

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Statement of the Executive Board

The Executive Board of Continental AG is responsible for the preparation, completeness and integrity of the consolidated financial statements and the management report for Continental AG and the Continental Group, as well as for the other information provided in the annual report. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, and include any necessary and appropriate estimates. The management report for Continental AG and the Continental Group contains an analysis of the earnings, financial and net assets position of the Continental Group, as well as further information provided in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*).

An effective internal management and control system is employed to ensure that the information used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, including the management report for Continental AG and the Continental Group, as well as for internal reporting, is reliable. This includes standardized guidelines at the corporate level for accounting and risk management in accordance with Section 91 (2) of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz - AktG*) and an integrated financial control system as part of the Continental Group's value-oriented management, plus audits by Group Internal Audit. The Executive Board is thus in a position to identify significant risks at an early stage and to take countermeasures.

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Hanover branch, Germany, was engaged as the auditor for fiscal 2025 by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Continental AG. The audit mandate was issued by the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board. PricewaterhouseCoopers audited the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and the management report for Continental AG and the Continental Group. The auditor will issue the independent auditor's report.

The consolidated financial statements, the management report for Continental AG and the Continental Group, the auditor's report and the risk management system in accordance with Section 91 (2) *AktG* are discussed in detail by the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board together with the auditor. These documents relating to the annual financial statements and these reports will then be discussed with the entire Supervisory Board, also in the presence of the auditor, at the meeting of the Supervisory Board held to approve the financial statements.

Hanover, March 2, 2026

The Executive Board

Consolidated Statement of Income

The spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments resulted in the application of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. These parts represent discontinued operations.

The individual lines of the consolidated statement of income show the figures for continuing operations in the reporting and comparative periods. Net income comprises earnings after tax from continuing and discontinued operations.

€ millions	See Note	2025	2024
Sales	7	19,676	20,077
Cost of sales		-14,565	-14,772
Gross margin on sales		5,110	5,305
Research and development expenses		-579	-552
Selling and logistics expenses		-1,882	-1,925
Administrative expenses		-1,117	-921
Other income	8	343	532
Other expenses	8	-1,052	-402
Expenses in connection with the valuation of a disposal group	9	-562	–
Income from equity-accounted investees		8	5
Other income from investments		3	0
EBIT		272	2,043
Interest income	11	77	62
Interest expense	11	-352	-365
Effects from currency translation	11	-40	48
Effects from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, and other valuation effects	11	12	-32
Financial result	11	-303	-287
Earnings before tax from continuing operations		-31	1,756
Income tax expense	12	-384	-398
Earnings after tax from continuing operations		-415	1,358
Earnings after tax from discontinued operations	6	280	-159
Net income		-135	1,200
Non-controlling interests		-30	-32
Net income attributable to the shareholders of the parent		-165	1,168
Earnings per share (in €) related to			
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	38	-2.10	6.72
Consolidated basic earnings per share	38	-0.83	5.84
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	38	-2.10	6.72
Consolidated diluted earnings per share	38	-0.83	5.84

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

The spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments resulted in the application of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. These parts represent discontinued operations.

The individual lines of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income show the figures for the Continental Group as a whole in the reporting and comparative periods. In addition, comprehensive income is broken down into continuing and discontinued operations.

€ millions	2025	2024
Net income	-135	1,200
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans ¹	490	146
Fair value adjustments ¹	454	167
Investment in equity-accounted investees ²	0	0
Currency translation ¹	35	-20
Other investments	2	-7
Fair value adjustments ¹	0	-5
Investment in equity-accounted investees ²	0	-1
Currency translation ¹	2	-1
Tax on other comprehensive income	-161	-53
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Currency translation ¹	-223	-131
Effects from currency translation ^{1,3}	-916	-106
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss ⁴	693	-24
Investment in equity-accounted investees ²	0	-1
Tax on other comprehensive income	4	-4
Other comprehensive income	111	-48
Comprehensive income	-24	1,152
Attributable to non-controlling interests	-48	-36
Attributable to the shareholders of the parent	-72	1,116
The share of comprehensive income attributable to the shareholders of the parent is as follows:		
Continuing operations	-93	1,263
Discontinued operations	20	-147

¹ Including non-controlling interests.

² Including taxes.

³ The high level of volatility on the foreign-exchange markets led to significant currency fluctuations, particularly for the US dollar.

⁴ Mainly includes effects from the deconsolidation of foreign companies of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments in the amount of €680 million.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

The spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments resulted in the application of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. These parts represent discontinued operations. Following the deconsolidation of Automotive and Contract Manufacturing, all items in the reporting period represent continuing operations, while the figures for comparative periods represent both continuing and discontinued operations.

In the reporting period, assets and liabilities held for sale include the assets and liabilities of the Original Equipment Solutions (OESL) disposal group. Unless otherwise specified, the notes to the consolidated statement of financial position contain the information on the OESL disposal group.

Assets

€ millions	See Note	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Goodwill	13	856	3,165
Other intangible assets	13	115	619
Property, plant and equipment	14, 15	6,179	11,798
Investment property		1	11
Investments in equity-accounted investees	16	83	326
Other investments	17	21	108
Deferred tax assets	18	907	2,523
Defined benefit assets	27	65	114
Long-term derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments	31	31	81
Long-term other financial assets	19	50	252
Long-term other assets	20	6	19
Non-current assets		8,315	19,016
Inventories	21	3,067	6,113
Trade accounts receivable	22	3,228	7,104
Short-term contract assets		52	128
Short-term other financial assets	19	68	128
Short-term other assets	20	481	1,077
Income tax receivables		157	285
Short-term derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments	31	138	151
Cash and cash equivalents	23	1,503	2,966
Assets held for sale	24	782	–
Current assets		9,477	17,950
Total assets		17,792	36,966

Equity and liabilities

€ millions	See Note	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Subscribed capital		512	512
Capital reserves		1,710	4,156
Retained earnings		3,194	11,485
Other comprehensive income		-1,482	-1,801
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent		3,934	14,351
Non-controlling interests		224	447
Total equity	25	4,158	14,798
Long-term employee benefits	27	1,214	3,116
Deferred tax liabilities	18	72	97
Long-term provisions for other risks and obligations	28	187	522
Long-term indebtedness	30	4,751	4,112
Long-term other financial liabilities	32	7	8
Long-term contract liabilities		0	22
Long-term other liabilities	34	7	23
Non-current liabilities		6,238	7,899
Short-term employee benefits	27	683	1,380
Trade accounts payable	33	2,349	6,471
Short-term contract liabilities		27	198
Income tax payables	29	284	531
Short-term provisions for other risks and obligations	28	279	964
Short-term indebtedness	30	2,075	2,797
Short-term other financial liabilities	32	736	1,249
Short-term other liabilities	34	351	679
Liabilities held for sale	35	613	–
Current liabilities		7,396	14,269
Total equity and liabilities		17,792	36,966

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments resulted in the application of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. These parts represent discontinued operations.

The individual lines of the consolidated statement of cash flows show the figures for continuing operations in the reporting and comparative periods. In addition, the subtotals for cash flow from operating activities, cash flow from investing activities, cash flow from financing activities and cash flow before financing activities (free cash flow) for the Continental Group are broken down into continuing and discontinued operations. This results in greater transparency for fiscal 2025 and its comparative period compared with the last presentation of discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, in fiscal 2021.

€ millions	See Note	2025	2024
Earnings after tax from continuing operations		-415	1,358
Income tax expense	12	384	398
Financial result	11	303	287
EBIT		272	2,043
Interest paid		-293	-320
Interest received		68	67
Income tax paid	12, 29	-562	-557
Dividends received		9	6
Depreciation, amortization, impairment and reversal of impairment losses	8, 9, 13, 14, 15	1,586	1,111
Income from equity-accounted investees and other investments, incl. impairment and reversal of impairment losses	16	-11	-6
Gains/losses from the disposal of assets, companies and business operations		676	-3
Changes in			
inventories	21	89	-97
trade accounts receivable	22	17	-25
trade accounts payable	33	-337	53
employee benefits and other provisions	27, 28	349	-130
other assets and liabilities ¹ as well as other non-cash effects		152	-514
Cash flow from operating activities - continuing operations		2,014	1,628
Cash flow from operating activities - discontinued operations		179	1,306
Cash flow from operating activities		2,193	2,934
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, and software	13, 14	-1,072	-1,056
Capital expenditure on intangible assets from development projects and miscellaneous	13, 14	-3	0
Disposal of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	13	19	26
Acquisition of companies and business operations	5	0	1
Disposal of companies and business operations	5	9	4
Cash flow from investing activities - continuing operations		-1,047	-1,026
Cash flow from investing activities - discontinued operations		-371	-795
Cash flow from investing activities		-1,418	-1,821

¹ The figure for the comparative period mainly includes the cash outflow from the payment of €476 million for the shares in ContiTech AG (now operating under the name ContiTech Deutschland GmbH) acquired in 2022. The addition to plan assets in 2022, which was netted with the associated obligations to employees, was offset by a liability that was paid out in the first half of 2024 (please refer to Notes 29 and 34 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2022 annual report). As changes in employee benefits are allocated to cash flow from operating activities in the statement of cash flows, the payment of the liability was also allocated to this item and presented in changes to other assets and liabilities and other non-cash effects.

€ millions	See Note	2025	2024
Cash flow before financing activities (free cash flow) - continuing operations		967	603
Cash flow before financing activities (free cash flow) - discontinued operations		-192	511
Cash flow before financing activities (free cash flow)		775	1,114
Issuance of bonds	30	1,363	600
Redemption of bonds	30	-602	-725
Repayment of lease liabilities	30	-222	-216
Change in other indebtedness	30	-249	-264
Change in derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments	30	12	-45
Other cash changes		-11	-3
Successive purchases		-1	0
Dividends paid		-500	-440
Dividends paid to and cash changes from equity transactions with non-controlling interests		-21	-11
Cash flow from financing activities - continuing operations		-231	-1,103
Cash flow from financing activities - discontinued operations		95	31
Cash flow from financing activities		-135	-1,072
Change in cash and cash equivalents		640	42
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		2,966	2,923
Disposal/addition of cash and cash equivalents through changes in the scope of consolidation		0	-3
Effect of exchange-rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-181	3
Cash and cash equivalents - continuing and discontinued operations	23	3,425	2,966
Less cash and cash equivalents - discontinued operations at the date of disposal		-1,798	-
Less cash and cash equivalents - assets held for sale		-124	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period according to the items on the statement of financial position		1,503	2,966

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

€ millions	Subscribed capital ¹	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Successive purchases ²	Difference from			Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
					remeasurement of defined benefit plans	currency translation ³	financial instruments ⁴			
As at Jan. 1, 2024	512	4,156	10,767	-311	-993	-456	1	13,676	449	14,125
Net income	–	–	1,168	–	–	–	–	1,168	32	1,200
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	95	-138	-9	-52	4	-48
Net profit for the period	–	–	1,168	–	95	-138	-9	1,116	36	1,152
Dividends paid/resolved	–	–	-440	–	–	–	–	-440	-39	-479
Successive purchases	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	0	0
Other changes ^{5, 6}	–	–	-10	-1	–	–	10	-1	2	1
As at Dec. 31, 2024	512	4,156	11,485	-312	-898	-594	2	14,351	447	14,798
Net income	–	–	-165	–	–	–	–	-165	30	-135
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	329	-237	1	93	18	111
Net profit for the period	–	–	-165	–	329	-237	1	-72	48	-24
Dividends paid/resolved	–	–	-500	–	–	–	–	-500	-16	-516
Non-cash dividends due to the successful spin-off ⁷	–	-2,445	-7,568	–	–	–	–	-10,014	–	-10,014
Successive purchases	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	-3	-3
Other changes ^{6, 8}	–	–	-58	0	239	–	-13	170	-253	-83
As at Dec. 31, 2025	512	1,710	3,194	-312	-329	-831	-10	3,934	224	4,158

1 Divided into 200,005,983 (PY: 200,005,983) outstanding shares with dividend and voting rights.

2 In the previous year, includes an amount of -€1 million relating to effects from the first-time consolidation of previously non-consolidated subsidiaries.

3 In the previous year, includes a shareholder's portion of -€1 million in the currency translation of equity-accounted investees.

4 The change in the difference arising from financial instruments, including deferred taxes, was due to other investments of €1 million (PY: -€9 million).

5 Due to the change in consolidation method of another investment to an equity-accounted investee, the associated cumulative gain or loss stated in other comprehensive income of -€10 million was reclassified to revenue reserves.

6 Other changes in non-controlling interests due to changes in the scope of consolidation and capital increases.

7 The spin-off of shares in Continental Automotive Technologies GmbH, Hanover, is considered a non-cash dividend under commercial law for Continental AG. It was distributed from revenue reserves and partially from capital reserves.

8 Other changes relating to retained earnings of -€58 million resulted from other reclassifications to revenue reserves, -€52 million of which was attributable to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments and -€5 million to changes in the scope of consolidation. With regard to the remeasurement of defined benefit plans, €239 million resulted from other reclassifications to revenue reserves. Of this amount, €234 million was attributable to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments and €5 million to changes in the scope of consolidation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Segment Reporting

In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, Continental AG's segment reporting is based on the management approach with regard to segment identification, under which information regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker for decision-making purposes is considered decisive.

Since the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments in September 2025, the operations of the Continental Group are divided into the following two segments:

Tires offers a premium portfolio of innovative tire solutions for the passenger car, truck, bus, two-wheeler and specialty segments, as well as intelligent products and services related to tires. For specialist dealers and fleet managers, Tires provides digital tire monitoring and tire management systems, in addition to other services, which keep fleets mobile and increase their efficiency. With its tires, the segment contributes to safe, efficient and convenient mobility.

ContiTech draws on its materials expertise to develop solutions for industrial applications made from rubber, metal and textiles. Its broad portfolio of hoses, conveyor belts, air springs and drive belts is designed for the operating conditions in industrial environments, which can be challenging. At the same time, ContiTech offers surface materials with an appealing look and feel for use in home and vehicle interiors. ContiTech's industrial growth areas are primarily in energy, mining, agriculture and construction, as well as exterior and interior design.

Other/holding/consolidation

This comprises centrally managed subsidiaries and affiliates, such as holding, financing and insurance companies, as well as the holding function of Continental AG and certain effects of consolidation. It also contains the effects on earnings of uncertain risks, particularly those in connection with contractual and similar claims or obligations representing, among other things, risks from investments that cannot currently be assigned to the individual operating units.

Internal control and reporting within the Continental Group are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as described in Note 2. The Continental Group measures the performance of its segments on the basis of their adjusted operating

result (adjusted EBIT). Their performance is expressed as the return on sales (adjusted EBIT divided by adjusted sales) and as the return on capital employed (ROCE), which represents EBIT as a percentage of average operating assets. Intersegment sales and other proceeds are determined at arm's length prices. For administrative services performed by centrally operated companies or by the Continental Group's management, costs are calculated on an arm's length basis in line with utilization. Where direct allocation is not possible, costs are assigned according to the services performed.

The segment assets comprise the operating assets of the assets side of the statement of financial position as at the end of the reporting period. The segment liabilities show the operating asset parts on the liabilities side of the statement of financial position.

Capital expenditure relates to additions to property, plant and equipment, and software, as well as additions to capitalized right-of-use assets in line with IFRS 16, *Leases*, and additions to capitalized borrowing costs in line with IAS 23, *Borrowing Costs*. Depreciation and amortization include the scheduled diminution of and the impairment on intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, capitalized right-of-use assets and investment properties as well as the impairment on goodwill. This figure does not include impairment on financial investments.

Non-cash expenses/income mainly include additions to and reversals of pension and warranty provisions as well as provisions for litigation and environmental risks.

In the segment information broken down by country and region, sales are allocated on the basis of the domicile of the respective customers; in contrast, capital expenditure and segment assets are allocated on the basis of the domicile of the respective companies.

In 2025, the Continental Group generated 25% of its sales attributable to continuing operations in the USA (PY: 25%) and 14% in Germany (PY: 14%). Other than these countries, there were no countries in which more than 10% of sales were achieved by continuing operations, as was also the case in the previous year.

The spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments resulted in the application of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. These parts represent discontinued operations. All segment reporting tables show the figures for continuing operations in the reporting and comparative periods. In preparation for the spin-off, a small number of business activities were transferred from Automotive and Contract Manufacturing to the Tires and ContiTech segments and to the holding company. The comparative period was adjusted accordingly.

Segment report for 2025

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
External sales	13,744	5,932	–	19,676
Intercompany sales	54	73	-127	–
Sales (total)	13,798	6,005	-127	19,676
Cost of sales	9,747	4,951	-133	14,565
EBIT (segment result)	1,776	-556	-948	272
in % of sales	12.9	-9.3	–	1.4
Depreciation and amortization ¹	819	751	16	1,586
thereof impairment ²	17	495	3	514
Capital expenditure ³	1,035	276	5	1,316
in % of sales	7.5	4.6	–	6.7
Significant non-cash expenses/income	-54	-28	-1	-83
Segment assets	10,531	3,731	241	14,504
Segment liabilities	3,294	1,453	212	4,959
Operating assets as at Dec. 31	7,238	2,278	30	9,545
Operating assets (average)	7,632	2,695	171	10,499
ROCE in %	23.3	-20.6	–	2.6
Number of employees as at Dec. 31 ⁴	56,187	36,188	278	92,653
Adjusted sales ⁵	13,798	5,995	-127	19,666
Adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT) ⁶	1,870	316	-151	2,035
in % of adjusted sales	13.6	5.3	–	10.3

¹ Excluding impairment on financial investments.

² Impairment also includes necessary reversals of impairment losses.

³ Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, and software.

⁴ Excluding trainees.

⁵ Before changes in the scope of consolidation.

⁶ Before amortization of intangible assets from purchase price allocation (PPA), changes in the scope of consolidation, and special effects.

Segment report for 2024

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
External sales	13,768	6,309	–	20,077
Intercompany sales	93	78	-171	–
Sales (total)	13,861	6,387	-171	20,077
Cost of sales	9,762	5,181	-171	14,772
EBIT (segment result)	1,870	259	-86	2,043
in % of sales	13.5	4.0	–	10.2
Depreciation and amortization ¹	792	303	16	1,111
thereof impairment ²	2	5	–	7
Capital expenditure ³	996	241	14	1,251
in % of sales	7.2	3.8	–	6.2
Significant non-cash expenses/income	-40	-41	-3	-84
Segment assets	10,798	4,415	13	15,226
Segment liabilities	3,421	1,355	131	4,906
Operating assets as at Dec. 31	7,377	3,060	-117	10,320
Operating assets (average)	7,517	3,187	-173	10,532
ROCE in %	24.9	8.1	–	19.4
Number of employees as at Dec. 31 ⁴	57,069	39,395	954	97,418
Adjusted sales ⁵	13,850	6,387	-171	20,066
Adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT) ⁶	1,903	392	-83	2,212
in % of adjusted sales	13.7	6.1	–	11.0

1 Excluding impairment on financial investments.

2 Impairment also includes necessary reversals of impairment losses.

3 Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, and software.

