,921**	**240,308**
Cost of materials	-129,741	-142,808	-427,442	-231,535	-100,761	-96,974
Personnel expenses	-582,122	-586,538	-655,574	-485,956	-75,552	-72,793
Impairment losses / reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	-1,421	-343	-413	-873	271	-30
Other operating expenses ./. income	-129,617	-82,272	-180,586	-130,413	-31,996	-33,813
EBITDA	**49,738**	**99,822**	**161,388**	**104,678**	**27,883**	**36,698**
Depreciation and amortisation	-52,226	-62,874	-74,979	-58,401	-10,862	-10,328
Impairment losses	-4,898	-400	0	-1,693	- 2	-
EBIT	**-7,386**	**36,548**	**86,409**	**44,584**	**17,019**	**26,370**
Financial result	-15,352	-8,598	-13,551	-15,867	-1,253	-1,124
thereof interest income	3,740	2,981	2,053	879	142	40
thereof interest expense	-19,116	-12,774	-17,563	-10,366	-1,307	-982
thereof result from at equity investments	58	1,195	10,268	-1,873	-	-
EBT	**-22,738**	**27,950**	**72,858**	**28,717**	**15,766**	**25,246**
Income taxes	4,679	-8,998	-24,366	-14,120	-5,697	-8,514
EAT	**-18,059**	**18,952**	**48,492**	**14,597**	**10,069**	**16,732**
EAT attributable to non-controlling interest	-5,024	4,488	593	-3,114	-	-
EAT attributable to owners of the parent	**-13,035**	**14,464**	**47,899**	**17,711**	**10,069**	**16,732**

	Engineering		**Infrastructure**		**Med Tech**	
in EUR '000	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Segment assets	772,030	776,452	882,497	678,283	293,376	291,635
Segment liabilities	659,841	634,960	487,706	348,014	86,409	97,127

	Aviation		Holding/Consolidation		ATON Group	
in EUR '000	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
External revenue (net)	111,552	106,648	1,861	5,740	2,654,742	2,206,607
Internal revenue (net)	-	-	-99	-126	-	-
Net sales	**111,552**	**106,648**	**1,762**	**5,614**	**2,654,742**	**2,206,607**
Changes in inventories and own work capitalised	-	-	-	-	12,535	11,201
Gross revenue	**111,552**	**106,648**	**1,762**	**5,614**	**2,667,277**	**2,217,808**
Cost of materials	-76,759	-70,746	-1,824	-6,432	-736,527	-548,495
Personnel expenses	-18,331	-18,819	-7,381	-7,034	-1,338,960	-1,171,140
Impairment losses / reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	-473	- 77	-11,326	3,042	-13,362	1,719
Other operating expenses ./. income	-10,450	-10,423	-1,935	-2,048	-354,584	-258,969
EBITDA	**5,539**	**6,583**	**-20,704**	**-6,858**	**223,844**	**240,923**
Depreciation and amortisation	-3,690	-3,747	-684	-663	-142,441	-136,013
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-4,900	-2,093
EBIT	**1,849**	**2,836**	**-21,388**	**-7,521**	**76,503**	**102,817**
Financial result	1,587	994	9,375	17,185	-19,194	-7,410
thereof interest income	192	181	7,369	6,046	13,496	10,127
thereof interest expense	-754	-788	731	313	-38,009	-24,597
thereof result from at equity investments	2,193	1,557	-6,839	-5,183	5,680	-4,304
EBT	**3,436**	**3,830**	**-12,013**	**9,664**	**57,309**	**95,407**
Income taxes	-1,063	-1,218	1,383	-1,034	-25,064	-33,884
EAT	**2,373**	**2,612**	**-10,630**	**8,630**	**32,245**	**61,523**
EAT attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	- 4,431	1,374
EAT attributable to owners of the parent	**2,373**	**2,612**	**-10,630**	**8,630**	**36,676**	**60,149**

	Aviation		Holding/Consolidation		ATON Group	
in EUR '000	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Segment assets	63,224	75,666	431,206	462,484	2,442,333	2,284,520
Segment liabilities	32,193	47,008	- 159	7,321	1,265,990	1,134,430

Due to the diversification of the ATON Group, there are no significant dependencies from individual customers.