4 Excluding trainees.

5 Before changes in the scope of consolidation.

6 Before amortization of intangible assets from purchase price allocation (PPA), changes in the scope of consolidation, and special effects.

Reconciliation of sales to adjusted sales and of EBITDA to adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT) in 2025

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
Sales	13,798	6,005	-127	19,676
Changes in the scope of consolidation ¹	–	-9	–	-9
Adjusted sales	13,798	5,995	-127	19,666
EBITDA	2,595	195	-932	1,858
Depreciation and amortization ²	-819	-751	-16	-1,586
EBIT	1,776	-556	-948	272
Amortization of intangible assets from purchase price allocation (PPA)	4	41	–	45
Changes in the scope of consolidation ¹	0	0	0	0
Special effects				
Impairment on goodwill ³	–	124	–	124
Impairment ⁴	8	368	3	379
Restructuring ⁵	55	192	1	248
Restructuring-related expenses	9	4	–	13
Severance payments	16	36	21	73
Gains and losses from disposals of companies and business operations ⁶	1	–	680	681
Other ⁷	–	108	92	199
Adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT)	1,870	316	-151	2,035

¹ Changes in the scope of consolidation include additions and disposals as part of share and asset deals. Adjustments were made for additions in the reporting year and for disposals in the comparative period of the prior year.

² Excluding impairment on financial investments.

³ Impairment on goodwill relates to impairment in connection with the valuation of the OESL disposal group in the amount of €124 million.

⁴ Impairment also includes necessary reversals of impairment losses. It mainly comprises impairment on other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in the amount of €367 million in connection with the valuation of the OESL disposal group. It does not include impairment that arose in connection with a restructuring and impairment on financial investments and goodwill.

⁵ Includes restructuring-related impairment losses of €11 million (Tires €8 million; ContiTech €3 million).

⁶ Gains and losses from disposals of companies and business operations mainly include losses in connection with the deconsolidation of foreign companies of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments in the amount of €680 million.

⁷ Mainly includes expenses in connection with the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, the plans to make the ContiTech segment organizationally independent, and the valuation and sale of the OESL disposal group. Also includes expenses in connection with reimbursements to Aumovio and in connection with the dissolution of a tax group.

Reconciliation of sales to adjusted sales and of EBITDA to adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT) in 2024

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
Sales	13,861	6,387	-171	20,077
Changes in the scope of consolidation ¹	-11	–	–	-11
Adjusted sales	13,850	6,387	-171	20,066
EBITDA	2,663	562	-70	3,154
Depreciation and amortization ²	-792	-303	-16	-1,111
EBIT	1,870	259	-86	2,043
Amortization of intangible assets from purchase price allocation (PPA)	6	48	–	54
Changes in the scope of consolidation ¹	0	–	0	0
Special effects				
Impairment on goodwill	–	–	–	–
Impairment ³	0	1	–	2
Restructuring ⁴	-5	11	–	6
Restructuring-related expenses	21	2	–	23
Severance payments	10	41	-1	49
Gains and losses from disposals of companies and business operations	3	–	–	3
Other ⁵	-1	29	4	32
Adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT)	1,903	392	-83	2,212

¹ Changes in the scope of consolidation include additions and disposals as part of share and asset deals. Adjustments were made for additions in the reporting year and for disposals in the comparative period of the prior year.

² Excluding impairment on financial investments.

³ Impairment also includes necessary reversals of impairment losses. It does not include impairment that arose in connection with a restructuring and impairment on financial investments and goodwill.

⁴ Includes restructuring-related impairment losses totaling €5 million (Tires €2 million; ContiTech €3 million).

⁵ Mainly includes expenses in connection with the OESL business area being made organizationally independent.

Reconciliation of EBIT to net income

€ millions	2025	2024
Tires	1,776	1,870
ContiTech	-556	259
Other/Holding/Consolidation	-948	-86
EBIT	272	2,043
Financial result	-303	-287
Earnings before tax from continuing operations	-31	1,756
Income tax expense	-384	-398
Earnings after tax from continuing operations	-415	1,358
Earnings after tax from discontinued operations	280	-159
Net income	-135	1,200
Non-controlling interests	-30	-32
Net income attributable to the shareholders of the parent	-165	1,168

Segment report by region

€ millions	Germany	Europe excluding Germany	North America	Asia-Pacific	Other countries	Continental Group
External sales 2025	2,817	6,869	5,757	3,069	1,163	19,676
External sales 2024	2,760	7,001	6,008	3,176	1,132	20,077
Capital expenditure 2025¹	168	487	338	251	72	1,316
Capital expenditure 2024 ¹	148	436	320	268	79	1,251
Segment assets as at Dec. 31, 2025	2,557	4,357	4,228	2,596	766	14,504
Segment assets as at Dec. 31, 2024	2,405	4,480	4,775	2,804	762	15,226
Number of employees as at Dec. 31, 2025²	19,753	33,881	17,179	14,624	7,216	92,653
thereof direct employees ²	9,680	23,885	12,357	9,596	5,458	60,976
thereof indirect employees ²	10,073	9,996	4,822	5,028	1,758	31,677
Number of employees as at Dec. 31, 2024 ²	20,785	35,245	18,491	15,301	7,596	97,418
thereof direct employees ²	10,125	25,443	13,394	10,188	5,787	64,937
thereof indirect employees ²	10,660	9,802	5,097	5,113	1,809	32,481

¹ Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, and software.

² Excluding trainees.

Reconciliation to operating assets in 2025

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
Total assets	10,591	3,759	3,442	17,792
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	1,503	1,503
Short- and long-term derivative instruments, interest-bearing investments	–	–	169	169
Other financial assets	30	2	16	48
Less financial assets	30	2	1,688	1,720
Less other non-operating assets	29	26	448	503
Deferred tax assets	–	–	907	907
Income tax receivables	–	–	157	157
Less income tax assets	–	–	1,065	1,065
Segment assets	10,531	3,731	241	14,504
Total liabilities and provisions	3,983	1,966	7,685	13,634
Short- and long-term indebtedness	–	–	6,826	6,826
Other financial liabilities	–	–	7	7
Less financial liabilities	–	–	6,833	6,833
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	72	72
Income tax payables	–	–	284	284
Less income tax liabilities	–	–	356	356
Less other non-operating liabilities	689	512	284	1,486
Segment liabilities	3,294	1,453	212	4,959
Operating assets	7,238	2,278	30	9,545

Reconciliation to operating assets in 2024

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
Total assets	10,826	4,434	6,559	21,818
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	2,966	2,966
Short- and long-term derivative instruments, interest-bearing investments	–	–	231	231
Other financial assets	36	11	21	67
Less financial assets	36	11	3,218	3,264
Less other non-operating assets	-7	7	519	520
Deferred tax assets	–	–	2,523	2,523
Income tax receivables	–	–	285	285
Less income tax assets	–	–	2,808	2,808
Segment assets	10,798	4,415	13	15,226
Total liabilities and provisions	4,138	1,916	8,220	14,275
Short- and long-term indebtedness	–	–	6,909	6,909
Other financial liabilities	–	–	20	20
Less financial liabilities	–	–	6,929	6,929
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	97	97
Income tax payables	–	–	531	531
Less income tax liabilities	–	–	628	628
Less other non-operating liabilities	718	561	532	1,811
Segment liabilities	3,421	1,355	131	4,906
Operating assets	7,377	3,060	-117	10,320

2. General Information and Accounting Principles

Continental Aktiengesellschaft (Continental AG), whose registered office is Continental-Plaza 1, Hanover, Germany, is the parent company of the Continental Group and a listed stock corporation. It is entered in the commercial register of the Hanover Local Court (*Amtsgericht*) under HR B 3527. The Continental Group is a supplier to the automotive industry, with operations worldwide. The areas of business and main activities in which the Continental Group is engaged are described in more detail in the note on segment reporting. The consolidated financial statements of Continental AG for fiscal 2025 were prepared by resolution of the Executive Board of March 2, 2026, and will be submitted to and published in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*). Continental AG is included in the consolidated financial statements of INA-Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, which are published in the German Federal Gazette.

The consolidated financial statements of Continental AG as at December 31, 2025, have been prepared in accordance with the accepted IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union, pursuant to EU Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 in conjunction with Section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*). The term IFRS also includes the International Accounting Standards (IAS), the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) or its predecessor the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and those of the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC). All International Financial Reporting Standards mandatory for fiscal 2025 have been applied, subject to endorsement by the European Union.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments), which are measured at fair value; assets held for sale, which are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell (or costs to distribute); and defined benefit pension plans, for which the plan assets are measured at fair value.

The annual financial statements of companies included in the Continental Group have been prepared using uniform accounting policies, in accordance with IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The reporting date for the individual financial statements of companies included in the Continental Group is the same as the reporting date for the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in euros. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are shown in millions of euros (€ millions). Please note that differences may arise as a result of the use of rounded amounts and percentages.

Spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments

The spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments resolved by Continental with the approval of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting on April 25, 2025, was completed on September 17, 2025.

In connection with the application of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* in the reporting period, the term "Continental Group" is generally used in the financial statements to refer to continuing operations. Any deviating use of the term is identified by means of separate explanation.

Companies consolidated

All major subsidiaries that Continental AG controls in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 10 have been included in the consolidated financial statements and are fully consolidated. To meet this definition, Continental AG must have the decision-making power to control the relevant activities and a right to variable returns from the associated company. Furthermore, it must be able to use its decision-making power to determine the amount of these returns. The companies consolidated may therefore also include companies that are controlled by Continental AG irrespective of the share of voting rights by way of other substantial rights such as contractual agreements, as is the case with structured units included in the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidation of subsidiaries is based on the acquisition method by offsetting the acquisition cost against the proportion of net assets attributed to the parent company at fair value at the acquisition date. Intangible assets not previously recognized in the separate financial statements of the acquired company are carried at fair value. Intangible assets identified in the course of a business combination - including, for example, brand names, patents, technology, customer relationships and order backlogs - are recognized separately at the acquisition date only if the requirements under IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, for an intangible asset are met. Measurement at the acquisition date is usually provisional only. Increases or reductions of assets and liabilities that become necessary within 12 months after the acquisition are made retrospectively as at the acquisition date. Significant adjustments are presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Any positive remaining amount is capitalized as goodwill. The share of non-controlling interests is measured using the share of (remeasured) net assets of the subsidiary. In order to ensure the recoverability of goodwill arising from an as yet incomplete measurement and the corresponding purchase price allocation, the goodwill is allocated provisionally to the affected cash-generating units (CGUs) as at the end of the reporting period. This provisional allocation can deviate significantly from the final allocation. Any negative difference that arises is recognized in other income after the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities has again been reviewed.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of subsidiaries that are not attributable to the Continental Group are shown under "Non-controlling interests" as a separate component of total equity.

Once control has been obtained, any differences arising from successive purchases of shares from non-controlling interests between the purchase price and the carrying amount of those non-controlling interests are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Where there are successive purchases of shares resulting in control, the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value at the time of first-time consolidation for those shares already held is recognized in profit or loss under other income and expenses.

Significant investments where Continental AG can exert significant influence on the associated companies (associates) are accounted for using the equity method. The carrying amount of these associates is adjusted to reflect the share in the associates' net equity. If the financial statements of the associates are not available, the share of earnings or losses is recognized as necessary based on estimated amounts. Goodwill arising from first-time consolidation is reported using the equity method. Goodwill is not amortized, but the carrying amount of investments in associates consolidated using the equity method is tested for impairment if there are relevant indications.

Joint ventures are accounted for in the same way as associates.

Companies that are dormant or have only a low level of business activity and therefore no significant impact on the earnings, financial and net assets position of the Continental Group are not included in the consolidated financial statements. These are accounted for as other investments at fair value (FVOCI).

Intercompany receivables and payables, in addition to income and expenses, are eliminated on consolidation. Intercompany profits arising from internal transactions and dividend payments made within the Continental Group are eliminated on consolidation. Deferred taxes on the elimination of intercompany transactions are carried in the amount derived from the average income tax rate for the Continental Group.

Currency translation

The statements of financial position of foreign subsidiaries with a functional currency other than the euro are translated into euros using the middle rate at the end of the reporting period (closing rate). The income statements are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Differences resulting from currency translation are recognized in the difference from currency translation in equity until the disposal of the subsidiary, without recognizing deferred taxes.

In the separate financial statements of Continental AG and its subsidiaries, foreign-currency receivables and payables are measured on recognition at the transaction rate and adjusted at the end of the reporting period to the related closing rates. Gains and losses arising on currency translation are recognized in profit or loss, except for certain loans.

Goodwill is recognized directly as an asset of the subsidiary acquired and therefore also translated into euros for subsidiaries whose functional currencies are not the euro at the end of the reporting period using the middle rate (closing rate). Differences resulting from currency translation are recognized in the difference from currency translation in equity.

The following table summarizes the exchange rates used in currency translation that had a material effect on the consolidated financial statements:

Currencies €1 in		Closing rate		Average rate for the year	
		Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	2025	2024
Brazil	BRL	6.43	6.43	6.31	5.83
Switzerland	CHF	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.95
China	CNY	8.20	7.60	8.12	7.79
Czech Republic	CZK	24.20	25.16	24.69	25.12
United Kingdom	GBP	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.85
Hungary	HUF	384.78	410.86	397.81	395.41
Japan	JPY	183.91	163.34	169.11	163.81
South Korea	KRW	1,698.32	1,534.34	1,606.59	1,475.17
Mexico	MXN	21.09	21.59	21.68	19.82
Malaysia	MYR	4.77	4.66	4.84	4.95
Philippines	PHP	69.17	60.39	65.02	61.98
Romania	RON	5.10	4.97	5.04	4.97
USA	USD	1.17	1.04	1.13	1.08
South Africa	ZAR	19.48	19.59	20.19	19.83

Revenue recognition

Only sales of products and services resulting from the ordinary business activities of the company are shown as sales revenue.

In accordance with IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, Continental recognizes as revenue from contracts with customers the amount that is received as consideration for the transfer of goods or services to customers. The relevant point in time or period of time is the transfer of control of the goods or services to the customer (control approach).

To determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount, the five-step model is applied. By applying the five-step model in the Continental Group to contracts with customers, distinct performance obligations are identified. The transaction price is determined – and allocated to the performance obligations – according to the requirements of IFRS 15. Variable consideration in contracts with customers, such as rebates, bonus agreements or other kinds of price concessions, is analyzed, measured and included in the revenue recognition. The allocation of the transaction price in the case of more than one performance obligation at hand would be performed by using observable prices if possible. Otherwise the allocation would be performed using the adjusted market assessment approach or the approach of cost plus a margin. For every performance obligation that, in accordance with IFRS 15, is distinct within the context of the contract, the revenue recognition is determined to be at a point in time or to be satisfied over time.

Multi-component contracts that contain distinct performance obligations with different timing of revenue recognition are not currently material.

Description of sales revenue in industrial and replacement business

The type of performance obligations to customers in industrial and replacement business relates to the replacement-tire and retail business of the Tires segment, to the industrial and retail business of the ContiTech segment and to the replacement-parts and retail business of the discontinued operations of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments. Invoices are generally prepared once a month, while the payment terms for most of the sales average 60 days and differ mostly depending on the region and/or product group. Payments are made by bank transfer in the vast majority of cases, with the exception of business with end customers and consumers, who often pay in cash or by card. No significant discounts on the invoice amount are granted; however, customer bonuses and other price reductions are included in the transaction price as variable price components in line with expectations. The customers do not usually make any significant advance payments. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, taking into account the agreed incoterms. There are no significant obligations from the right of customers to return products, or from reimbursements to customers or similar obligations, or from warranty commitments that include a service component.

Description of sales revenue in automotive original-equipment business

The type of performance obligations to customers in automotive original-equipment business relates to the diverse and predominantly customer-specific products of the discontinued operations of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments and to the original-equipment business of the Tires and ContiTech segments. Invoices are generally prepared once a month, while the payment terms average 60 days and differ mostly depending on the region and/or product group. Payments are made by bank transfer in the vast majority of cases. No significant discounts on

the invoice amount are granted; however, customer bonuses and other price reductions are included in the transaction price as variable price components in line with expectations. The customers do not usually make any significant advance payments. Revenue is almost always recognized over time using an output-based measurement method, and sales revenue is measured based on the products that leave the production plant, as the products are produced and delivered "just in time." There are no significant obligations from the right of customers to return products, or from reimbursements to customers or similar obligations, or from warranty commitments that include a service component.

Description of revenue in other business activities

Revenue from other business activities is included in the sales of the automotive original-equipment business – which are related in part to discontinued operations – and in the sales of the industrial and replacement business, as well as in other revenues. On the one hand, services are provided and, on the other, project business is conducted in which developments for customers are made, goods produced or services provided over a medium-term or longer period. For this revenue, there are no significant obligations from the right of customers to return products, or from reimbursements to customers or similar obligations, or from warranty commitments that include a service component.

The largest component of this revenue relates to revenue from research and development from discontinued operations in the former Automotive segment, which is recognized at a point in time, either when the entire development is completed or when identifiable milestones within a development are reached. Invoices are generally prepared after completion of a milestone or an entire development and acceptance by the customer. Payments are made by bank transfer in most cases. No significant discounts on the invoice amount are granted. The customers do not usually make any significant advance payments.

In addition, services that are performed alongside the main business also lead to revenue recognition over time, though in smaller amounts. Both input- and output-based measurement methods are used and sales are measured either based on the hours or days worked or the costs incurred (input), or based on the services rendered (output). Invoices are generally prepared at least once a month, and payments are made by bank transfer in most cases. No significant discounts on the invoice amount are granted. The customers do not usually make any significant advance payments.

In addition, project business is conducted, in which generally customer-specific goods or services are produced or provided for customers over a medium-term or longer period. Revenue from this is likewise recognized over time and sales are mostly measured using input-based measurement methods, taking account of the costs incurred. Invoices are generally issued as contractually agreed. Advance payments averaging 30% are usually made by the customers before the start of a project. Payments are made by bank transfer in most cases. No significant discounts on the invoice amount are granted.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

Contract assets primarily arise in the project business from customer-specific goods or services for customers, but are only of minor significance in the Continental Group. Contract assets must be recognized because the goods or services are provided over a medium-term or longer period in which goods or services have already been provided by Continental but there is not yet an unconditional right against the customer, i.e. a receivable. The right – or part of the right – to consideration from the customer is often only unconditional once the provision of the services has been completed and can then be recognized as a receivable and invoiced in full. The associated payments are generally made on the basis of actual invoicing. The recognition of receivables and the receipt of payments reduce the associated contract assets.

Contract liabilities include mainly advance payments by customers for deliveries of goods and for services to be performed. In the case of these advance payments by customers for deliveries of goods and for services to be performed, the customer has already paid the consideration – or part of the consideration – but Continental has generally not yet satisfied its performance obligation, or has done so only to a limited extent. The provision of the corresponding services to the customers by Continental reduces the level of the associated contract liabilities.

Research and development expenses

The information provided below on research and development expenses mainly relates to the discontinued operations of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments. Research and development expenses comprise expenditure on research and development and expenses for customer-specific applications, prototypes and testing. Where refunds from customers for research and development expenses are agreed, these costs are recognized in inventories until control is transferred. Once control is transferred, the refund amounts are stated under other income. In addition, the expenses are reduced by the amount relating to the application of research results from the development of new or substantially improved products, if the related activity fulfills the recognition criteria for internally generated intangible assets set out in IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*. This portion of the expenses is capitalized as an asset and amortized over a period of three to seven years from the date that the developed products become marketable. However, expenses for customer-specific applications, pre-production prototypes or tests for products already being marketed do not qualify as development expenditure which may be recognized as an intangible asset. Furthermore, expenses incurred directly in connection with the launch of new production operations and plants are recognized directly in profit or loss.

New developments for the original-equipment business are not marketable until Continental AG has been nominated as the supplier for the particular vehicle platform or model and, furthermore, has successfully fulfilled pre-production release stages. Moreover, these release stages serve as the prerequisite to demonstrate the technical feasibility of the product, especially given the high demands imposed on safety and comfort technology. Accordingly, development costs are recognized as an asset only as at the date of nomination as supplier and upon fulfillment of a specific pre-production release stage. The development is considered to be

completed once the final approval for the unlimited production is granted. Only very few development projects fulfill the recognition criteria.

Although suppliers are nominated by original equipment manufacturers with the general obligation to supply products over the entire life of the particular model or platform, these supply agreements constitute neither long-term contracts nor firm commitments, in particular because the original equipment manufacturers make no commitments in regard to purchase quantities. For this reason, all pre-production expenses – with the exception of the capitalized development costs as previously described – are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Product-related expenses

Costs for advertising, sales promotion and other sales-related items are expensed as incurred. Provisions are recognized for possible warranty claims on sold products on the basis of past experience, as well as legal and contractual terms. Additional provisions are recognized for specific known cases.

Financial result and investment income

Interest income and expenses are recognized for the period to which they relate. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss if legal entitlement to payment of the dividend is established, the economic benefit associated with the dividend is likely to be received, and the dividend amount can be measured reliably.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of shares issued. Treasury stock is deducted for the period it is held. Diluted earnings per share also include shares from the potential exercise of option or conversion rights. The corresponding expenses that would no longer be incurred after the conversion or exchange are eliminated.

Statement of financial position classification

Assets and liabilities are reported as non-current assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position if they have a remaining term of over one year and, conversely, as current assets and liabilities if the remaining term is shorter. Liabilities are treated as current if there is no right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Pension provisions, provisions for other post-employment benefits, and other employee benefits, as well as deferred tax assets and liabilities are accounted for as non-current. If assets and liabilities have both current and non-current portions, the amounts are classified separately and shown as current and non-current assets or liabilities.

Goodwill

Goodwill corresponds to the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities of the business combination. Goodwill is not subject to amortization; it is tested for impairment at least annually and, if necessary, impaired.

The details of the annual impairment test are described under "Impairment" in this note. Once an impairment loss has been recognized on goodwill, it may not be reversed in subsequent periods, even if the reasons that prompted it no longer apply.

Intangible assets

Purchased intangible assets are carried at acquisition costs and internally generated intangible assets at their production costs, provided that the conditions for recognition of an internally generated intangible asset are met in accordance with IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*. If intangible assets have finite useful lives, they are amortized on a straight-line basis over a useful life of three to eight years in general. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested at least annually for impairment and, if necessary, impaired.

The details of the annual impairment test are described under "Impairment" in this note.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less straight-line depreciation. If necessary, additional impairment is recognized on the affected items.

Production cost consists of the direct costs and attributable material and manufacturing overheads, including depreciation.

Under certain conditions, portions of the borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the acquisition cost. This also applies to investment property.

As soon as an asset is available for its intended use, subsequent cost is capitalized only to the extent the related modification changes the function of the asset or increases its economic value and the cost can be clearly identified. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized as current maintenance expense.

Property, plant and equipment is broken down into the lowest level of the components that have significantly different useful lives and, to the extent integrated in other assets, when they are likely to be replaced or overhauled during the overall life of the related main asset. Maintenance and repair costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The Continental Group has no property, plant or equipment that by the nature of its operation and deployment can be repaired and serviced only in intervals over several years. The useful lives are up to 25 years for buildings and land improvements; up to 20 years for technical equipment and machinery; and up to 12 years for operating and office equipment.

When assets are sold, closed down or scrapped, the difference between the net proceeds and the net carrying amount of the assets is recognized as gain or loss in other income or expense, respectively.

Government grants

Government grants are reported if there is reasonable assurance that the conditions in place in connection with the grants will be fulfilled and that the grants will be awarded.

Monetary government grants and government subsidies that are directly attributable to depreciable fixed assets are deducted from the procurement and manufacturing costs of the assets in question. All other monetary grants and subsidies are recognized as income in line with planning and are presented alongside the corresponding expenses. Non-monetary government grants are recognized at fair value.

Investment property

Land and buildings held for the purpose of generating rental income instead of production or administrative purposes are carried at depreciated cost. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful lives, which correspond to those for real estate in use by the company.

Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A lessee shall recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, which represents the lessee's obligation to make lease payments.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments not yet made. It is recognized under indebtedness. Discounting is determined using the incremental borrowing rates, as the interest rates underlying the leases often cannot be determined regularly. The right-of-use-asset recognized by the lessee is measured at cost. This amount comprises the corresponding lease liability and prepaid lease payments, taking into account any lease incentives received. It is recognized in property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis. The lease liability is subsequently measured according to the effective interest method. The resulting interest expense is recognized in the financial result.

Continental utilizes the exemptions for short-term leases and for leases in which the underlying asset is of low value.

Continental leases property, plant and equipment, especially buildings.

As lessor, Continental classifies leases as operating leases or finance leases. For this classification, Continental considers whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. If this is the case, it is a finance lease; otherwise, it is an operating lease.

If Continental acts as an intermediate lessor, the interests arising from the head lease and sublease are accounted for separately. The sublease is classified based on the right-of-use asset resulting from the head lease rather than based on the underlying asset. If the head lease is a short-term lease for which the Continental Group applies the exemption provision, it classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

Besides the products acquired from the Schaeffler Group (Vitesco Technologies until the merger on October 1, 2024) on the basis of the related framework agreement, IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, is applied when allocating the consideration to individual lease and non-lease components.

Impairment

The Continental Group immediately reviews intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, investment property and goodwill as soon as there is an indication of impairment (triggering event). Impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying amount with the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and the present value of the expected future cash flows from the continued use of the asset (value in use). If the carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount, the difference is recognized as impairment. If the indications for the prior recognition of impairment no longer apply, the impairment losses are reversed for intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investment property.

Capitalized goodwill is generally tested for impairment once a year as at November 30 at the level of cash-generating units (CGUs). CGUs are units that come below the segments and are the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. This represents the level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU including its goodwill and the recoverable amount of this CGU. The recoverable amount in this case is the value in use calculated on the basis of discounted cash flows before interest and tax. Impairment is recognized to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount for a CGU. If the reasons for this cease to apply in the future, impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

The expected cash flows of the CGUs are derived from long-term planning that usually covers the next five years and is approved by management. The plans are based in particular on assumptions regarding macroeconomic developments, as well as trends in sales prices, raw material prices and exchange rates derived in part from external sources. In addition to these current market forecasts, past developments and experience are also taken into account. For the perpetuity beyond the period of five years, the cash flow is extrapolated using the expected long-term growth rates for the individual CGUs.

The main assumptions when calculating the value in use of a CGU are the free cash flows, the discount rate and its parameters, and the long-term growth rate.

Annual impairment testing was performed on the basis of the bottom-up business plan for the next five years approved by management in the period under review. The cash flows of the CGUs of the Tires segment were discounted with an interest rate of 11.5% (PY: 12.4%) and those of the ContiTech segment with an interest rate of 12.1% (PY: 12.6%). This pre-tax WACC is based on the capital structure of the respective relevant peer group on average over the last five years. The risk-free interest rate is 3.25% (PY: 2.50%) and the market risk premium 5.5% (PY: 7.0%). Borrowing costs correspond to the interest rate on industrial bonds, with the average rating derived via the peer group.

For the annual impairment test, the average growth rate in the detailed planning period was 3.0% (PY: 3.9%) for the CGUs of the Tires segment and 6.5% (PY: 4.3%) for those of the ContiTech segment – excluding the Original Equipment Solutions (OESL) disposal group – in fiscal 2025. The long-term growth rate for the CGUs of the Tires and ContiTech segments was 0.5% (PY: 0.5%). These growth rates do not exceed the long-term average growth rates for the markets in which the CGUs operate.

The annual impairment testing of goodwill determined no requirements for impairment for 2025. In the Original Equipment CGU of the Tires segment, the carrying amount exceeded the value in use. As there was no significant goodwill, the recoverability of the individual assets was reviewed, whereby these are mainly production-related machines and buildings that are not used exclusively by the Original Equipment CGU, but are also used by the three CGUs Replacement EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa), Replacement APAC (Asia-Pacific region) and Replacement The Americas (North, Central and South America). This review did not reveal any need for impairment, since the fair value less costs of disposal for the individual assets exceeds their respective carrying amount. Fair values were derived on the basis of valuation reports relating to the properties and current market values for comparable machinery and technical equipment, among other things.

Assuming a 0.5-percentage-point increase in the discount rate would not lead to any goodwill impairment. No asset impairment would result. Reducing the long-term growth rate by 0.5 percentage points would not lead to any goodwill impairment. No asset impairment would result. If sales in perpetuity would decline by 5.0%, consequently reducing free cash flow as a key planning parameter, this would not lead to any goodwill impairment. No asset impairment would result.

Assets held for sale and related liabilities

A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale and is presented separately in the statement of financial position if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) and its sale must be highly probable.

A non-current asset (or disposal group) held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell where it meets the held for sale criteria. Depreciation of these assets ceases once they are classified as held for sale. Immediately before the initial classification of the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, the carrying amounts shall be measured in accordance with the applicable IFRS.

A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for distribution to owners when the entity is committed to distribute the asset (or disposal group) to the owners. For this to be the case, the assets must be available for immediate distribution in their present condition and the distribution must be highly probable. A non-current asset (or disposal group) held for distribution is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to distribute.

On subsequent remeasurement of a disposal group, the carrying amounts of any assets and liabilities that are not within the scope of the measurement requirements of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, but are included in a disposal group classified as held for sale, shall be remeasured in accordance with the applicable IFRS before the fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group is remeasured.

A discontinued operation can also be classified as held for sale under IFRS 5. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The classification of a component of an entity as a discontinued operation is also appropriate in the case of classification as held for distribution, provided the criteria are met.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument, as defined in IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

In the Continental Group, a purchase or sale of financial assets or financial liabilities is recognized or derecognized at the settlement date.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized in the statement of financial position as at the date Continental becomes a contractual party to the financial instrument. At the acquisition date, they must be classified into measurement categories that determine the subsequent accounting.

Receivables from the receivables factoring programs carried out in the Continental Group are recognized in the statement of financial position when the risks and rewards, in particular credit and default risk, have not been essentially transferred. The repayment obligations therefrom are, as a rule, then shown as short-term financial liabilities.

The classification and measurement of financial assets that constitute debt instruments is based on the business model in which the assets are managed and on their cash flow characteristics. These conditions are cumulative criteria whose audit sequence is irrelevant.

It is therefore necessary to analyze the business model in which the asset to be classified is held. This relates to the investigation of the way in which financial assets held in order to collect cash flows are managed. The Continental Group reclassifies debt instruments if the corresponding business model changes.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, distinguishes between three business models:

- › Hold-to-collect: The objective of this business model is to hold the financial assets and generate the contractual cash flows. This model is the prevalent business model in the Continental Group.
- › Hold-to-collect and sale: This business model aims to collect the contractual cash flows or sell the financial assets. This business model does occur – for example, in connection with notes receivable – but is fundamentally of subordinate importance in the Continental Group.
- › Other: This business model constitutes a catch-all category. This model occurs in the Continental Group in connection with recognized trade accounts receivable from third parties which will probably be sold under a true sale-of-receivables factoring agreement; however, it is fundamentally of subordinate importance in the Continental Group.

In addition to the analysis of the business model, the contractual terms applicable on acquisition of the financial instrument must also be assessed (SPPI (solely payments of principal and interest) criterion). The SPPI criterion is met when the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

On the basis of the aforementioned conditions, a distinction is drawn between the following measurement categories for financial assets that constitute debt instruments:

- › Measured at cost: The financial asset, which constitutes a debt instrument, is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. Furthermore, the contractual cash flows can be characterized as payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income is recognized in the financial result using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from derecognition are recognized in profit or loss together with the foreign-currency gains and losses under other operating income or expenses, or in the financial result. Impairment losses are likewise recognized separately in the income statement.
- › Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with reclassification (FVOCIwR): The financial asset, which constitutes a debt instrument, is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Furthermore, the contractual cash flows can be characterized as payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Changes in the carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income. Income or expenses from impairment, interest income and foreign-currency gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss stated in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the income statement when the financial asset is derecognized. Interest income is recognized in the financial result using the effective interest method. Foreign-currency gains and losses are recognized in other income and expenses.
- › Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL): The financial asset, which constitutes a debt instrument, is not to be measured at cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income with reclassification (FVOCIwR), as either the SPPI criterion was not met or the “Other” business model applies. Classification to the “measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)” category can also be appropriate if the fair value option is applied to debt instruments that should actually be classified as measured at cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income with reclassification (FVOCIwR). However, the Continental Group does not currently intend to apply the fair value option to debt instruments. Income or expense from a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement.

Investments that fall within the scope of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and meet the definition of equity must generally be measured at fair value. For equity instruments that are neither held for trading nor constitute contingent consideration accounted for by the acquirer in a business combination according to IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, the Continental Group decides at the acquisition date for each (equity) instrument whether to exercise the option of recognizing changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (fair value OCI option). The cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to the income statement when the financial asset is derecognized. This results in the measurement category of fair value through other comprehensive income without reclassification (*FVOCIwoR*). Dividends are an exception to this and continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the legal entitlement is established, unless this relates to a partial restitution of acquisition costs. Dividends are recognized in other income from investments.

Equity instruments held for trading purposes or for which the fair value OCI option is not utilized are without exception accounted for at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

On initial recognition, the Continental Group measures a financial asset at fair value plus the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition, with the exception of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, for which associated transaction costs are recognized as expense in the income statement.

Impairment is recognized using the expected loss model. The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (except for investments in equity instruments), contract assets that result from IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Loss allowances are measured on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses or on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses result from possible default events within 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime expected credit losses result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime expected credit loss measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition, and 12-month expected credit loss measurement applies if it has not. The credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due on the reporting date.

For trade accounts receivable and contract assets with and without significant financing components, lease payments receivable and current receivables from related parties, only lifetime expected credit loss measurement is applied. Under this approach, the lifetime expected credit losses must be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivable.

A financial asset is in default or credit-impaired if one of the following criteria is met:

- › Insolvency or a similar event that indicates significant financial difficulty and a probable default of the counterparty.
- › Probable debt waiver.
- › A breach of contract that leads to the assumption that it is more probable that one or more receivables are not collectible.
- › Other reasons in the assessment of credit management that lead to the assumption that it is more probable that the receivables are not collectible.

If there is evidence of uncollectibility, the financial asset is derecognized. If creditworthiness improves, the allowance is reversed.

The Continental Group regularly reviews the expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, to identify potential effects on the model and make any necessary adjustments. The outcome of this review and any potential adjustments at the end of the reporting period are described under "Default risks."

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position as at the date Continental becomes a contractual party to the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are generally measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Instruments that are held for trading are classified as "financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss." For financial liabilities not held for trading, the fair value option can be exercised. If the fair value option is used, the portion of the change in the fair value due to changes in the credit risk of the liability is recognized in other comprehensive income. The fair value option is not currently exercised in the Continental Group. In the consolidated financial statements of Continental AG, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, which as a rule comprises the remaining principal balance and issuing costs, net of any unamortized premium or discount. Financial obligations with fixed or determinable payments that comprise neither financial liabilities nor derivative financial liabilities and are not quoted in an active market are reported in the statement of financial position under other financial liabilities in accordance with their term.

In the case of information reported in accordance with IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, classification is in line with the items disclosed in the statement of financial position and/or the measurement category used in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The fair value is generally the market or exchange price. In the absence of an active market, the fair value is determined using financial models.

Fair values of currency forwards are calculated by way of future cash flows being translated into one of the two currencies using forward rates, netted, discounted with risk-free interest rates and then translated into the functional currency of the respective subsidiary at current spot exchange rates if applicable (par method).

The value of options is determined by applying recognized option pricing models.

To calculate the fair value of interest-rate swaps and cross-currency interest-rate swaps, the future cash flows are discounted with the interest rates for the respective maturities, with primarily deposit rates, risk-free interest rates or IBOR rates used as short-term interest rates while long-term interest rates are based on the swap rates in the respective currency. Future cash flows are forecast using interest-rate curves with an appropriate payment tenor. When discounting, currency basis spreads or, if applicable, tenor basis spreads are taken into account.

The measurement of derivative instruments takes into account the credit spread in general.

Derivative instruments are recognized at the date when the obligation to buy or sell the instrument arises.

Hedge accounting is currently not applied.

The amount of the effective portion of the change in value of the hedges remaining from the hedging of foreign-currency risks from net investments in foreign operations is still recognized together with the effect from the currency translation of the net investment in the difference from currency translation in equity. The accumulated currency effects are not reclassified in profit and loss until the foreign operations are sold or liquidated.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract alongside a non-derivative host contract. A portion of the cash flows of the hybrid contract is therefore subject to similar variability as a separate derivative.

Non-derivative host contracts, with the exception of financial assets, are regularly inspected within the Continental Group for embedded derivatives.

If the host contract does not fall under the scope of IFRS 9 or if the host contract is a financial liability, embedded derivatives must be separated from the host contract if the assessment finds that the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, a separate instrument with the same terms would meet the definition of a derivative and Continental does not exercise the option to measure the entire hybrid instrument at fair value through profit or loss.

If separation is appropriate, the host contract is accounted for in accordance with the relevant IFRS requirements. The embedded derivative is recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Inventories

Inventories are recognized at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Acquisition cost is generally determined using the weighted-average method. Production cost includes direct costs, production-related material costs, overheads and depreciation. Inventory risks resulting from decreased marketability or excessive storage periods are accounted for with write-downs.

Other assets

Other assets are recognized at amortized cost. Allowances are recognized as appropriate to reflect any possible risk related to recoverability.