37. Auditor‘s fees

For the services provided by Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft the following fees have been recognised as expenses:

in EUR '000	2024	2023
Audits	830	739
Other attestation services	185	-
Tax consultation services	-	-
Other services	17	-
Total	**1,032**	**739**

The other attestation services totalling EUR 185k mainly consist of a voluntary audit of the non-financial reporting and the preparation of the audit in accordance with CSRD.

38. Related party transactions

In addition to the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, ATON 2 GmbH has direct or indirect relationships with shareholders, non-consolidated subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related parties in the course of its normal business operations. These relationships are subject to disclosure requirements in accordance with IAS 24. Related parties have control or significant influence over the ATON Group or hold a key position in the management of the ATON Group. Furthermore, the ATON Group has relationships with related entities (non-consolidated subsidiaries, companies accounted for using the equity method).

The volume of revenue and income realised by the ATON Group with related parties and the outstanding receivables as at the reporting date are as follows:

in EUR ’000	2024 Revenue, other income and interest	31.12.2024 Outstanding Receivables	2023 Revenue, other income and interest	31.12.2023 Outstanding Receivables
Investments accounted for using the equity method	141,671	31,097	129,481	28,266
Non-consolidated subsidiaries	14,992	3,513	8,478	859
Other related parties	6,371	77,208	8,650	93,983
Shareholders	25	16,025	2,374	-
Total	**163,059**	**127,843**	**148,983**	**123,108**

Income from companies accounted for using the equity method results primarily from service revenues, write-ups on investments accounted for using the equity method and the results of the investments.

Income from non-consolidated subsidiaries relates to sales of goods and services.

Income from other related parties primarily results from sales of goods and interest income. It also includes income of EUR 330k (previous year: EUR 3,018k) from the reversal of the individual risk allowance recognised in previous years on loans for subordinated loans to a related company.

Income with shareholders results from interest income.

The receivables from other related parties mostly include loans and receivables from loans.

The receivables from shareholders relate to a loan granted to the shareholders.

The volume of the ATON Group's expenses with related parties and outstanding liabilities breaks down as follows:

in EUR ’000	2024 Purchased merchandise/services, other operating expenses and interest	31.12.2024 Outstanding Liabilities	2023 Purchased merchandise/services, other operating expenses and interest	31.12.2023 Outstanding Liabilities
Investments accounted for using the equity method	40,123	27,347	39,873	21,018
Non-consolidated subsidiaries	805	948	687	1,957
Other related parties	1,097	15,887	5,281	19,222
Shareholders	706	144	882	40,144
Total	**42,731**	**44,326**	**46,723**	**82,341**

Expenses with companies accounted for using the equity method result primarily from the impairment of the shares in Murray & Roberts as well as from the results of the investments.

Expenses with non-consolidated subsidiaries are mainly expenses for purchased services.

Expenses with other related parties mainly result from purchased raw materials, consumables and supplies and services as well as from interest expenses.

Expenses with shareholders result primarily from interest expenses and the expenses for the remuneration of the shareholders represented in the Advisory Board.

Liabilities to related parties mostly include loans and borrowings.

Liabilities to shareholders mainly relate to the remuneration of the shareholders represented in the Advisory Board and to shareholder loans received.

In the EDAG Group there are long-term sale-and-leaseback agreements with six subsidiaries of KINREFD GmbH, Munich, for the use of five properties and their operating facilities with an original fixed term until 15 September 2030. An amendment to one of the original sale-and-lease-back agreements was concluded with IN Immo GmbH, one of the six above-mentioned subsidiaries of KINREFD GmbH. This includes new premises and a new fixed term until 31 December 2035. In addition to this, there is a long-term real estate lease agreement with a subsidiary of KINREFD GmbH with a fixed term until 5 April 2026. HORUS Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG, Munich, a related party of EDAG, holds a 49.9 % stake in KINREFD GmbH, Munich and its wholly owned subsidiaries with which EDAG has concluded long-term leases. At the reporting date, lease liabilities from the previously mentioned agreements amounting to EUR 35.4 million are reported in accordance with IFRS 16 (previous year: EUR 38.8 million). These are offset by right-of-use assets amounting to EUR 30.8 million at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 34.5 million).

In addition, there is a further long-term real estate lease agreement including operating facilities with a fixed term until 30 June 2036 with FR 73 Immobilien GmbH, Munich. HORUS Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG holds 49.9 % of the shares in this company. At the reporting date, lease liabilities from the above-mentioned agreement amounting to EUR 23.5 million are reported in accordance with IFRS 16 (previous year: EUR 23.5 million). These are offset by right-of-use assets amounting to EUR 22.4 million at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 22.9 million).

ATON GmbH has a long-term real estate lease agreement with L53 Immobilien GmbH, Munich, for the use of office space and operating facilities with a fixed term until 31 August 2033. HORUS Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG, Munich, holds a 94.0 % interest in L53 Immobilien GmbH, which is a related party of ATON GmbH. As at the reporting date, lease liabilities of EUR 4.6 million (previous year: EUR 5.0 million) are reported under this contract in accordance with IFRS 16. These stand facing right-of-use assets totalling EUR 4.5 million (previous year: EUR 4.9 million) at the reporting date.

Rental and lease payments from the right-of-use assets of the aforementioned contracts totalled EUR 8,757k in the reporting period (previous year: EUR 8,405k).

Transactions with related parties are contractually agreed and conducted at arm’s length conditions.

Transactions with the management board

The remuneration paid to the management board amounts to EUR 3,084k in the financial year (previous year: 2,984k). Besides, the members of the key management personnel received an additional variable remuneration in the amount of EUR 1,700k (previous year: EUR 1,650k).

There were no advances or loans to members of the management board, nor were there contingent liabilities or pension obligations as of the reporting date.

39. List of shareholdings

Concerning the list of shareholdings, please refer to the appendix, which is an integral part of these notes.

40. Events after the balance sheet date

There are no other reportable events after the balance sheet date.

Munich, 29 April 2025

ATON 2 GmbH
Management Board

[original German version signed by:]