Accounting for income taxes

Income taxes are measured using the concept of the statement of financial position liability method in accordance with IAS 12, *Income Taxes*. Tax expenses and refunds that relate to income are recognized as income taxes. Late payment fines and interest arising from subsequently assessed taxes are not reported under the item income tax expense, but rather as interest income and expense.

Current taxes owed on income are recognized as expenses when they are incurred. They are determined taking into account the respective local tax laws and relevant case law. The complexity of these regulations and the possible differences in interpretation between taxpayers on the one hand and local tax authorities on the other may lead to uncertainties regarding the handling of individual facts and circumstances. These uncertain tax positions are measured in accordance with IFRIC 23 as the most likely amount. Owing to the lack of an unrestricted market comparison, determining prices for cross-border intercompany transactions is extremely complex and therefore subject to uncertainty. In the Continental Group, prices are therefore regularly determined on the basis of the internationally recognized arm's length principle, taking into account the transfer pricing methods specified by lawmakers and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). If there are multiple tax uncertainties and a correlation between them and certain tax parameters, they are presented in the financial statements either individually or as a group, depending on how the risk is realized.

Deferred taxes include expected tax payments and refunds from temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements and the related tax bases, as well as from the utilization of loss carryforwards. No deferred tax is recognized for non-tax-deductible goodwill. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates related to the period when the temporary differences are expected to reverse. Changes in tax rates are recognized once the rate has been substantially enacted. Deferred tax assets are not recognized if it is not probable that they will be realized in the future.

In a country-specific review, the extent to which tax-related risks that are likely to occur can or must be offset against losses or loss carryforwards in the individual countries or tax groups is analyzed. If there is a need for offsetting in the countries or tax groups, the probable tax-related risks are offset against the associated losses and loss carryforwards. As a result, the disclosure of deferred taxes on loss carryforwards includes a risk adjustment for the Continental Group units affected.

Income tax receivables and liabilities are recognized as current items, as they are due immediately and this due date often cannot be deferred.

The Continental Group falls within the scope of the regulations known as the Pillar Two Model Rules of the OECD governing a global minimum corporate tax rate, which have been carried over into German law under the Minimum Tax Act (*Mindeststeuergesetz – MinStG*). In addition, related provisions for the collection of a local minimum tax have been introduced in the countries in which the Continental Group operates.

The Continental Group makes use of the exemption from accounting for deferred taxes in connection with Pillar Two income taxes, which is the subject of the amendments to IAS 12 published in May 2023.

The minimum tax is levied at the level of INA-Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, as the parent company of the IHO Group (ultimate parent entity) and group parent. Within the framework of the requirements stipulated by the minimum tax regulations, Continental AG, as the parent company of the Continental Group, acts as a partially owned parent entity. Continental AG is included in the consolidated financial statements of INA-Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, and, for this reason, is jointly assessed with the other companies of the IHO Group when determining the minimum tax. Continental AG is obligated in accordance with Section 3 (6) *MinStG* to compensate INA-Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, for the share of the minimum tax attributable to Continental AG. Owing to the recognized national top-up taxes, it is possible that the duty to pay the minimum tax due may fall on group subsidiaries other than Continental AG.

The rules governing the global minimum tax stipulate that, per country, the difference between the effective tax rate in accordance with the global minimum tax rules and the 15% minimum tax rate – based on the adjusted minimum tax profit – is to be paid as the minimum tax by the ultimate parent entity, i.e. INA-Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany. In a transition period for the fiscal years 2024 through 2026, so-called safe harbor rules linked to the fulfillment of certain criteria may be utilized that allow companies to dispense with the exact calculation of the minimum tax, with the minimum tax being set at zero in such cases.

Employee benefits

The retirement benefits offered by the Continental Group comprise both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

Pension provisions under defined benefit plans are actuarially measured pursuant to IAS 19, *Employee Benefits* (revised 2011), using the projected unit credit method that reflects salary, pension and employee fluctuation trends. The discount rate to determine the present value is based on long-term loans in the respective capital market. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Expenses from interest cost on pension liabilities and income from pension funds are reported net in the financial result.

Accordingly, the interest effects of other long-term employee benefits are reported in the financial result. Pension liabilities for some companies of the Continental Group are covered by pension funds. Furthermore, plan assets comprise all assets, as well as claims from insurance contracts, that are held exclusively toward payments to those entitled to pensions and are not available to meet the claims of other creditors. Pension obligations and plan assets are reported on a net basis in the statement of financial position.

The other post-employment benefits also shown under the employee benefits relate to obligations to pay for health costs for retired workers in the USA and Canada in particular.

Defined contribution plans represent retirement benefits where the company only contributes contractually fixed amounts for current service entitlements, which are generally invested by independent, external asset managers until the date of retirement of the employee. The fixed amounts are partly dependent on the level of the employee's own contribution. The company gives no guarantees of the value of the asset after the fixed contribution, either at the retirement date or beyond. The entitlement is therefore settled by the contributions paid in the year.

Provisions for other risks and obligations

Provisions are recognized when a legal or constructive obligation has arisen that is likely to result in a future cash outflow to third parties and the amount can be reliably determined or estimated. The provisions are recognized as at the end of the reporting period at the value at which the obligations could probably be settled or transferred to a third party. Non-current provisions such as those for litigation or environmental risks are discounted to their present value. The resulting periodic interest charge for the provisions is shown under the financial result including an effect from a change in interest.

Non-financial liabilities

Current non-financial liabilities are carried at their settlement amount. Non-current non-financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Share-based payments

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value using a Monte Carlo simulation. The liabilities are recognized under employee benefits until the end of the holding period. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the granted equity instruments.

Estimates

Proper and complete preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the amount and disclosure of the recognized assets and liabilities, income and expenses as well as the disclosures in the notes for the reporting period.

The significant assumptions and estimates in the reporting period related to:

- › the determination of the useful lives of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.
- › the impairment testing of goodwill and non-current assets, in particular the underlying cash flow forecasts and discount rates (determination of the recoverable).
- › the identification of impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses on intangible assets.
- › the identification of impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses on inventories.
- › the identification of intangible assets and their measurement within the scope of company acquisitions.
- › the assessment of the recoverability of receivables and other financial assets (impairment amount).
- › the determination of fair values with regard to financial assets and liabilities.
- › the recognition and measurement of income tax payables and deferred taxes on temporary differences, and the recognition of deferred tax assets on losses carried forward.
- › the assessment of technical and economic feasibility when capitalizing development costs.
- › the recognition and measurement of leases.
- › the measurement of revenue reductions and reimbursement liabilities within the scope of revenue recognition.
- › the actuarial parameters influencing share-based payments.
- › the recognition and measurement of liabilities and provisions, in particular the actuarial parameters for pensions and similar obligations used to determine defined benefit obligations.
- › the point in time at which assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale.
- › the recognition and measurement of provisions and contingent liabilities, in particular with regard to the parameters for measuring restructuring provisions, as well as the probability of occurrence and the amount of warranty, litigation and environmental risks.

The assumptions and estimates are based on the information currently available at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The underlying information is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect actual developments as necessary.

Impact of sustainability-related and particularly climate-related matters on accounting in the reporting period

Sustainability-related and particularly climate-related matters are generally considered – where relevant and material – in estimates and judgments when preparing the consolidated financial statements and long-term planning.

Effects are possible in a number of different areas. Sustainability-related and particularly climate-related matters can affect, for example, the recoverability of non-financial assets and inventories, the useful life and residual carrying values of assets, the expected credit losses of financial instruments, the input factors and assumptions used to measure value in use and fair value (e.g. discount rates, point in time and amount of projected cash flows), deferred tax assets, legal and de facto obligations (provisions and contingent liabilities), financial risk management (market risk, liquidity risk and default risk as well as risk concentration), and the financial accounting of participation in emissions trading systems and of energy supply agreements.

Sustainability-related matters are also considered in the management remuneration structure. Please refer to the remuneration report for a more detailed breakdown.

As in previous years, no significant effects of sustainability-related and particularly climate-related risk factors on reporting were identified. There were also no significant effects on individual items in the reporting period.

Impact of the macroeconomic environment on accounting in the reporting period

Based on available information, the effects of the current macroeconomic environment on the accounting of the Continental Group were also continuously reviewed during the reporting period. The analysis of the effects of the macroeconomic environment on the accounting of the Continental Group included in particular the impairment testing of non-financial assets, the review of actuarial assumptions used to measure employee benefits and the review of the measurement of financial instruments and revenue from contracts with customers. This review had no material effect on the reporting of the Continental Group in the reporting period and as at the end of the reporting period.

Impact of the geopolitical situation on accounting in the reporting period

Based on available information during the reporting period, Continental continuously reviewed the effects of the ongoing war in Ukraine, the conflicts in the Middle East, the conflict between China and Taiwan, the situation in Latin America, the development of US tariff policy and, more generally, the certainty surrounding the evolving geopolitical situation as well as the resulting disruptions to production, supply chains and demand on the accounting of the Continental Group. This review had no material effect on the reporting of the Continental Group in the reporting period and as at the end of the reporting period.

With respect to further developments concerning the geopolitical situation, sustainability-related and particularly climate-related matters, and the macroeconomic environment, the Continental Group is still continuously reviewing the possible effects on accounting.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows shows the sources during the reporting period that generated cash and cash equivalents as well as the application of cash and cash equivalents. This includes all cash and cash equivalents and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid financial investments that can be readily converted into known cash amounts and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The restrictions that may impact the availability of capital are also understood to comprise all existing restrictions on the cash and cash equivalents. In the Continental Group, the cash and cash equivalents are restricted with regard to pledged amounts and balances in countries with foreign-exchange restrictions or other barriers to accessing liquidity. Taxes to be paid on the transfer of cash assets from one country to another are not usually considered to represent a restriction on cash and cash equivalents.

Financial investments are considered to be cash equivalents only if they have a remaining original term not exceeding three months.

3. New Accounting Pronouncements

In accordance with EU Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 in conjunction with Section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*), Continental AG has prepared its consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS as adopted by the Commission of the European Communities under the European Union endorsement procedure. Accordingly, IFRS are only required to be applied following endorsement of the new standards by the European Commission.

The following endorsed standards, interpretations issued in relation to published standards and amendments that were applicable to the consolidated financial statements of Continental AG became effective in 2025 and have been adopted accordingly:

The amendments to IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)*, require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use. A currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency. If a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity is required to estimate a spot exchange rate (rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions). In this case, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The amendments had no significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of Continental AG.

The following standards, interpretations issued in relation to published standards and amendments have already been adopted by the EU but will not take effect until a later date:

The amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments)*, refine the classification, measurement and disclosure of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments clarify and extend the application guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the cash flow criterion (SPPI criterion). This includes both the classification of financial assets with ESG-linked (environmental, social and governance) or similar features, as well as the classification of financial assets with non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments. The amendments include clarifications on the timing of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. In principle, financial liabilities are to be derecognized on the settlement date. With regard to the derecognition of financial liabilities settled using electronic payment systems, the amendments

introduce an option that permits the financial liability to be discharged before the settlement date if certain criteria are met. Furthermore, the amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The amendments are not expected to have any significant effect on the future consolidated financial statements of Continental AG.

The amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity)*, clarify the accounting for contracts for nature-dependent electricity supply that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, the weather). Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity include both contracts to buy or sell nature-dependent electricity and financial instruments that reference such electricity. To ensure that financial statements faithfully represent the effects of an entity's contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity, the amendments clarify the application of the "own-use" requirements, permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments. Furthermore, the amendments add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. The amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The amendments are not expected to have any significant effect on the future consolidated financial statements of Continental AG.

IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, replaces IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, while carrying forward many of the requirements from IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements regarding the presentation of specified categories (operating category, investing category and financing category) and defines subtotals in the income statement in order to make it easier to compare the financial performance of companies. In addition, IFRS 18 requires disclosures on company-specific performance indicators that are not specified by IFRS Accounting Standards but have been defined by the company's management (so-called management defined-performance measures, or MPMs) to be provided in the notes. Furthermore, there may be changes to the information provided in the notes due to new aggregation and disaggregation principles. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. IFRS 18 also amends IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, and IAS 33, *Earnings per Share*, to a minimal extent. The new standard is required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. A project to implement the requirements of IFRS 18 and the resulting changes in the Continental Group has been initiated. The ongoing impact analysis does not yet allow a conclusive statement to be made on the effects of the new standard (and the

corresponding consequential amendments to other standards and interpretations) on the future consolidated financial statements of Continental AG. The Continental Group currently expects effects from the allocation of income and expense items to the new income statement categories. This will also affect the calculation and presentation of the operating result, as the previously reported EBIT will no longer be reported as a subtotal in the income statement from 2027 onward. The difference compared with the operating result that must be reported in the future is mainly due to the future reclassification of net investment income and certain effects from currency translation to the investing category. In addition, certain effects from currency translation as well as tax-related interest expense and income will be shown in the operating category. Most of the expenses and income from financing-related interest, valuation and exchange-rate effects previously included in the financial result will in the future have to be reported separately in the investing category and in the financing category. Changes to the items in the primary financial statements also cannot be ruled out due to the application of the useful structured summary concept and new aggregation and disaggregation principles. New disclosures in the notes are also required. There will be changes in the presentation of interest paid and received as well as dividends received in the statement of cash flows.

Under the IASB's annual improvements project, Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards, July 2024, Volume 11, the following amendments will become effective at a later date:

- › The amendments to IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, amend IFRS 1 regarding the hedge accounting by a first-time adopter to improve consistency with the requirements in IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. Furthermore, the amendments add cross-references to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.
- › The amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, change the wording and update an obsolete reference in IFRS 7 to provide consistency with IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, with respect to the gain or loss on derecognition.
- › The amendments to the guidance on implementing IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements of the provisions of IFRS 7 stated therein, nor does it create additional requirements. In addition, the wording of the illustrative example on credit risk is adjusted for better understanding. The amendment also results in adjustments to IFRS 7 relating to the disclosure of the deferred difference between fair value and transaction price to provide consistency within IFRS 7 and with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*.
- › The amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, clarify the de-recognition of lease liabilities. In the case that a lease liability is extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9 and to recognize any resulting gains or losses in profit or loss. Regarding the transaction price, the reference to the definition of transaction price is removed to reflect the fact that the transaction price may be defined differently under IFRS 9 than under IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

- › The amendments to IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, remove an inconsistency regarding the determination of a de facto agent within IFRS 10.

- › The amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, replace the term "cost method" with the term "at cost."

The amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The amendments are not expected to have any significant effect on the future consolidated financial statements of Continental AG.

The following standards, interpretations issued in relation to published standards and amendments have not yet been adopted by the EU and will become effective at a later date:

IFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*, permits eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosures. Subsidiaries are eligible to apply the new standard if they do not have public accountability and their parent company applies IFRS Accounting Standards in its consolidated financial statements. A subsidiary does not have public accountability if it does not have equities or debt listed on a stock exchange and does not hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders. IFRS 19 is required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard is not expected to have any effect on the future consolidated financial statements of Continental AG.

The amendments to IFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*, complete the catch-up work on IFRS 19. The amendments help eligible subsidiaries by reducing disclosure requirements for standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, specifically IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, the amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures, (Supplier Finance Arrangements)*, the amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes (International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules)*, the amendments to IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)*, and the amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures, (Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments)*. With these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS Accounting Standards that take effect up to January 1, 2027, when IFRS 19 will be applicable. The amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The amendments are not expected to have any effect on the future consolidated financial statements of Continental AG.

The amendments to IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency)*, clarify how to translate amounts from a functional currency that is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy into a presentation currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. According to the amendments, an entity must translate all assets, liabilities, equity, expenses and income (including comparative amounts) using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position. The amendments include an exception from this requirement, when an entity's functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyper-

inflationary economy (or are the currencies of different hyperinflationary economies) and the entity translates the amounts of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy. For the comparative figures of the foreign operation, the figures contained in the previously issued financial statements must be restated by applying the general price index used by the entity to restate corresponding figures under IAS 29,

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. The amendments include additional disclosure requirements and transitional rules for translation after the end of hyperinflation. The amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The amendments are not expected to have any effect on the future consolidated financial statements of Continental AG.

4. Companies Consolidated and Information on Subsidiaries and Investments

Companies consolidated

In addition to the parent company, the number of companies consolidated includes 297 (PY: 477) domestic and foreign companies that Continental Aktiengesellschaft incorporates according to the regulations of IFRS 10 or that are classified as joint arrangements or associates. Of these, 250 (PY: 380) are fully consolidated and 47 (PY: 97) are accounted for using the equity method.

The number of companies consolidated decreased by a total of 180 compared with the previous year, 159 of which were due to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments. Seven companies were founded. In addition, 10 companies merged, six companies were sold and eight companies were liquidated. The number of companies consolidated also decreased by four due to a change in the consolidation method for these companies.

A total of 21 (PY: 27) companies whose assets and liabilities, expenses and income - individually and combined - are not material for the earnings, financial and net assets position of the Continental Group are not included in consolidation. Twenty-one (PY: 26) of these are affiliated companies, five (PY: six) of which are currently inactive.

Information on subsidiaries and investments

As at December 31, 2025, non-controlling interests were not of significance to the Continental Group. There are no significant restrictions in terms of access to or the use of assets of the Continental Group due to statutory, contractual or regulatory restrictions or property rights of non-controlling interests.

Continental AG consolidates 18 (PY: 18) structured entities. The structured entities within the Continental Group are essentially companies that serve to finance investments. These structured entities are characterized, among other things, by limited activities and a narrowly defined business purpose. Continental holds no voting rights or investments in the fully consolidated structured entities. However, Continental directs the business activities of these entities on the basis of contractual rights. The shareholders therefore have no influence. Furthermore, Continental is also exposed to variable returns from these entities and can influence these by directing business activities. There are no significant shares or rights in non-consolidated structured entities.

Further information on equity investments and an overview of the German companies and partnerships that utilized the exemption provisions of Sections 264 (3) and 264b of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*) can be found in Note 42.

5. Acquisition and Disposal of Companies and Business Operations

Acquisition of companies and business operations

In the ContiTech segment, a call option was exercised in the reporting period to acquire all outstanding shares in two companies that were not yet wholly owned. The purchase price amounted to €2 million, of which €1 million was paid in cash. The difference between the purchase price paid and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests was recognized in equity with no effect on profit or loss.

Disposal of companies and business operations

In the Tires segment, some operations were sold in the Replacement Tires EMEA business area. The sale price totaling €6 million was settled in cash. The carrying amounts of outgoing net assets amounted to €7 million. The entire transaction resulted in expenses of €1 million. Other than this, there was no material effect on the earnings, financial and net assets position of the Continental Group as at December 31, 2025.

6. Discontinued Operations

With the approval of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting on April 25, 2025, Continental resolved the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments. For the parts spun off, the criteria of IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, for recognition as discontinued operations were met with the approval of the Supervisory Board on March 12, 2025.