Georg Denoke Dr. Wolfgang Salzberger

List of shareholdings (direct and indirect) of ATON 2 GmbH

As of 31 December 2024

No.	Company	City	Country	Share in % direct	Share in % indirect	Currency	Equity as per 31 Dec 2024	Net Result 2024
I. Affiliated Companies								
1. Fully consolidated Companies								
a) Domestic companies								
1.	Antriebssysteme Faurndau GmbH	Göppingen	Germany		100.0	kEUR	11,843	1,156
2.	AspiAir GmbH	Gemünden	Germany		100.0	kEUR	394	- 1,504
3.	ATON Digital Services GmbH	Munich	Germany		100.0	kEUR	37,091	- 138
4.	ATON GmbH	Munich	Germany	100.0		kEUR	801,800	- 11,829
5.	ATON MedTech GmbH	Munich	Germany		100.0	kEUR	91,346	9,846
6.	ATON - Oldtimer GmbH	Munich	Germany		100.0	kEUR	3,055	- 361
7.	DC Aviation GmbH	Stuttgart	Germany		100.0	kEUR	31,030	2,373
8.	ecoCOAT GmbH	Allershausen	Germany		51.0	kEUR	654	- 853
9.	EDAG aeromotive GmbH	Gaimersheim	Germany		100.0	kEUR	790	198
10.	EDAG Akademie GmbH	Fulda	Germany		100.0	kEUR	213	0
11.	EDAG Engineering GmbH	Wiesbaden	Germany		100.0	kEUR	151,459	0
12.	EDAG Engineering Holding GmbH	Munich	Germany		100.0	kEUR	8,840	- 12,160
13.	EDAG Production Solutions GmbH & Co. KG	Fulda	Germany		100.0	kEUR	1,971	5,160
14.	Krebs und Aulich GmbH	Wernigerode	Germany		100.0	kEUR	4,187	463
15.	Redpath Deilmann GmbH	Dortmund	Germany		100.0	kCAD	118,375	12,491
16.	Ziehm Imaging GmbH	Nuremberg	Germany		100.0	kEUR	152,207	1,164
b) Foreign Companies								
17.	ATON Austria Holding GmbH	Going am Wilden Kaiser	Austria		100.0	kEUR	503,338	10,739
18.	Autotest Bratislava s.r.o.	Bratislava	Slovakia		100.0	kEUR	3,606	33
19.	Autotest Südtirol GmbH	Franzensfeste	Italy		100.0	kEUR	12,243	410
20.	Clough Projects Singapore Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore		100.0	kCAD	-199	1,892
21.	EDAG do Brasil Ltda.	Sao Bernardo do Campo	Brazil		100.0	kBRL	23,835	4,755
22.	EDAG Engineering Austria GmbH	Steyr	Austria		100.0	kEUR	100	- 98
23.	EDAG Engineering and Design (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	China		100.0	kCNY	40,344	8,437
24.	EDAG Engineering CZ spol. s.r.o.	Mladá Boleslav	Czech Republic		100.0	kCZK	74,454	19,517
25.	EDAG Engineering Group AG	Arbon	Switzerland		74.7	kEUR	473,134	44,176
26.	EDAG Engineering Ltd.	London Colney	Great Britain		100.0	kGBP	- 184	13
27.	EDAG Engineering Polska Sp.z.o.o.	Warszawa	Poland		100.0	kPLN	10,358	4,425
28.	EDAG Engineering Scandinavia AB	Goteborg	Sweden		100.0	kSEK	20,844	3,857
29.	EDAG Engineering Schweiz GmbH	Arbon	Switzerland		100.0	kCHF	1,570	341
30.	EDAG Engineering Spain S.L.	Cornellá de Llobregat	Spain		100.0	kEUR	12,734	- 212
31.	EDAG Holding Sdn. Bhd.	Shah Alam	Malaysia		100.0	kMYR	2,920	- 989
32.	EDAG Hungary Kft.	Györ	Hungary		100.0	kHUF	886,919	111,380
33.	EDAG Inc.	Troy	USA		100.0	kUSD	9,741	- 742
34.	EDAG Italia S.R.L.	Torino	Italy		100.0	kEUR	2,274	- 475
35.	EDAG Japan Co. Ltd.	Yokohama	Japan		100.0	kJPY	56,299	2,859
36.	EDAG México S.A. de C.V.	Puebla	Mexico		100.0	kMXN	64,814	- 9,348
37.	EDAG Netherlands B.V.	Helmond	Netherlands		100.0	kEUR	2,104	404
38.	EDAG Production Solutions Inc.	Troy	USA		100.0	kUSD	3,247	- 130
39.	EDAG Production Solutions India Priv. Ltd.	New Dehli	India		100.0	kINR	389,127	37,321
40.	EDAG Servicios México S.A. de C.V.	Puebla	Mexico		100.0	kMXN	10	0
41.	EDAG Technologies India Priv. Ltd.	New Dehli	India		60.0	kINR	91,418	- 11,674
42.	EDAG Turkey Mühendislik Ltd. Şirketi	Gebze/Kocaeli	Turkey		100.0	kTRY	48,345	1,584
43.	Eroc Holdings Pty Limited	Brisbane	Australia		100.0	kCAD	26,150	0
44.	HRM Engineering AB	Goteborg	Sweden		100.0	kSEK	9,756	0
45.	InCycle Shotcrete Pty Ltd.	Kalgoorlie	Australia		100.0	kCAD	1,464	802
46.	KP Industrial LLP	Khromtau	Kazakhstan		100.0	kCAD	0	0
47.	Les Entreprises Minières Redpath Ltée.	Montreal	Canada		100.0	kCAD	79	0
48.	PT Redpath Indonesia	Jakarta	Indonesia		100.0	kCAD	66,411	21,078

No.	Company	City	Country	Share in % direct	Share in % indirect	Currency	Equity as per 31 Dec 2024	Net Result 2024
b) Foreign Companies								
49.	PT RUC Cementation Indonesia	Jakarta	Indonesia		100.0	kCAD	63,777	10,912
50.	RDMI Freezing JV Ltd.	Whatton, Nottingham	Great Britain		60.0	kCAD	1,429	4,049
51.	Redpath Africa Limited	Ebene	Mauritius		100.0	kCAD	27,954	- 1,033
52.	Redpath Argentina Construcciones S.A.	San Juan	Argentina		100.0	kCAD	- 1	0
53.	Redpath (Australia) Holdings Pty Limited	Brisbane	Australia		100.0	kCAD	67,651	- 14,025
54.	Redpath Australia Coal Pty Ltd	Brisbane	Australia		100.0	kCAD	142	0
55.	Redpath Australia Pty Limited	Brisbane	Australia		100.0	kCAD	85,824	13,937
56.	Redpath Botswana Proprietary Limited	Gabarone	Botswana		100.0	kCAD	9,283	9,215
57.	Redpath Canada Limited	North Bay	Canada		100.0	kCAD	127,418	31,432
58.	Redpath Chilena Construcciones Y Cia. Limitada	Santiago	Chile		100.0	kCAD	- 1,235	0
59.	Redpath Contract Services Pty Ltd.	Brisbane	Australia		100.0	kCAD	33,905	3,507
60.	Redpath Deilmann Belschachtostroj OOO	Soligorsk	Belarus		99.99	kCAD	769	3
61.	Redpath Deilmann UK Limited	Birmingham	Great Britain		100.0	kCAD	32,612	14,992
62.	Redpath-Deilmann d.o.o. Beograd	Belgrade	Serbia		100.0	kCAD	0	0
63.	Redpath Global Mobility Services Inc.	North Bay	Canada		100.0	kCAD	- 1,931	- 94
64.	Redpath Greece Private Company	Athens	Greece		100.0	kCAD	- 16	- 57
65.	Redpath Guatemala Construcciones S.A.	Guatemala	Guatemala		100.0	kCAD	18	0
66.	Redpath KR LLC	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan		100.0	kCAD	0	0
67.	Redpath Mexicana Construcciones SA de CV	Mexico City	Mexico		100.0	kCAD	3	0
68.	Redpath Mining Contractors Limited	Kitwe	Zambia		100.0	kCAD	- 41,544	- 5,663
69.	Redpath Mining Inc.	North Bay	Canada		100.0	kCAD	142,651	46,223
70.	Redpath Mining (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd.	Johannesburg	South Africa		63.0	kCAD	- 39,099	- 2,033
71.	Redpath Mongolia LLC	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolia		100.0	kCAD	13,054	6,249
72.	Redpath Philippines Inc.	Makati	Philippines		100.0	kCAD	0	0
73.	Redpath PNG Limited	Port Moresby	Papua New Guinea		100.0	kCAD	1,003	- 13
74.	Redpath Raiseboring Limited	North Bay	Canada		100.0	kCAD	77,773	4,796
75.	Redpath USA Corporation	Sparks	USA		100.0	kCAD	54,661	19,906
76.	Redpath Venezolana C.A.	El Callao	Venezuela		100.0	kCAD	0	0
77.	Redpath Zambia Limited	Kitwe	Zambia		63.0	kCAD	474	- 141
78.	RUCCEM LLC	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolia		100.0	kCAD	681	1,853
79.	RUC Mining Contractors Pty Ltd.	Burswood	Australia		100.0	kCAD	50,411	654
80.	Therenva SAS	Rennes	France		100.0	kEUR	3,510	1,221
81.	Triple S Insurance Company Limited	Bridgetown	Barbados		100.0	kCAD	46,399	8,524
82.	Turan Industrial LLP	Almaty	Kazakhstan		97.0	kCAD	- 4,018	2,157
83.	UnderAus Group Holdings Pty Limited	Brisbane	Australia		100.0	kCAD	32,467	0
84.	Ziehm Imaging Austria GmbH	Tulln	Austria		100.0	kEUR	947	534
85.	Ziehm Imaging Japan KK	Tokyo	Japan		100.0	kJPY	17,985	2,518
86.	Ziehm Imaging Middle East Trading LLC	Dubai	U.A.E.		100.0	kAED	400	100
87.	Ziehm Imaging OY	Kerava	Finland		100.0	kEUR	239	75
88.	Ziehm Imaging Sarl	Massy	France		100.0	kEUR	747	143
89.	Ziehm Imaging Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore		100.0	kSGD	806	160
90.	Ziehm Imaging Spain S.L.U.	Valencia	Spain		100.0	kEUR	511	72
91.	Ziehm Imaging Srl a Socio Unico	Reggio Emilia	Italy		100.0	kEUR	3,635	1,119
92.	Ziehm Medical Do Brasil	Sao Paulo	Brazil		100.0	kBRL	1,047	498
93.	Ziehm Medical (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	China		100.0	kCNY	9,565	- 196
94.	Ziehm-OrthoScan Inc.	Scottsdale	USA		100.0	kUSD	35,808	- 734