The spin-off became effective upon registration in the commercial registers of Continental AG and AUMOVIO SE on September 17, 2025. AUMOVIO SE was admitted to trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange on September 18, 2025. For the discontinued operations, in accordance with IFRS 5, all expenses and income are recognized separately in the income statement, and the figures for the comparative period have been adjusted accordingly. The individual lines of the consolidated statement of cash flows show the figures for continuing operations in the reporting and comparative periods. In addition, the subtotals for cash flow from operating activities, cash flow from investment activities, cash flow from financing activities and cash flow before financing activities (free cash flow) for the Continental Group are broken down into continuing and discontinued operations. This results in greater transparency for fiscal 2025

and its comparative period compared with the last presentation of discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 in fiscal 2021. In the statement of financial position, the assets and liabilities attributed to the discontinued operations are recognized separately up to the date of the spin-off. Upon classification as held for sale, the depreciation of assets within discontinued operations was ceased.

The loss of control by Continental led to a derecognition of the net assets of Aumovio and to the reclassification of components of other comprehensive income. The carrying amount of the spun off net assets at the time of the spin-off amounted to €10,014 million. The disposal was recorded against the liability arising from the non-cash dividend. The reclassification of corresponding components of other comprehensive income led to a loss of €680 million. In addition, an amount of €223 million was reclassified to revenue reserves not recognized in profit or loss. The reclassification mainly relates to the remeasurement of defined benefit plans. As a result of the spin-off, the number of companies consolidated decreased by 112 fully consolidated companies and 47 equity-accounted investees.

The assets and liabilities of discontinued operations at the time of the spin-off are shown below:

€ millions	Sep. 17, 2025
Goodwill	2,092
Other intangible assets	392
Property, plant and equipment	5,300
Investment property	2
Investments in equity-accounted investees	191
Other investments	80
Deferred tax assets	1,453
Defined benefit assets	58
Long-term derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments	3
Long-term other financial assets	190
Long-term other assets	18
inventories	2,461
Trade accounts receivable	3,338
Short-term contract assets	94
Short-term other financial assets	39
Short-term other assets	552
Income tax receivables	140
Short-term derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments	11
Cash and cash equivalents	1,798
Assets held for sale	38
Long-term employee benefits	-1,316
Deferred tax liabilities	-124
Long-term provisions for other risks and obligations	-366
Long-term indebtedness	-238
Long-term other financial liabilities	0
Long-term contract liabilities	-42
Long-term other liabilities	-13
Short-term employee benefits	-689
Trade accounts payable	-3,409
Short-term contract liabilities	-119
Income tax payables	-99
Short-term provisions for other risks and obligations	-633
Short-term indebtedness	-479
Short-term other financial liabilities	-431
Short-term other liabilities	-328
Liabilities held for sale	-59
Subtotal	9,907
Other changes in disposed net assets	106
Total carrying amount of net assets as at Sep. 17, 2025	10,014

Earnings from discontinued operations are as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024
Sales	13,415	19,642
Expenses	-12,919	-19,509
Earnings before tax from discontinued operations	495	132
Income tax expense	-215	-291
Earnings after tax from discontinued operations	280	-159

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Income

7. Sales

The following tables show the breakdown of sales from continuing operations in accordance with IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, into main geographical markets, segments, customer groups and product types.

In preparation for the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, a small number of business activities were transferred from Automotive and Contract Manufacturing to the Tires and ContiTech segments and to the holding company. The comparative period was adjusted accordingly.

Sales from January 1 to December 31, 2025

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
Germany	1,842	1,022	-47	2,817
Europe excluding Germany	5,243	1,653	-27	6,869
North America	4,036	1,761	-40	5,757
Asia-Pacific	1,971	1,107	-9	3,069
Other countries	705	462	-4	1,163
Sales by region	13,798	6,005	-127	19,676
Industrial/replacement business	10,494	3,466	-82	13,878
Automotive original-equipment business	3,303	2,539	-44	5,798
Sales by customer type	13,798	6,005	-127	19,676
Goods	13,055	5,811	-121	18,745
Services	742	124	-4	862
Project business	–	70	-1	69
Sales by product type	13,798	6,005	-127	19,676

Sales from January 1 to December 31, 2024

€ millions	Tires	ContiTech	Other/ Holding/ Consolidation	Continental Group
Germany	1,827	1,008	-75	2,760
Europe excluding Germany	5,321	1,725	-45	7,001
North America	4,076	1,971	-39	6,008
Asia-Pacific	1,948	1,232	-4	3,176
Other countries	688	451	-7	1,132
Sales by region	13,861	6,387	-171	20,077
Industrial/replacement business	10,529	3,588	-135	13,982
Automotive original-equipment business	3,332	2,798	-35	6,095
Sales by customer type	13,861	6,387	-171	20,077
Goods	13,123	6,209	-164	19,169
Services	738	118	-6	849
Project business	–	60	-1	59
Sales by product type	13,861	6,387	-171	20,077

The total revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, amounted to €19,722 million (PY: €20,137 million), of which €46 million (PY €60 million) is recognized under other income. Of the contract liabilities of €44 million accounted for at the beginning of the year, €44 million was recognized as revenue in the reporting year. Revenue of €0 million (PY: €10 million) for performance obligations satisfied in the previous year was recognized in the reporting year due to transaction price changes.

Revenue of €61 million is expected for 2026 and €50 million for 2027 and subsequent years for performance obligations not yet

satisfied or only partly satisfied from contracts as defined in IFRS 15 with a term of more than one year. For contracts as defined in IFRS 15 with a term of less than one year, the practical expedient under IFRS 15.121 (a) is applied and no amounts are shown.

Use of other practical expedients

For contracts for which the time interval between the provision of the service by Continental and the expected payment by the customer comes to less than one year as at the start of the contract, the practical expedient from IFRS 15.63 is applied and the transaction price is not adjusted for any significant financing components contained.

8. Other Income and Expenses

€ millions	2025	2024
Other income	343	532
Other expenses	-1,052	-402
Other income and expenses	-709	130

Other income

€ millions	2025	2024
Income from other ancillary business	51	38
Income from other taxes	34	39
Income in connection with litigation and environmental risks	30	33
Income from the reimbursement of customer tooling expenses	28	40
Income from the reversal of impairment on financial assets and contract assets	27	19
Income from research and development	18	20
Compensation from customers and suppliers	16	32
Income from transactions with related parties	14	129
Income from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	10	48
Income from the reversal of provisions for pending losses	9	10
Income from the disposal of companies and business operations	0	19
Other	106	105
Other income	343	532

Other income decreased by €189 million to €343 million (PY: €532 million) in the reporting period. The decline was mainly due to lower income from transactions with related parties, which in the previous year included a compensation payment from Vitesco Technologies in the amount of €125 million.

Income amounting to €30 million (PY: €33 million) resulted in connection with litigation and environmental risks. For further information in this regard, see Note 28.

The income from other ancillary business results primarily from revenues from licensing and franchising agreements, the sale of recyclable materials and other ancillary business.

Other income includes one-time items from various companies throughout the fiscal year. There were no individual material items in the fiscal year. In addition, government grants amounting to €7 million (PY: €9 million) that were not intended for investments in non-current assets were received and recognized in profit or loss in the "Other" item.

Other expenses

€ millions	2025	2024
Expenses from the disposal of companies and business operations	681	21
Expenses from other taxes	58	61
Expenses from currency translation	49	0
Expenses in connection with litigation and environmental risks	38	46
Expenses from impairment on financial assets and contract assets	31	43
Expenses from customer tooling	27	33
Compensation to customers and suppliers	27	44
Losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment, and from scrapping	7	47
Expenses from transactions with related parties	5	4
Expenses from provisions for pending losses	3	55
Other	126	48
Other expenses	1,052	402

Other expenses increased by €650 million to €1,052 million (PY: €402 million) in the reporting period.

Expenses from the disposal of companies and business operations amounting to €681 million (PY: €21 million) mainly include losses in connection with the deconsolidation of foreign companies of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments. Please see Note 6 for further information.

Expenses amounting to €38 million (PY: €46 million) resulted in connection with litigation and environmental risks. For further information in this regard, see Note 28.

In the reporting year, the "Other" item includes expenses in connection with the dissolution of a tax group due to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments in the amount of €12 million. Provisions of €22 million were also set aside for reimbursements to Aumovio, as per the conditions of the corporate separation agreement with Aumovio. There were no other material items in the fiscal year.

9. Expenses in Connection with the Valuation of a Disposal Group

On August 27, 2025, Continental signed the agreement to sell the OESL business area, which was part of the ContiTech segment. This required a valuation of the OESL disposal group, which - taking into account the agreed purchase price - resulted in impairment on goodwill of €124 million, impairment on other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment of €367 million and other expenses of €71 million. €107 million of the impairment on goodwill and other expenses is attributable to the functional area of cost of

sales, €33 million to research and development expenses, €18 million to selling and logistics expenses and €37 million to administrative expenses. €257 million of the impairment on other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is attributable to the functional area of cost of sales, €28 million to research and development expenses, €28 million to selling and logistics expenses and €55 million to administrative expenses.

10. Personnel Expenses

The following total personnel expenses are included in function costs in the income statement:

€ millions	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	4,752	4,465
Social security contributions	961	951
Pension and post-employment benefit costs	209	142
Personnel expenses¹	5,922	5,558

¹ Personnel expenses from continuing and discontinued operations totaled €9,520 million in the reporting period (PY: €11,219 million).

Compared with the 2024 reporting year, personnel expenses increased by €364 million to €5,922 million (PY: €5,558 million).

The average number of employees for continuing operations in 2025 was 95,414 (PY: 98,721). As at the end of the year, there were 92,653 (PY: 97,418) employees in the Continental Group. The year-on-year increase in personnel expenses was mainly due to higher expenses for the creation of personnel-related provisions

for restructuring measures as well as higher wages and salaries. Exchange-rate effects offset this increase.

Social security contributions of the companies of the Continental Group's continuing operations (employer contributions) amounted to €177 million in the reporting year (PY: €168 million). Contributions made by continuing and discontinued operations amounted to €300 million in the reporting period (PY: €365 million).

11. Financial Result

€ millions	2025	2024
Interest income	77	62
Interest and similar expenses	-284	-297
Interest expenses from lease liabilities	-21	-20
Interest effects from non-current liabilities	0	-3
Interest effects from long-term employee benefits and from pension funds	-48	-44
Interest expense	-352	-365
Effects from currency translation	-40	48
Effects from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments	22	-36
Other valuation effects	-10	4
Effects from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, and other valuation effects	12	-32
Financial result	-303	-287

The negative financial result increased by €16 million year-on-year to €303 million in 2025 (PY: €287 million).

Interest income rose by €15 million year-on-year to €77 million (PY: €62 million).

Interest expense totaled €352 million in 2025 and was thus €13 million lower than the previous year's figure of €365 million. Interest expense from long-term employee benefits and expected income from long-term employee benefits and from pension funds amounted to a net expense of €48 million in the reporting year (PY: €44 million). These interest effects do not include the interest income from the plan assets of the pension contribution funds or

the interest expense from the defined benefit obligations of the pension contribution funds. Interest expense, resulting mainly from bank borrowings, capital market transactions and other financing instruments, was €304 million (PY: €321 million). Interest expense on lease liabilities accounted for €21 million of this (PY: €20 million). The bonds issued led to expenses of €140 million (PY: €111 million). Interest expense in connection with the utilization of the syndicated loan totaled €21 million (PY: €32 million).

Effects from currency translation resulted in a negative contribution to earnings of €40 million in the reporting year (PY: positive contribution to earnings of €48 million). Effects from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, and other valuation effects resulted

in income of €12 million (PY: expenses of €32 million). Of this, other valuation effects accounted for expenses of €10 million (PY: income of €4 million). Taking into account the sum of the effects from

currency translation and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, earnings in 2025 were negatively impacted by €18 million (PY: positively impacted by €12 million).

12. Income Tax Expense

The domestic and foreign income tax expense of the Continental Group is as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024
Current taxes (domestic)	-22	-22
Current taxes (foreign)	-408	-448
Deferred taxes (domestic)	-42	1
Deferred taxes (foreign)	88	71
Income tax expense	-384	-398

The following table shows the reconciliation of the expected tax expense to the reported tax expense:

€ millions	2025	2024
Earnings before tax	-31	1,756
Non-tax-deductible goodwill impairment ¹	76	-
Non-tax-deductible deconsolidation effects ²	693	-
Earnings before tax, goodwill impairment and deconsolidation effects	739	1,756
Expected tax expense at the domestic tax rate	-231	-539
Foreign tax rate differences	126	160
Non-deductible expenses and non-imputable withholding taxes	-181	-177
Incentives and tax holidays	49	30
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets unlikely to be realized	-49	-212
Initial recognition of deferred tax assets likely to be realized	37	27
Realization of previously non-recognized deferred taxes	8	3
Local income tax with different tax base and minimum corporate tax rate	36	-62
Taxes for previous years	-94	380
Effects from changes in enacted tax rate	-74	13
Other	-11	-21
Income tax expense	-384	-397
Effective tax rate in %	52.0	22.6

¹ Earnings before tax were not adjusted for the goodwill impairment of €124 million. A portion totaling €48 million resulted in the reversal of deferred tax liabilities and therefore must be excluded from the reconciliation.

² Mainly includes non-tax-deductible effects from the deconsolidation of foreign companies of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments in the amount of €680 million.

The average domestic tax rate in 2025 was 31.3% (PY: 30.7%). It took into account a corporate tax rate of 15.0% (PY: 15.0%), a solidarity surcharge of 5.5% (PY: 5.5%) and a trade tax rate of 15.5% (PY: 14.9%).

The reduction in the tax expense from foreign tax rate differences primarily reflects the volume of activities in Asia and Eastern Europe.

As in the previous year, foreign tax rate differences as well as incentives and tax holidays had positive effects in the year under review. The tax rate was negatively impacted by non-cash allowances on deferred tax assets totaling €49 million (PY: €212 million), of which €4 million (PY: €243 million) was for previous years. Furthermore, as in the previous year, the tax rate was negatively affected by non-deductible expenses and non-imputable foreign withholding taxes. In the year under review, the tax burden was reduced in the amount of €36 million due to local income taxes incurred with a different tax base and to the reversal of provisions for minimum tax

regulations (PY: increase in the amount of €62 million). This includes the reversal of provisions set aside in the previous year in connection with the regulations governing a global minimum corporate tax rate (Pillar Two Model Rules) in the amount of €44 million (PY: expenses of €55 million).

As in the previous year, the utilization of incentives in Europe, Asia and the USA as well as in Brazil and Mexico had a positive impact on the tax rate.

Prior-year taxes had a negative impact of €94 million in the reporting year. These are largely attributable to Germany and relate to tax audits and revised tax returns.

The effects from the change in enacted tax rate relate to the re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities due to changes in the law already taking effect with regard to future applicable tax rates, and are mainly attributable to Germany.

The following table shows the total income tax expense, also including the items reported under reserves recognized directly in equity:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Income tax expense (acc. to consolidated statement of income)	-384	-398
Tax income on other comprehensive income	-157	-57
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-161	-51
Remeasurement of other financial investments	0	-2
Currency translation	4	-4
Total income tax expense	-542	-455

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

13. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The disposal of goodwill due to changes in the scope of consolidation amounting to €2,098 million and the disposals from other intangible assets due to changes in the scope of consolidation amounting to €392 million resulted mainly from the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments. Please see Note 6.

The disposal of goodwill in 2024 totaling €43 million resulted mainly from the sale of some operations in the Autonomous Mobility business area of the former Automotive segment. Please see Note 5.

Impairment on goodwill of €124 million and impairment on other intangible assets of €29 million were recognized for the OESL disposal group. Please see Note 9. In addition, impairment of €4 million was recognized on other intangible assets in the reporting year. These were mainly attributable to continuing operations and related to software applications that are no longer usable. €3 million of this was attributable to the functional area of administrative expenses.

€ millions	Goodwill	Capitalized development expenses	Other intangible assets	Advances to suppliers	Total other intangible assets
As at Jan. 1, 2024					
Cost	7,871	525	3,195	7	3,727
Accumulated amortization	-4,683	-390	-2,516	0	-2,906
Book value	3,187	135	679	7	820
Net change in 2024					
Book value	3,187	135	679	7	820
Exchange-rate changes	21	-1	14	0	13
Additions	–	16	22	3	41
Additions from the first-time consolidation of subsidiaries	-1	–	0	–	0
Amounts disposed of through disposal of subsidiaries	-43	–	-44	–	-44
Transfers	0	0	3	-3	0
Disposals	–	0	-4	0	-4
Amortization	–	-52	-155	–	-208
Impairment	–	–	–	–	–
Book value	3,165	98	515	7	619
As at Dec. 31, 2024					
Cost	7,847	520	3,072	7	3,599
Accumulated amortization	-4,683	-422	-2,557	0	-2,979
Book value	3,165	98	515	7	619
Net change in 2025					
Book value	3,165	98	515	7	619
Exchange-rate changes	-86	-1	-16	0	-17
Additions	0	2	16	3	21
Additions from the first-time consolidation of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–
Amounts disposed of through disposal of subsidiaries	-2,098	-91	-299	-3	-392
Transfers	–	–	3	-3	0
Disposals	–	–	0	0	-1
Amortization	–	-8	-75	–	-83
Impairment	-124	–	-32	-1	-32
Book value	856	–	113	3	115
As at Dec. 31, 2025					
Cost	908	–	1,404	3	1,407
Accumulated amortization	-52	–	-1,292	0	-1,292
Book value	856	–	113	3	115

The table below shows the goodwill of each cash-generating unit (CGU), in line with the applicable organizational structure in the respective fiscal year, which forms the basis for operational internal control:

€ millions	Goodwill	
	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
		Automotive
		2,129
Original Equipment	2	Original Equipment
		2
Replacement EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa)	170	Replacement EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa)
		170
Replacement APAC (Asia-Pacific region)	187	Replacement APAC (Asia-Pacific region)
		197
Replacement The Americas (North, Central and South America)	15	Replacement The Americas (North, Central and South America)
		17
Specialty Tires	18	Specialty Tires
		20
Tires	392	Tires
		407
Industrial Solutions Americas	219	Industrial Solutions Americas
		246
Industrial Solutions APAC	81	Industrial Solutions APAC
		87
Industrial Solutions EMEA	40	Industrial Solutions EMEA
		40
Original Equipment Solutions	–	Original Equipment Solutions
		130
Surface Solutions	124	Surface Solutions
		125
ContiTech	464	ContiTech
		629
Continental Group	856	Continental Group
		3,165

The additions to the purchased intangible assets relate mainly to software in the amount of €14 million (PY: €22 million).

Amortization of other intangible assets for continuing and discontinued operations as shown in the table above amounted to €83 million (PY: €208 million). Of this, €48 million (PY: €56 million) is included in the consolidated statement of income under cost of sales, €12 million (PY: €14 million) under administrative expenses and €23 million (PY: €138 million) under earnings after tax from discontinued operations.