2. Proportionately consolidated companies

95.	GCR Mongolia LLC	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolia		60.0	kCAD	6,213	7,377
96.	GUC Mongolia LLC	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolia		49.0	kCAD	0	0

No.	Company	City	Country	Share in % direct	Share in % indirect	Currency	Equity as per 31 Dec 2024	Net Result 2024
3. Non-Consolidated affiliates, which are measured at fair value or at-equity								
a) Domestic Companies								
97.	EDAG-Beteiligung GmbH	Fulda	Germany		100.0	kEUR	45	2
98.	EDAG Production Solutions Verwaltungs GmbH	Fulda	Germany		100.0	kEUR	25	2
99.	OneFiber Interconnect Germany GmbH *	Munich	Germany		99,0	kEUR	3,123	- 1,571
100.	project urban 2I3 GmbH (former: Parkmotive GmbH)	Fulda	Germany		100.0	kEUR	11	- 2
b) Foreign companies								
101.	DC Aviation Holding Ltd.	Gudja	Malta		99.99	kEUR	732	357
102.	DC Aviation Ltd.	Gudja	Malta		99.8	kEUR	1,487	1,212
103.	Faurndau Electrical Shanghai Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	China		100.0	TCNY	-277	- 277
104.	Krebs & Aulich Electromechanical Testings Machines Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	China		100.0	kCNY	- 986	2,868
105.	MOTION MAKERS Inc.	Troy	USA		100.0	kUSD	-70	-70
II. Joint Ventures - Investments accounted for using the equity method								
1. Consolidated Companies								
a) Domestic Companies								
106.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft BS Schachtanlage ASSE	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	3,575	- 7
107.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Burg Altena	Schmallenberg	Germany		50.0	kCAD	- 667	- 8
108.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Konrad Versatzaufbereitung Los 1	Dortmund	Germany		50.0	kCAD	861	788
109.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neuhof Ellers	Dortmund	Germany		50.0	kCAD	4	0
110.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schacht Konrad 1	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	19,328	1,314
111.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schacht Konrad 2	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	58,266	18,973
112.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schacht Konrad Notfahreinrichtung	Dortmund	Germany		50.0	kCAD	- 16	0
113.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sanierung Schacht Zielitz 1	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	536	- 5
114.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schächte Bergwerk Siegmundshall	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	192	- 1
115.	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Vorbausäule Schacht Neurode	Dortmund	Germany		50.0	kCAD	0	21
116.	ARGE Demontagekammer Ibbenbüren Schacht 1	Dortmund	Germany		60.0	kCAD	2,056	771
117.	ARGE Einrichtung Schachtförderanlage Konrad 2	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	3,809	722
118.	ARGE HWB Konrad	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	528	483
119.	ARGE Innenschale Ibbenbüren Schacht 1	Dortmund	Germany		60.0	kCAD	1	1
120.	ARGE Schächte Heilbronn	Dortmund	Germany		50.0	kCAD	0	0
121.	ARGE Verfüllung Gorleben	Mülheim an der Ruhr	Germany		50.0	kCAD	- 1,080	- 925
122.	ARGE Wasseraufbereitung Reden 4/5	Saarbrücken	Germany		33.3	kCAD	6,475	2,300
123.	JV Freezing Comol-5	Dortmund	Germany		60.0	kCAD	0	500

No.	Company	City	Country	Share in % direct	Share in % indirect	Currency	Equity as per 31 Dec 2024	Net Result 2024
b) Foreign Companies								
124.	AESA Redpath Mining S.A.C.	Lima	Peru		50.0	kCAD	1,466	1,689
125.	Associated Mining Construction Inc.	Regina	Canada		50.0	kCAD	0	0
126.	Black Diamond – Redpath GP Inc.	Matheson	Canada		49.0	kCAD	0	0
127.	Black Diamond – Redpath LP	Matheson	Canada		49.0	kCAD	387	383
128.	Dayan Contract Mining LLC	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolia		49.0	kCAD	303	163
129.	DC Aviation Al Futtaim LLC	Dubai	U.A.E.		49.0	kEUR	- 4,225	1,234
130.	DC Aviation G-OPS S.A.S.	Roissy en France	France		50.0	kEUR	1,444	753
131.	DC Aviation San Marino S.R.L.	Dogana	San Marino		49.0	kEUR	- 308	- 131
132.	Deilmann-Haniel & Drillcon Iberia ACE	Braga	Portugal		50.0	kCAD	12	0
133.	Innu-Inuit Redpath GP	Newfoundland	Canada		33.3	kCAD	0	0
134.	Innu-Inuit Redpath Limited Partnership	Newfoundland	Canada		33.0	kCAD	27,723	12,223
135.	TRL Management Limited	Regina	Canada		33.3	kCAD	0	0
136.	TRL Mining Construction LP	Regina	Canada		33.0	kCAD	8,535	1,910

III. Investments in associates and investment measured at fair value

1. Companies accounted for using the equity method

a) Domestic Companies								
137.	FFT Werkzeug + Karosserie GmbH (former: EDAG Werkzeug + Karosserie GmbH)	Fulda	Germany		49.0	kEUR	26,280	2,264
b) Foreign Companies								
138.	Murray & Roberts Holdings Ltd. **	Bedfordview	South Africa		43.8	kZAR	1,559,000	- 136,000
139.	Redpath Thonket Mining Services Ghana Limited	Kumasi	Ghana		49.0	kCAD	- 1,249	171
2. Companies accounted for at fair value								
a) Domestic Companies								
140.	MD 7 Immobilien GmbH	Munich	Germany		10.1	kEUR	1,637	220
141.	MD7 BV GmbH	Munich	Germany		10.1	kEUR	166	3
b) Foreign Companies								
142.	Aveng Ltd. **	Johannesburg	South Africa		2.2	kAUD	281,958	25,660
143.	Grey Orange International Inc. ***	Roswell	USA		1.3	kUSD	3,455	- 68,447
144.	Vist Tech GmbH ****	Kaltern	Italy		26.7	kEUR	n/a	n/a

* Preliminary figures.

** Figures from the interim consolidated financial statements as of 30.06.2024, as Murray & Roberts Holdings Ltd. and Aveng Ltd. have a different financial year.

*** Company has a different financial year from 1.4. - 31.3. The equity as at 31.03.2024 and the annual result for the last financial year 2023/24 are presented here.

**** For Vist Tech GmbH bankruptcy proceedings were started in March 2023. Since then, no further financial information provided.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To ATON 2 GmbH, Munich/Germany

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ATON 2 GmbH, Munich/Germany, and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In addition, we have audited the group management report of ATON 2 GmbH, Munich/Germany, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS® Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (hereinafter "IFRS Accounting Standards") as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) German Commercial Code (HGB) and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and
- the accompanying group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this 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) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB, and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the executive directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the 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. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 group management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the 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 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 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 and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this group management report.

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the 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 control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the 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 control or these arrangements and measures of the Group.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.

- conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and with the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB.
- plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or of the business activities within the Group, which serves as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and inspection of the audit procedures performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.
- evaluate the consistency of the 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 the executive directors in the group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors 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 audit opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

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

Munich/Germany, 29 April 2025

Deloitte GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Signed:	Signed:
Sebastian Kiesewetter	Stefan Otto
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)	(German Public Auditor)