The other intangible assets include carrying amounts adjusted for translation-related exchange-rate effects and not subject to amortization in the amount of €12 million (PY: €40 million). These relate in particular to the Phoenix brand name (Industrial Solutions EMEA CGU) in the amount of €4 million (PY: €4 million) and the Matador brand name (Replacement EMEA [Europe, the Middle East and Africa] CGU) in the amount of €3 million (PY: €3 million). The purchased intangible assets also include the carrying amounts of software amounting to €23 million (PY: €122 million), which are amortized on a straight-line basis as scheduled.

14. Property, Plant and Equipment

In the Tires segment, investments were made to optimize and expand production capacity at existing plants in European best-cost locations and in the USA, Thailand, Germany, China and Brazil. There were major additions related to the expansion of production sites in Rayong, Thailand; Mount Vernon, Illinois, USA; and Hefei, China. Quality assurance and cost-cutting measures were implemented as well. To further strengthen our customer-focused supply chains, we also invested during the reporting year in the establishment of a dedicated regional distribution center in the USA.

Investments were mainly made in the ContiTech segment to expand production capacity in Germany, Mexico, the USA, China, Romania and Hungary. There were major additions related to the expansion of production capacity in selected growth markets for the Industrial Solutions Americas, Original Equipment Solutions, Industrial Solutions EMEA and Surface Solutions business areas. In Aguascalientes, Mexico, investments were made in the development of an additional production site for the Industrial Solutions Americas business area. In addition, investments were made in all business areas to optimize existing production processes.

Impairment on property, plant and equipment led to expenses totaling €342 million (PY: €36 million). €310 million of this was attributable to property, plant and equipment of the OESL disposal group. In the former Automotive segment, impairment on property, plant and equipment totaling €20 million (PY: €29 million) was recognized in the reporting year. Impairment on property, plant and equipment for continuing operations led to expenses totaling €12

million (PY: €7 million). €12 million (PY: €7 million) of this was attributable to the functional area of cost of sales. The impairments related mainly to the scrapping of machinery. There was no reversal of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment in either the reporting year or the previous year.

The disposal of property, plant and equipment due to changes in the scope of consolidation amounting to €4,979 million (PY: €14 million) was primarily attributable to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

Please see Note 24 for information on reclassifications to assets held for sale during the period.

Government investment grants of €6 million (PY: €27 million) were deducted directly from cost.

As in the previous year, no borrowing costs were capitalized when applying IAS 23, *Borrowing Costs*.

There are restrictions on title and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities in the amount of €5 million (PY: €9 million).

Please see Note 15 for information on the right-of-use assets that are recognized under property, plant and equipment in accordance with IFRS 16, *Leases*.

€ millions	Land, land rights and buildings ¹	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, factory and office equipment	Advances to suppliers and assets under construction	Total
As at Jan. 1, 2024					
Cost	5,992	18,996	3,240	2,006	30,234
Accumulated depreciation	-2,615	-14,488	-2,470	-62	-19,636
Book value	3,377	4,508	769	1,944	10,598
Net change in 2024					
Book value	3,377	4,508	769	1,944	10,598
Exchange-rate changes	13	0	-3	-28	-18
Additions	65	530	142	1,175	1,913
Additions from the first-time consolidation of subsidiaries	–	1	0	0	1
Amounts disposed of through disposal of subsidiaries	-2	-4	-8	0	-14
Reclassifications to/from assets held for sale	3	–	–	–	3
Transfers	289	812	128	-1,229	0
Disposals	-10	-35	-4	-2	-51
Depreciation	-220	-1,200	-232	–	-1,651
Impairment ¹	-1	-28	-3	-3	-36
Book value	3,514	4,584	790	1,856	10,744
As at Dec. 31, 2024					
Cost	6,352	19,630	3,313	1,892	31,187
Accumulated depreciation	-2,839	-15,047	-2,522	-36	-20,444
Book value	3,514	4,584	790	1,856	10,744
Net change in 2025					
Book value	3,514	4,584	790	1,856	10,744
Exchange-rate changes	-126	-152	-23	-46	-348
Additions	54	346	79	958	1,438
Additions from the first-time consolidation of subsidiaries	0	0	0	–	0
Amounts disposed of through disposal of subsidiaries	-1,248	-2,357	-470	-874	-4,949
Reclassifications to/from assets held for sale	-13	-30	-1	-2	-44
Transfers	165	567	95	-819	8
Disposals	-7	-19	-5	-4	-35
Depreciation	-156	-681	-122	–	-959
Impairment ¹	-77	-189	-29	-46	-342
Book value	2,106	2,069	315	1,023	5,513
As at Dec. 31, 2025					
Cost	3,948	10,409	1,396	1,037	16,789
Accumulated depreciation	-1,841	-8,340	-1,081	-14	-11,276
Book value	2,106	2,069	315	1,023	5,513

¹ Impairment also includes necessary reversals of impairment losses.

15. Leases

In addition to the comments in Note 2, the disclosure requirements arising from IFRS 16, *Leases*, are grouped together in this note.

Continental Group as lessee

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets recognized from leases relate primarily to the leasing of land and buildings at various locations worldwide. To a small extent, right-of-use assets are recognized for technical equipment and machinery as well as other equipment, factory and office equipment.

Additions within the right-of-use assets amounted to €298 million for the reporting year (PY: €267 million). These resulted mainly from additions to land and buildings in the amount of €251 million (PY: €205 million) and from additions to other equipment, factory and office equipment in the amount of €45 million (PY: €59 million).

There were no material additions to right-of-use assets in the reporting year due to changes in the scope of consolidation. In the previous year, the additions to right-of-use assets due to changes in the scope of consolidation totaling €2 million resulted mainly from the acquisition of EMT Púchov s.r.o., Puchov, Slovakia. The disposals of right-of-use assets due to changes in the scope of consolidation in the reporting year amounting to €355 million (PY: €4 million) were primarily attributable to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments. Please see Note 6.

Impairment on right-of-use assets of the OESL disposal group totaled €28 million. In the former Automotive segment, a reversal of impairment losses on right-of-use assets totaling €2 million was recorded in the reporting year (PY: impairment of €1 million). Impairment on right-of-use assets led to expenses for continuing operations totaling €7 million (PY: –), of which €1 million (PY: –) was attributable to the functional area of cost of sales and €6 million (PY: –) to selling and logistics expenses.

The impairment mainly related to a warehouse in the amount of €6 million (PY: –). There was no reversal of impairment losses on right-of-use assets for continuing operations in either the reporting year or the previous year.

The right-of-use assets reported as at December 31, 2025, in the amount of €666 million (PY: €1,055 million) correspond to 10.8% (PY: 8.9%) of all property, plant and equipment of the Continental Group. The weighted average lease term is approximately five years (PY: approx. six years) for right-of-use assets for land and buildings, approximately four years (PY: approx. three years) for right-of-use assets for technical equipment and machinery, and approximately four years (PY: approx. four years) for right-of-use assets for other equipment, factory and office equipment.

The development of right-of-use assets in the reporting year was as follows:

€ millions	Right of use for land and buildings	Right of use for technical equipment and machinery	Right of use for other equipment, factory and office equipment	Total
As at Jan. 1, 2024				
Cost	2,135	12	160	2,307
Accumulated amortization	-1,091	-8	-84	-1,183
Book value	1,044	4	77	1,124
Net change in 2024				
Book value	1,044	4	77	1,124
Exchange-rate changes	-5	0	0	-5
Additions	205	3	59	267
Additions from the first-time consolidation of subsidiaries	2	1	0	2
Amounts disposed of through disposal of subsidiaries	-3	-	0	-4
Transfers	0	0	0	0
Disposals	-10	0	-5	-14
Amortization	-267	-2	-45	-314
Impairment	-1	-	-	-1
Book value	964	4	86	1,055
As at Dec. 31, 2024				
Cost	2,197	12	173	2,383
Accumulated amortization	-1,233	-8	-87	-1,328
Book value	964	4	86	1,055
Net change in 2025				
Book value	964	4	86	1,055
Exchange-rate changes	-25	0	-2	-27
Additions	251	2	45	298
Additions from the first-time consolidation of subsidiaries	0	0	0	0
Amounts disposed of through disposal of subsidiaries	-325	-2	-29	-355
Reclassifications to/from assets held for sale	-	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0
Disposals	-29	0	-6	-35
Amortization	-200	-2	-33	-235
Impairment ¹	-29	0	-4	-34
Book value	608	2	56	666
As at Dec. 31, 2025				
Cost	1,507	7	112	1,627
Accumulated amortization	-900	-5	-56	-960
Book value	608	2	56	666

¹ Impairment also includes necessary reversals of impairment losses.

Lease liabilities

As at the end of the reporting period, lease liabilities amounted to €715 million (PY: €1,141 million). Future cash outflows resulting from leases are shown in the following table:

€ millions	2025	2024
Less than one year	222	324
One to two years	174	275
Two to three years	133	206
Three to four years	92	148
Four to five years	64	94
More than five years	109	177
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	794	1,225
Lease liabilities as at Dec. 31	715	1,141
Current	196	297
Non-current	519	844

In the reporting year, the following amounts were recognized in the income statement:

€ millions	2025		2024	
	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	21	27	20	31
Expenses relating to short-term leases	14	22	13	27
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	2	3	2	3
Expenses from variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	4	53	4	147
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	1	4	1	2

In the reporting year, the following amounts were recognized in the statement of cash flows:

€ millions	2025		2024	
	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations
Cash outflow for leases	263	395	255	525

In addition to cash outflows for the interest and principal portion of recognized lease liabilities, the cash outflow for leases also includes variable lease payments and lease payments for unrecognized leases for low-value assets as well as for short-term leases.

Potential future cash outflows

The leases recognized as at December 31, 2025, include options that were not considered reasonably certain as at the reporting date and are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities. These options may result in potential future cash outflows over the coming fiscal years.

The leases in some cases include variable lease payments as well as extension, termination and purchase options. As a rule, the Continental Group endeavors to include extension and termination

options in new leases in order to ensure operational flexibility. For the initial measurement of lease liabilities, such options are recognized once it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. If a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs that is within Continental's control, this will be taken into account accordingly in the remeasurement of lease liabilities. As at the end of the reporting period, potential future lease payments of €432 million (PY: €678 million) from such options were not included in the measurement of lease liabilities. Potential future cash outflows of €23 million (PY: €77 million) arising from variable lease payments were likewise not included in the measurement of lease liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. The change compared with the previous year is primarily attributable to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

The future scope of obligations arising from leases to which Continental is committed but that had not yet commenced as at the balance sheet date amounted to €10 million (PY: €23 million).

In the reporting year, the expenses for variable lease payments due to contract manufacturing with the Schaeffler Group amounted to €48 million (PY: €138 million). These expenses were incurred up until the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

Continental Group as lessor

The Continental Group acts as lessor in some business relationships. In the reporting period, this related exclusively to operating leases

in which the Continental Group retains the material risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Operating leases

Lease income from operating leases in which the Continental Group acts as lessor amounted to €3 million (PY: €4 million); for continuing and discontinued operations it totaled €3 million (PY: €4 million). These related primarily to the (sub)leasing of land and buildings. The income from variable lease payments in the reporting year amounted to €97 million (PY: €244 million); this arose from contract manufacturing with the Schaeffler Group prior to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

Future cash inflows resulting from operating leases as at the end of the reporting period are shown in the following table:

€ millions	2025	2024
Less than one year	1	1
One to two years	1	0
Two to three years	1	0
Three to four years	1	–
Four to five years	1	–
More than five years	–	–
Total undiscounted lease payments	4	1

Finance leases

Since the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, the Continental Group no longer acts as a lessor of leases that are classified as finance leases.

16. Investments in Equity-Accounted Investees

€ millions	2025	2024
As at Jan. 1	326	299
Additions	24	3
Disposals	-196	25
Changes in the consolidation method, and transfers	–	5
Reclassification to assets held for sale	-21	–
Share of earnings	15	32
Impairment and reversals of impairment losses	–	0
Dividends received	-54	-40
Changes in other comprehensive income	0	-1
Exchange-rate changes	-10	4
As at Dec. 31	83	326

Investments in equity-accounted investees include carrying amounts of joint ventures in the amount of €65 million (PY: €205 million) and of associates in the amount of €18 million (PY: €121 million).

All investments are accounted for using the equity method.

As no finalized data for the current year is available at the end of the given reporting period, the carrying amounts of the investments for the respective periods are initially estimated on the basis of earnings forecast data. Once finalized financial figures are available, the carrying amounts are adjusted in the subsequent period.

For the following material joint venture, the figures taken from the last two available sets of financial statements (2024 and 2023) are

summarized as follows. Amounts are stated at 100%. Furthermore, the share of net assets has been reconciled to the respective carrying amount of the investment.

A material joint venture of the Tires segment is MC Projects B.V., Maastricht, Netherlands, plus its subsidiaries. The company, which is jointly controlled by Continental Global Holding Netherlands B.V., Maastricht, Netherlands, and Compagnie Financière Michelin SAS, Clermont-Ferrand, France, each holding 50% of the voting rights, mainly supplies tire-wheel assemblies to automotive manufacturers. Michelin contributed the rights to the Uniroyal brand for Europe to the joint venture. MC Projects B.V. licenses these rights to Continental.

€ millions	MC Projects B.V.	
	2024	2023
Dividends received	5	6
Current assets	132	155
thereof cash and cash equivalents	27	38
Non-current assets	111	125
Total assets	243	280
Current liabilities	83	111
thereof short-term financial liabilities	0	0
Non-current liabilities	33	42
thereof long-term financial liabilities	1	1
Total liabilities	117	153
Sales	154	156
Interest income	1	0
Interest expense	1	0
Depreciation and amortization	20	20
Earnings from continuing operations	10	9
Other comprehensive income	-1	-2
Income tax expense	3	4
Earnings after tax	9	7
Net assets	126	127
Share of net assets	63	63
Change in other comprehensive income for the prior year	0	1
Share of earnings for prior years	-3	-1
Carrying amount	60	63

The figures taken from the last two available sets of financial statements (2024 and 2023) for the joint ventures and associates that are not material to the Continental Group are summarized as follows. Amounts are stated in line with the proportion of ownership interest.

€ millions	Associates		Joint ventures	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Earnings from continuing operations	0	1	1	2
Earnings after tax	0	1	1	2

17. Other Investments

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Investments in unconsolidated affiliated companies	16	20
Other participations	5	88
Other investments	21	108

Other investments are accounted for at fair value. Changes are recognized in other comprehensive income.

With regard to year-on-year changes in the carrying amount, €0 million (PY: -€5 million) resulted from changes in fair value, €0 million (PY: €7 million) from additions, €80 million (PY: €6 million) from disposals mainly in connection with the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, €3 million (PY: €7

million) from reclassifications and -€4 million (PY: €2 million) from exchange-rate effects.

Dividends received from other investments amounted to €3 million in the reporting year (PY: €0 million).

There is currently no intention to sell any of the other investments.

18. Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes developed as follows:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025						Dec. 31, 2024	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Net	Recognized in profit or loss	Changes in the scope of consolidation	Reclassification to assets/liabilities held for sale	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Net
Other intangible assets and goodwill	231	-31	200	42	-313	-14	-35	521
Property, plant and equipment	63	-260	-197	-83	-5	-27	19	-101
Inventories	295	-143	152	61	-197	-1	12	276
Other assets	165	-226	-61	26	-52	-4	-7	-23
Employee benefits less defined benefit assets	181	-20	161	-31	-264	-6	-170	631
Provisions for other risks and obligations	81	-11	70	19	-78	-7	-8	144
Indebtedness and other financial liabilities	258	-26	232	-31	-123	-3	-10	399
Other differences	105	-32	73	-10	43	-2	-4	46
Allowable tax credits	46	-	46	70	-91	-5	-7	79
Tax losses carried forward and limitation of interest deduction	159	-	159	-25	-249	0	-21	454
Deferred taxes (before offsetting)	1,584	-749	835	38	-1,329	-69	-231	2,426
Offsetting (IAS 12.74)	-677	677	-					-
Net deferred taxes	907	-72	835					2,426

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2024						Dec. 31, 2023
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Net	Recognized in profit or loss	Changes in the scope of consolidation	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Net
Other intangible assets and goodwill	919	-398	521	210	-5	-14	331
Property, plant and equipment	255	-356	-101	29	1	-25	-107
inventories	430	-154	276	39	-1	-11	250
Other assets	243	-266	-23	9	1	-1	-32
Employee benefits less defined benefit assets	662	-31	631	14	-2	-56	675
Provisions for other risks and obligations	159	-15	144	-28	0	-1	174
Indebtedness and other financial liabilities	429	-30	399	-31	0	-3	434
Other differences	214	-168	46	-37	-3	-4	91
Allowable tax credits	79	-	79	-10	-	11	78
Tax losses carried forward and limitation of interest deduction	454	-	454	-78	-7	-9	548
Deferred taxes (before offsetting)	3,844	-1,418	2,426	117	-16	-113	2,440
Offsetting (IAS 12.74)	-1,321	1,321	-	-	-	-	-
Net deferred taxes	2,523	-97	2,426				2,440

Deferred taxes are measured in accordance with IAS 12, *Income Taxes*, at the tax rate applicable for the periods in which they are expected to be realized. Since 2008, there has been a limit on the deductible interest that can be carried forward in Germany; the amount deductible under tax law is limited to 30% of taxable income before depreciation, amortization and interest.

In the reporting year, the development of deferred taxes was influenced in particular by the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

Deferred tax assets were not recognized in relation to the following items because it is currently not deemed sufficiently likely that they will be utilized:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Temporary differences	155	296
Tax losses carried forward and limitation of interest deduction	2,020	3,655
Allowable tax credits	190	435
Total of all items for which no deferred tax assets were recognized	2,365	4,386

Of the deferred tax assets deemed unusable, tax losses carried forward and limitation of interest deduction of €1,628 million (PY: €2,836 million) can be used indefinitely, €376 million (PY: €763 million) expire within the next 10 years and €16 million (PY: €56 million) expire in more than 10 years. Of the deferred tax assets on allowable tax credits deemed unusable, €190 million (PY: €268 million) can be used indefinitely, €0 million (PY: €105 million) expire within the next 10 years and €0 million (PY: €62 million) expire in more than 10 years. Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences can be used indefinitely.

Deferred tax assets were down €1,616 million at €907 million (PY: €2,523 million).

Deferred tax liabilities decreased by €25 million year-on-year to €72 million (PY: €97 million).

As at December 31, 2025, the consolidated tax losses carried forward in Germany and abroad amounted to €3,356 million (PY: €6,027 million). The majority of the Continental Group's tax losses carried forward relate to subsidiaries in Germany and are largely unlimited in terms of the time period for which they can be carried forward.

As at December 31, 2025, some Continental Group companies and tax groups that reported a loss in the current or previous year recognized total deferred tax assets of €747 million (PY: €1,071 million), which arose from current losses, tax losses carried forward and a surplus of deferred tax assets. In the year under review, the Continental Group changed the methodology used to determine the reference metric "loss." The basis is now taxable income. The comparative period was adjusted accordingly.

Given that future taxable income is expected, it is sufficiently probable that these deferred tax assets can be realized. This is to be achieved in particular through the expansion of production capacities in high-growth regions, portfolio optimization, ongoing efficiency gains and strict cost discipline in the Tires segment, the continued strategic focus on industrial business in the ContiTech segment and the use of tax planning opportunities.

The temporary differences from retained earnings of foreign companies amounted to a total of €936 million (PY: €965 million). Deferred tax liabilities were not taken into account, since remittance to the parent company is not planned in the short or medium term.

19. Other Financial Assets

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Amounts receivable from related parties	–	–	1	–
Loans to third parties	–	47	–	113
Amounts receivable from employees	20	–	21	–
Other amounts receivable	48	3	107	139
Other financial assets	68	50	128	252

Amounts receivable from related parties related primarily to loans to associates.

Loans to third parties related mainly to loans to customers and suppliers with various maturities.

Amounts receivable from employees related mainly to preliminary payments for hourly wages and for other advances.

In particular, other amounts receivable include amounts receivable from suppliers and customers. The carrying amounts of the other financial assets are essentially their fair values.

Please see Note 31 for information on the default risks in relation to other financial assets.

20. Other Assets

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Trade accounts receivable from the sale of customer tools	1	–	106	–
Tax refund claims (incl. VAT and other taxes)	195	–	391	–
Prepaid expenses	113	–	291	–
Other	173	6	288	19
Other assets	481	6	1,077	19

The tax refund claims primarily resulted from VAT receivables from the purchase of production materials. The trade accounts receivable from the sale of customer tools related to costs that have not yet been invoiced.

In particular, prepaid expenses include license fees as well as rent and maintenance services paid for in advance.

Among other things, the "Other" item includes recoverable duties paid, debit balances in accounts payable and other advanced costs.

Impairment totaling €1 million (PY: €3 million) was recognized for the probable default risk on other assets.

21. Inventories

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Raw materials and supplies	797	2,493
Work in progress	283	723
Finished goods and merchandise	1,987	2,897
Inventories	3,067	6,113

Write-downs recognized on inventories decreased by €442 million to €212 million (PY: €654 million). The change in write-downs and the reduction in inventories compared with the previous year are primarily attributable to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

For continuing operations, reversals were made in the amount of €1 million (PY: €1 million), while the amount for inventories recognized as expenses was €13,634 million (PY: €14,020 million).

22. Trade Accounts Receivable

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Trade accounts receivable	3,313	7,237
Loss allowances	-84	-133
Trade accounts receivable	3,228	7,104

The carrying amounts of the trade accounts receivable, net of loss allowances, are their fair values. Please see Note 31 for information on the default risks in relation to trade accounts receivable.

The Continental Group uses several programs for the sale of receivables. When the risks and rewards of receivables, in particular credit and default risks, have mostly not been transferred, the receivables are still recognized as assets in the statement of financial position. Under the existing sale-of-receivables programs, the contractual rights to the receipt of payment inflows have been assigned to the corresponding contractual parties.

The transferred receivables have short remaining terms. As a rule, therefore, the carrying amounts as at the reporting date in the amount of €380 million (PY: €548 million) are approximately equivalent to their fair value. The respective liabilities with a carrying amount of €238 million (PY: €299 million) represent the liquidation proceeds from the sale of the receivables. As in the previous year, this was approximately equivalent to their fair value. The committed financing volume under these sale-of-receivables programs amounts to €350 million (PY: €400 million).

23. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all liquid funds and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid financial investments that can be readily converted into known cash amounts and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. As at the reporting date, cash and cash equivalents amounted to €1,503 million (PY: €2,966 million).

Of that, €1,424 million (PY: €2,720 million) was unrestricted.

For information on the interest-rate risk and the sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities, please see Note 31.

24. Assets Held for Sale

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Individual assets held for sale	7	–
Assets of a disposal group	774	–
Assets held for sale	782	–

Individual assets held for sale include €7 million in assets in the form of production machinery belonging to the Tires segment. In the former Automotive segment, assets from property, plant and equipment totaling €38 million were reclassified to assets held for sale in the reporting year; these assets were disposed of as part of the spin-off. Please see Note 6.

On August 27, 2025, Continental also announced the signing of the agreement to sell the OESL disposal group within the Conti-Tech segment. The cumulative amounts of the OESL disposal group recognized in other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2025, totaling €73 million are mainly due to currency translation.

The assets of the OESL disposal group are broken down as follows:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	75
inventories	195
Trade accounts receivable	244
Cash and cash equivalents	124
Other assets	137
Assets held for sale	774

25. Equity

The subscribed capital of Continental AG remained unchanged year-on-year. At the end of the reporting period it amounted to €512,015,316.48 and was composed of 200,005,983 no-par-value shares with a notional value of €2.56 per share.

One share was transferred to Continental AG without consideration in the fiscal year. This share had been resold as at the reporting date. The share had a notional value of €2.56.

Under the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz - AktG*), the dividends distributable to the shareholders are based solely on Continental AG's retained earnings as at December 31, 2025, of €4,437 million (PY: €5,317 million), as reported in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code. The retained earnings are mainly attributable to the

merger of Continental Automotive GmbH, Hanover, into Continental AG in preparation for the spin-off. This took retroactive economic effect as of January 1, 2025, and with recognition of hidden reserves and liabilities. The Supervisory Board and Executive Board will propose to the Annual Shareholders' Meeting the payment of a dividend of €2.70 per share entitled to dividends. The total distribution is therefore €540,016,154.10 for 200,005,983 shares entitled to dividends. The remaining retained earnings are to be carried forward to new account.

Non-controlling interests

The compiled financial information of fully consolidated subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests corresponds to the values prior to the implementation of consolidation measures:

Non-controlling interests

€ millions	Phoenix Shanxi Conveyor Belt Co., Ltd.		Benecke Changshun Auto Trim (Zhangjiagang) Co., Ltd.		ContiTech (Shandong) Engineered Rubber Products Co., Ltd.	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Capital share of non-controlling interests in %	48.0	48.0	49.0	49.0	40.0	40.0
Current assets	20	42	88	112	217	225
Non-current assets	4	4	15	15	90	102
Total assets	24	46	103	127	307	326
Current liabilities	6	20	31	34	55	61
Non-current liabilities	1	1	3	0	2	3
Total liabilities	6	21	35	34	58	65
Net assets	18	25	69	93	250	261
Attributable to non-controlling interests	8	12	34	46	100	105
Sales	6	10	97	111	175	209
Earnings after tax	-5	-3	11	18	7	17
Attributable to non-controlling interests	-3	-1	6	9	3	7
Dividends to minority shareholders	0	5	14	8	-	-
Cash flow before financing activities (free cash flow)	-6	-3	8	18	9	20

26. Capital Management

The aim of the Continental Group is to maintain a strong capital base in order to preserve the trust of the capital market, customers and employees and to ensure the sustainable development of the company. To assess achievement of these goals, the Continental Group uses the equity ratio (defined as equity reported in the statement of financial position, including non-controlling interests, divided by total assets) and the leverage ratio as key figures. The leverage ratio is defined as the ratio of net indebtedness (corresponding to the amount of interest-bearing financial liabilities, the fair values of derivative instruments, cash and cash equivalents, and other interest-bearing investments) to EBITDA (calculated as the sum of EBIT reported in the income statement and the depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets, excluding impairment on financial investments, and impairment) over the past 12 months. The leverage ratio has been reported in

place of the gearing ratio as a new key figure for assessing the financing structure since mid-2025, since it reflects the relationship between debt and profitability, making it a more suitable performance indicator in Continental's opinion. The leverage ratio is also considered to be more relevant in capital market communication. As a general rule, the leverage ratio over the medium term should be less than or equal to one. If justified by extraordinary financing reasons or specific market circumstances, we can rise above this ratio under certain conditions. The equity ratio over the medium term should exceed 30%. The overall strategy of the Continental Group remained unchanged from the previous year. The Continental Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements, and its main loan agreements do not currently contain any financial covenants.

The above key figures and parameters as at the reporting date were as follows:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Total equity	4,158	14,798
Total assets	17,792	36,966
Equity ratio in %	23.4	40.0
Long-term indebtedness	4,751	4,112
Short-term indebtedness	2,075	2,797
Long-term derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments	-31	-81
Short-term derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments	-138	-151
Cash and cash equivalents	-1,503	-2,966
Net indebtedness	5,154	3,712
EBITDA	1,858	3,154
Leverage ratio ¹	2.8	–

¹ In the reporting year, the leverage ratio was reported in place of the gearing ratio as a new key figure for assessing the financing structure. In the previous year, the gearing ratio for continuing and discontinued operations was 25.1%.

27. Employee Benefits

The following table outlines the employee benefits:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Pension provisions (unfunded obligations and net liabilities from obligations and related funds)	–	932	–	2,654
Provisions for other post-employment benefits	–	75	–	123
Provisions for similar obligations	2	38	2	54
Other employee benefits	–	148	–	267
Liabilities for workers' compensation	20	21	32	17
Liabilities for payroll and personnel-related costs	443	–	898	–
Termination benefits	34	–	51	–
Liabilities for social security	91	–	193	–
Liabilities for vacation	93	–	205	–
Employee benefits	683	1,214	1,380	3,116
Defined benefit assets (difference between pension obligations and related funds)	n.a.	65	n.a.	114

Long-term employee benefits

Pension plans

In addition to statutory pension insurance, the majority of employees are also entitled to defined benefit or defined contribution plans after the end of their employment.

Our pension strategy is focused on switching from defined benefit to defined contribution plans in order to offer both employees and the company a sustainable and readily understandable pension system.

Many defined benefit plans have been closed for new employees or future service and replaced by defined contribution plans.

In countries in which defined contribution plans are not possible for legal or economic reasons, defined benefit plans have been optimized or changed to minimize the associated risks of longevity, inflation and salary increases.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans include pension plans, termination indemnities regardless of the reason for the end of employment and other post-employment benefits.

Following the spin-off, the pension plans for the affected employees of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments were separated and will be continued independently by Aumovio in the future. This resulted in a significant reduction in the pension obligations remaining at Continental.

These pension obligations essentially relate to active employees. The defined benefit pension plans cover 73,708 beneficiaries, including 42,843 active employees, 14,648 former employees with vested benefits and 16,217 retirees and surviving dependents.

The pension obligations are concentrated in four countries: Germany, the USA, the United Kingdom and Canada, which account for more than 90% of total pension obligations.

The weighted average term of the defined benefit pension obligations is around nine years. This term is based on the present value of the obligations.

Germany

In Germany, Continental provides pension benefits through the cash balance plan, prior commitments and deferred compensation.

The retirement plan regulation applicable to active members is based primarily on the cash balance plan and thus on benefit modules. When the insured event occurs, the retirement plan assets are paid out as a lump-sum benefit, in installments or as a pension, depending on the amount of the retirement plan assets. There are no material minimum guarantees in relation to a particular amount of retirement benefits.

As part of the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, the pension obligations of the affected companies transferred to Aumovio.

Pension plans transferred to or assumed by Continental in the context of acquisitions (Phoenix) were included in the cash balance plan. For the German companies Continental AG and Continental Reifen Deutschland GmbH, the cash balance plan is partly covered by funds in contractual trust arrangements (CTAs). In Germany, there are no legal or regulatory minimum funding requirements.

The CTAs are legally independent from the company and manage the plan assets as trustees in accordance with the respective CTAs.

Some prior commitments were granted through two legally independent pension contribution funds. Pensionskasse für Angestellte der Continental Aktiengesellschaft VVaG and Pensionskasse von 1925 der Phoenix AG VVaG have been closed since March 1, 1984, and July 1, 1983, respectively. The pension contribution funds are smaller associations within the meaning of Section 53 of the German Insurance Supervision Act (*Versicherungsaufsichtsgesetz – VAG*) and are subject to the supervision of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht). The investment regulations are in accordance with the legal requirements and risk structure of the obligations. The pension contribution funds have tariffs with an interest rate of 2.5% or 2.25%. Under the German Company Pensions Law (*Betriebsrentengesetz – BetrAVG*), Continental is ultimately liable for the implementation path of the pension contribution fund. In accordance with IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, the pension obligations covered by the pension contribution fund are therefore defined benefit pension plans. The pension contribution funds met their minimum net funding requirement as at December 31, 2025. However, given that only the plan members are entitled to the assets and amounts generated, the benefit obligations are recognized in the same amount as the existing assets at fair value.

Continental also supports private contribution through deferred compensation schemes.

Deferred compensation is essentially offered through a fully funded multi-employer plan (Höchster Pensionskasse VVaG) for contributions up to 4% of the assessment ceiling in social security. The pension contribution fund ensures guaranteed minimum interest for which Continental is ultimately liable under the German Company Pensions Law. The company is not liable for guarantees to employees of other companies. As Höchster Pensionskasse VVaG is a combined defined benefit plan for several companies and Continental has no right to the information required for accounting for this defined benefit plan, this plan is recognized as a defined contribution plan.

Entitled employees can use the cash balance plan for deferred compensation contributions above the 4% assessment ceiling. This share is funded by insurance annuity contracts.

USA

Owing to its acquisition history, Continental has various defined benefit plans in the USA, which were closed to new entrants and frozen to accretion of further benefits in a period from April 1, 2005, to December 31, 2011. In 2017, acquisitions also included an open defined benefit plan for unionized employees of the Conti-Tech segment.

The closed defined benefit plans are commitments on the basis of the average final salary and cash balance commitments. The defined benefit plans for unionized and non-unionized employees are based on a pension multiplier per year of service.

Closed defined benefit plans were replaced by defined contribution plans. Defined contribution plans apply to the majority of active employees in the USA.

The plan assets of the defined benefit plans are managed in a master trust. Investment supervision was delegated to the Pension Committee, a body appointed within the Continental Group. The legal and regulatory framework for the plans is based on the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

The valuation of the financing level is required on the basis of this law. The interest rate used for this calculation is the average rate over a period of 25 years and therefore currently higher than the interest rate used to discount obligations under IAS 19. The statutory valuation therefore gives rise to a lower obligation than that in line with IAS 19. There is a regulatory requirement to ensure minimum funding of 80% in the defined benefit plans to prevent benefit curtailments.

United Kingdom

As part of the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, two defined benefit plans transferred to Aumovio. Continental maintains two defined benefit plans as a result of its history of acquisitions in the United Kingdom. All plans are commitments on the basis of the average or final salary. The two plans were closed to new employees in the period between April 1, 2002, and November 30, 2004. Continental offers defined contribution plans for all employees who have joined the company since that time.

As at April 5, 2016, the Continental Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme was frozen to accretion of further benefits. It was replaced by a defined contribution plan as at April 6, 2016.

Our pension strategy in the UK focuses on reducing risks and includes the option of partial or complete funding by purchasing annuities.

The funding conditions are defined by the UK Pensions Regulator and the corresponding laws and regulations. The defined benefit plans are managed by trust companies. The boards of trustees of these companies have an obligation solely to the good of the beneficiaries on the basis of the trust agreement and the law.

The necessary funding is determined every three years through technical valuations in line with local provisions. The obligations are measured using a discount rate based on government bonds and other conservatively selected actuarial assumptions.

Compared with IAS 19, which derives the discount rate from senior corporate bonds, this usually results in a higher obligation. One of the two defined benefit plans had a funding deficit on the basis of the most recent technical valuation. The trustees and the company have agreed on a recovery plan that provides for additional temporary annual payments. The valuation process must be completed within 15 months of the valuation date.

The most recent technical valuations of the defined benefit pension plans led to the following result:

- › Continental Group Pension and Life Assurance Scheme: An agreement was concluded with an insurer in 2019 for a complete buy-out through the acquisition of annuities. The necessary data clarifications progressed in 2025 but have not yet been finalized. Completion is now expected in 2026.
- › Phoenix Dunlop Oil & Marine Pension Scheme (assessment as at December 31, 2021): As part of the assessment, an agreement

was resolved on a minimum annual endowment of GBP 1.5 million and an annual adjustment of 3.5% over a period from April 1, 2023, to March 2028.

Canada

The ContiTech segment maintains a defined benefit plan as a result of its history of acquisitions. The benefits comprise various components (including on the basis of a pension multiplier per year of service).

Fluctuations in the amount of the pension obligation resulting from exchange-rate effects are subject to the same risks as overall business development. These fluctuations relate mainly to the currencies of the USA, Canada and the UK and have no material impact on Continental. For information on the effects of interest-rate risks and longevity risk on the pension obligations, please refer to the sensitivities described later on in this note.

The pension obligations for Germany, the USA, Canada, the UK and other countries, as well as the amounts for Continental as a whole, are shown in the following tables.

The reconciliation of the changes in the defined benefit obligations from the beginning to the end of the year is as follows:

€ millions	2025						2024					
	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total
Defined benefit obligations as at Jan. 1	4,165	835	37	254	341	5,632	4,191	836	35	265	319	5,646
Exchange-rate differences	–	-94	-3	-13	-8	-117	–	50	-1	12	-14	47
Current service cost	91	2	1	1	19	114	117	2	1	1	22	143
Service cost from plan amendments	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	0	–	–	0	0
Curtailments/settlements	–	–	–	–	-3	-3	–	–	–	–	-7	-7
Interest on defined benefit obligations	115	38	2	12	16	182	126	42	2	12	19	201
Actuarial gains/losses from changes in demographic assumptions	–	–	–	1	0	1	–	–	–	1	1	3
Actuarial gains/losses from changes in financial assumptions	-439	14	-1	-9	-5	-440	-206	-32	0	-24	13	-248
Actuarial gains/losses from experience adjustments	4	-6	0	2	5	5	64	2	2	0	3	70
Net changes in the scope of consolidation	-2,296	-194	–	-102	-156	-2,748	–	–	–	–	0	0
Reclassification to liabilities held for sale	-145	-25	–	–	-18	-188	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee contributions	–	–	0	0	0	1	–	–	0	0	0	1
Other changes	1	–	–	–	0	1	2	–	–	–	12	14
Benefit payments	-116	-59	-2	-12	-24	-213	-129	-66	-2	-14	-27	-238
Defined benefit obligations as at Dec. 31	1,381	509	35	133	168	2,226	4,165	835	37	254	341	5,632

The reconciliation of the changes in the fund assets from the beginning to the end of the year is as follows:

€ millions	2025						2024					
	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total
Fair value of fund assets as at Jan. 1	1,747	863	38	305	139	3,092	1,735	855	36	312	129	3,065
Exchange-rate differences	–	-98	-3	-15	-5	-121	–	52	-1	14	-5	60
Interest income from pension funds	47	39	2	14	5	107	57	43	2	15	7	125
Actuarial gains/losses from fund assets	-4	24	0	-10	3	14	30	-28	2	-28	-4	-27
Employer contributions	12	5	1	5	13	36	9	8	1	6	15	39
Employee contributions	–	–	0	0	0	1	–	–	0	0	0	1
Net changes in the scope of consolidation	-1,189	-203	–	-140	-103	-1,636	–	–	–	–	–	0
Reclassification to liabilities held for sale	-8	-22	–	–	-3	-33	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other changes	2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	–	0	0	10	9
Benefit payments	-18	-59	-2	-12	-8	-101	-84	-66	-2	-14	-13	-179
Fair value of fund assets as at Dec. 31	589	547	37	146	41	1,360	1,747	863	38	305	139	3,092

The carrying amount consisting of the defined benefit assets and the pension provisions decreased by €1,674 million compared with the previous year, mainly due to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

The defined benefit assets fell by €49 million year-on-year, mainly due to the spin-off of the Automotive companies in the United Kingdom.

€2,140 million (PY: €5,528 million) of the defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2025, related to plans that are fully or partially funded, and €65 million (PY: €104 million) related to plans that are unfunded.

The €3,406 million decrease in defined benefit obligations compared with December 31, 2024, resulted primarily from the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments and from the transfer of liabilities of the OESL disposal group to liabilities held for sale.

The fund assets in Germany include the CTA assets amounting to €316 million (PY: €1,428 million), pension contribution fund assets of €160 million (PY: €169 million) and insurance annuity contracts amounting to €100 million (PY: €150 million).

Fund assets decreased by €1,732 million in the reporting year to €1,360 million following the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

Actuarial gains and losses on fund assets in Germany resulted primarily from actuarial losses of €2 million from CTAs (PY: actuarial gains of €30 million).

In the Continental Group, there are pension contribution funds for previously defined contributions in Germany that have been closed to new entrants since July 1, 1983, and March 1, 1984, respectively. As at December 31, 2025, the minimum net funding requirement was exceeded; Continental AG has no requirement to make additional contributions. The pension fund assets had a fair value of €160 million as at December 31, 2025 (PY: €169 million). The pension contribution funds have tariffs with an interest rate of 2.5% or 2.25%. Under the German Company Pensions Law, Continental AG is ultimately liable for the implementation path of the pension contribution fund. It therefore constitutes a defined benefit pension plan that must be reported in line with the development of pension provisions. However, given that only the plan members are entitled to the assets and income generated, the benefit obligations are recognized in the same amount as the existing assets at fair value.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the funded status to the amounts contained in the statement of financial position:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025						Dec. 31, 2024					
	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total
Funded status¹	-792	38	2	12	-127	-867	-2,418	28	1	51	-202	-2,540
Asset ceiling	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	-1	-1
Carrying amount	-792	38	2	12	-127	-867	-2,418	28	1	51	-203	-2,541

¹ Difference between fund assets and defined benefit obligations.

The carrying amount comprises the following items of the statement of financial position:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025						Dec. 31, 2024					
	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total
Defined benefit assets	2	40	4	19	1	65	–	45	3	58	8	114
Pension provisions	-793	-2	-2	-6	-128	-932	-2,418	-17	-2	-7	-211	-2,654
Carrying amount	-792	38	2	12	-127	-867	-2,418	28	1	51	-203	-2,541

The assumptions used to measure the pension obligations – in particular, the discount rates for determining the interest on defined pension obligations and the expected return on fund assets, as well

as the long-term salary growth rates and the long-term pension trend – are specified for each country.

In the principal pension plans, the following weighted-average valuation factors as at December 31 of the year have been used:

%	2025					2024				
	Germany ¹	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Germany ¹	USA	Canada	UK	Other
Discount rate	4.29	5.34	4.90	5.55	6.42	3.45	5.60	4.65	5.54	5.82
Long-term salary growth rate	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.13	3.52	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.25	4.18

¹ Not including the pension contribution funds.

Another parameter for measuring the pension obligation is the long-term pension trend. The following weighted average long-term pension trend was used as at December 31, 2025, for the key countries: Germany 2.2% (PY: 2.2%), Canada 0.0% (PY: 0.0%)

and the United Kingdom 3.1% (PY: 3.4%). For the USA, the long-term pension trend does not constitute a significant measurement parameter.

Net pension cost can be summarized as follows:

€ millions	2025							2024						
	Ger- many	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations	Ger- many	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations
Current service cost	49	2	1	0	10	61	114	51	2	1	1	10	65	143
Service cost from plan amendments	0	–	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	–	–	0	0	0
Curtailments/settlements	0	–	–	–	-1	-1	-3	–	–	–	–	0	0	-7
Interest on defined benefit obligations	53	30	2	7	10	102	182	47	31	2	7	10	97	201
Expected return on the pension funds	-19	-31	-2	-8	-2	-62	-107	-21	-32	-2	-8	-2	-65	-125
Effect of change of asset ceiling	0	–	–	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0	0
Other pension income and expenses	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	–	1	0	–	0	1	0
Net pension cost	83	1	1	0	17	102	187	77	2	1	0	18	98	213

The table below shows the changes in actuarial gains and losses that are reported directly in equity:

€ millions	2025							2024						
	Ger- many	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations	Ger- many	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations
Actuarial gains/losses from defined benefit obligations	-169	6	-1	1	3	-161	-435	-34	-22	2	-13	6	-61	-175
Actuarial gains/losses from fund assets	7	-20	0	4	1	-9	-14	-7	19	-2	16	3	29	27
Actuarial gains/losses from asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Actuarial gains/losses	-163	-15	-1	4	4	-170	-449	-41	-3	0	3	8	-33	-150

Actuarial gains and losses arise from increases or decreases in the present value of the defined benefit obligation due to changes in the actuarial assumptions made. The increase in the discount rate in all countries in the 2025 reporting period compared with 2024 resulted in actuarial gains in all countries. The actuarial gains in the previous fiscal year likewise resulted from a rise in interest rates compared with the prior year.

If the other assumptions remained constant, the changes in individual key actuarial assumptions that could reasonably have been possible at the reporting date would have impacted the defined benefit obligation by the following amounts. Although the analysis does not take account of the complete allocation of the cash flows expected under the plan, it provides an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

If the other assumptions are maintained, a 0.5-percentage-point increase or decrease in the discount rate used to discount pension obligations would have had the following impact on the pension obligations as at the end of the reporting period:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025					Dec. 31, 2024				
	Germany ¹	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Germany ¹	USA	Canada	UK	Other
0.5%-point increase										
Effects on service and interest cost	-2	-2	0	-	0	-5	-2	0	0	0
Effects on benefit obligations	-229	-21	-2	-7	-7	-304	-34	-3	-14	-14
0.5%-point decrease										
Effects on service and interest cost	2	1	0	0	0	6	2	0	-1	0
Effects on benefit obligations	259	23	3	8	8	347	37	3	15	15

¹ Not including the pension contribution funds.

A 0.5-percentage-point increase or decrease in the long-term salary growth rate would have had the following impact on the pension obligations as at the end of the reporting period:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025				Dec. 31, 2024			
	Germany	USA ¹	Canada	UK	Germany	USA ¹	Canada	UK
0.5%-point increase								
Effects on benefit obligations	1	–	0	0	1	–	0	1
0.5%-point decrease								
Effects on benefit obligations	-1	–	0	0	-1	–	0	-1

¹ Any change in the long-term salary growth rate would have no effect on the value of the benefit obligations.

A 0.5-percentage-point increase or decrease in the long-term pension trend would have had the following impact on the pension obligations as at the end of the reporting period:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025				Dec. 31, 2024			
	Germany	USA ¹	Canada	UK	Germany	USA ¹	Canada	UK
0.5%-point increase								
Effects on benefit obligations	94	–	–	4	119	–	–	10
0.5%-point decrease								
Effects on benefit obligations	-86	–	–	-4	-111	–	–	-10

¹ Any change in the long-term pension trend would have no effect on the value of the benefit obligations.

Changes in the discount rate and the salary and pension trends do not have a linear effect on the defined benefit obligations owing to the financial models used (particularly due to the compounding of interest rates). For this reason, the net periodic pension cost derived from the pension obligations does not change by the same amount as a result of an increase or decrease in the actuarial assumptions.

The change to the process for determining discount rates, implemented as at July 31, 2025, led to the use of higher discount rates as at December 31, 2025. Applying the previous process for determining discount rates would have resulted in a further increase in long-term employee benefits of €58 million as at December 31, 2025. Without this change, the discount rate in Germany would have been 4.02%.

In addition to the aforementioned sensitivities, the impact of a one-year-longer life expectancy on defined benefit obligations was computed for the key countries. A one-year increase in life expectancy would lead to a €123 million (PY: €166 million) increase in defined

benefit obligations, and that figure would be broken down as follows: Germany €103 million (PY: €133 million), USA €16 million (PY: €24 million), United Kingdom €3 million (PY: €8 million) and Canada €1 million (PY: €1 million). In Germany, increased payments in the form of pensions rather than capital were assumed in the actuarial valuation, which has the effect of increasing the defined benefit obligations. For the calculation of pension obligations for domestic plans, life expectancy is based on the 2018 G mortality tables by Prof. Klaus Heubeck. For foreign pension plans, comparable criteria are used for the respective country.

Plan assets

The structure of the Continental Group's plan assets is reviewed by the investment committees on an ongoing basis taking into account the forecast pension obligations. In doing so, the investment committees regularly review the investment decisions taken, the underlying expected returns of the individual asset classes reflecting empirical values and the selection of the external fund managers.

The portfolio structures of the pension funds at the measurement date for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

% Asset class	2025					2024				
	Germany ¹	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Germany ¹	USA	Canada	UK	Other
Equity instruments	13	–	100	–	11	9	2	55	2	8
Debt securities	83	98	–	42	16	66	96	43	51	41
Real estate	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	0	2
Absolute return ²	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	1	–
Cash, cash equivalents and other	4	2	–	3	5	12	2	–	13	21
Annuities ³	–	–	–	55	68	–	–	–	33	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ The portfolio structure of the fund assets in Germany excludes the pension contribution funds whose assets are invested mainly in debt securities and equity instruments.

² This refers to investment products that aim to achieve a positive return regardless of market fluctuations.

³ Annuities are insurance contracts that guarantee pension payments.

The following table shows the cash contributions made by the company to the pension funds for 2025 and 2024 as well as the expected contributions for 2026 for continuing operations:

€ millions	2026 (expected)	2025	2024
Germany	–	12	5
USA	4	4	7
Canada	1	1	1
UK	0	3	2
Other	12	7	6
Total¹	17	28	22

¹ Contributions made by continuing and discontinued operations in the reporting period totaled €36 million (PY: €39 million).

The following overview shows the benefits paid in the reporting year and the previous year, as well as the undiscounted, expected benefit payments of continuing operations for the next 10 years:

€ millions	Germany	USA	Canada	UK	Other	Total ¹
Benefits paid						
2024	62	51	1	7	15	135
2025	64	48	1	7	14	134
Expected benefit payments						
2026	83	48	2	8	11	152
2027	74	47	2	8	13	144
2028	77	47	3	8	13	147
2029	78	46	3	9	16	151
2030	81	45	3	9	15	154
Total of years 2031 to 2035	416	208	13	47	106	790

¹ Benefits paid by continuing and discontinued operations in the reporting period totaled €213 million (PY: €237 million).

The benefit payments from 2024 onward relate to lump sums in connection with cash balance plans, as well as annual pension payments. Furthermore, the earliest eligible date for retirement has been assumed when determining future pension payments. The actual

retirement date could occur later. Therefore, the actual payments in future years for present plan members could be lower than the amounts assumed.

For the current and four preceding reporting periods, the amounts of the defined benefit obligations, fund assets, funded status, as well as the remeasurement of plan liabilities and plan assets are as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligations	2,226	5,632	5,646	5,170	7,249
Fund assets	1,360	3,092	3,066	3,064	3,064
Funded status	-867	-2,540	-2,580	-2,106	-4,184
Remeasurement of plan liabilities	-435	-175	389	-2,254	-696
Remeasurement of plan assets	14	-27	54	-510	-2

Other post-employment benefits

Certain subsidiaries - primarily in the USA and Canada - grant eligible employees healthcare and life insurance benefits on retirement if they have fulfilled certain conditions relating to age and years of service. The amount and entitlement can be altered. No separate fund assets have been set up for these obligations.

The weighted average term of the defined benefit pension obligation is around 10 years. This term is based on the present value of the obligation.

The reconciliation of the changes in the defined benefit obligations and the funded status from the beginning to the end of the year is as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024
Defined benefit obligations as at January 1	123	132
Exchange-rate differences	-11	5
Current service cost	0	1
Curtailments/settlements	-	0
Interest on healthcare and life insurance benefit obligations	6	7
Actuarial gains/losses from changes in demographic assumptions	0	-2
Actuarial gains/losses from changes in financial assumptions	0	-4
Actuarial gains/losses from experience adjustments	-5	-5
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-24	-
Reclassification to liabilities held for sale	-4	-
Benefit payments	-11	-11
Other changes	-	-
Defined benefit obligations/net amount recognized as at December 31	75	123

The assumptions used for the discount rate and cost increases to calculate the healthcare and life insurance benefits vary according to conditions in the USA and Canada. The following weighted average valuation factors as at December 31 of the year were used:

%	2025	2024
Discount rate	5.53	5.89
Rate of increase in healthcare and life insurance benefits in the following year	0.84	0.93
Long-term rate of increase in healthcare and life insurance benefits	0.42	0.30

The net cost of healthcare and life insurance benefit obligations can be broken down as follows:

€ millions	2025		2024	
	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Continuing and discontinued operations
Current service cost	0	0	0	1
Service cost from plan amendments	–	–	0	0
Curtailments/settlements	0	0	0	1
Interest on healthcare and life insurance benefit obligations	4	6	5	7
Other income/expenses from healthcare and life insurance benefit obligations	–	–	–	–
Net cost	5	6	6	9

If the other assumptions remained constant, the changes in individual key actuarial assumptions that could reasonably have been possible at the reporting date would have impacted the defined benefit obligation by the following amounts. Although the analysis

does not take account of the complete allocation of the cash flows expected under the plan, it provides an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The following table shows the effects of a 0.5-percentage-point increase or decrease in the cost trend for healthcare and life insurance obligations:

€ millions	2025	2024
0.5%-point increase		
Effects on service and interest cost	0	0
Effects on benefit obligations	-3	-5
0.5%-point decrease		
Effects on service and interest cost	0	0
Effects on benefit obligations	3	5

A 0.5-percentage-point increase or decrease in the discount rate specified above for calculating the net cost of healthcare and life insurance benefit obligations would have had the following effect on net cost:

€ millions	2025	2024
0.5%-point increase		
Effects on service and interest cost	0	0
Effects on benefit obligations	1	1
0.5%-point decrease		
Effects on service and interest cost	0	0
Effects on benefit obligations	-1	-1

The following table shows the payments made for other post-employment benefits in the reporting year and the previous year, as well as the undiscounted, expected benefit payments of continuing operations for the next 10 years:

€ millions	
Benefits paid¹	
2024	9
2025	10
Expected benefit payments	
2026	11
2027	11
2028	11
2029	5
2030	5
Total of years 2031 to 2035	21

¹ Payments for other post-employment benefits made by continuing and discontinued operations in the reporting period totaled €11 million (PY: €11 million).

The amounts for the defined benefit obligations, funded status and remeasurement of plan liabilities for the current and four preceding reporting periods are as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligations	75	123	132	133	170
Funded status	-75	-123	-132	-133	-170
Remeasurement of plan liabilities	-5	-11	0	-40	-12

Obligations similar to pensions

Some companies of the Continental Group have made commitments to employees for a fixed percentage of the employees' compensation. These entitlements are paid out when the employment relationship is terminated. In the year under review, expenses from these obligations for continuing operations amounted to €2 million (PY: €14 million). Expenses for continuing and discontinued operations in the reporting period amounted to €3 million (PY: €15 million).

Defined contribution pension plans

The Continental Group offers its employees pension plans in the form of defined contribution plans, particularly in the USA, the UK, Japan and China. Not including social security contributions, expenses from defined contribution pension plans for continuing operations amounted to €48 million in the fiscal year (PY: €45 million). Expenses for continuing and discontinued operations in the reporting period amounted to €70 million (PY: €76 million).

Other employee benefits

Other employee benefits include provisions for partial early retirement programs and anniversary and other long-service benefits. Provisions for partial early retirement are calculated using a discount rate of 2.39% (PY: 2.75%). Provisions for anniversary and other long-service benefits are calculated using a discount rate of 3.97% (PY: 3.34%). In accordance with the option under IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, the interest component is reported in the financial result.

Variable remuneration elements

Liabilities for payroll and personnel-related costs also include variable components based on performance. The variable components based on performance comprise a short-term remuneration component (performance bonus without equity deferral) as well as long-term remuneration components (long-term incentive and equity deferral of the performance bonus).

The LTI plans are classified as cash-settled share-based payments; hence they are recognized at fair value in accordance with IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*. The equity deferral of the performance bonus of the remuneration system applicable from 2020 is classified as an equity-settled share-based payment; hence it is recognized at fair value in accordance with IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*.

Long-term incentive plans (LTI plans)

Expenses of €58 million (PY: €27 million) from the addition of provisions for the 2021 to 2025 LTI plan relating to continuing and discontinued operations were recognized in the respective function costs.

➤ 2020 to 2023 LTI plan: From 2020, a new LTI plan was granted to the Executive Board, senior executives and executives that aims to promote long-term commitment to the company and its sustainable growth. Therefore, the long-term TSR of Continental shares, compared with an index consisting of European companies that are active in the automotive and tire industry and comparable with Continental AG (STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles &

Parts (SXAGR; hereinafter “benchmark index”), is a key performance criterion for the LTI. The second performance criterion is a sustainability factor that is multiplied by the degree of target achievement in order to calculate the LTI to be paid. The amount of the LTI to be paid is based on the performance of the Continental share price over the term of the LTI.

- › The term of the 2020 LTI plan, which was resolved on March 17, 2020, by the Supervisory Board for the members of the Executive Board, and on March 2, 2020, by the Executive Board for senior executives and executives, begins retroactively as at January 1, 2020, and is four years for the Executive Board and three years for senior executives and executives. After the expiry of the 2020 LTI plan in December 2022, the bonus for executives and senior executives was paid out in 2023. After the expiry of the 2020 LTI plan in December 2023, the bonus for the Executive Board was paid out in 2024.
- › The term of the 2021 LTI plan, which was resolved on December 15, 2020, by the Supervisory Board for the members of the Executive Board, and on March 22, 2021, by the Executive Board for senior executives and executives, begins retroactively as at January 1, 2021, and is four years for the Executive Board and three years for senior executives and executives. After the expiry of the 2021 LTI plan in December 2023, the bonus for executives and senior executives was paid out in 2024.
- › The term of the 2022 LTI plan, which was resolved on December 14, 2021, by the Supervisory Board for the members of the Executive Board, and on March 21, 2022, by the Executive Board for senior executives and executives, begins retroactively as at January 1, 2022, and is four years for the Executive Board and three years for senior executives and executives.
- › The term of the 2023 LTI plan, which was resolved on December 14, 2022, by the Supervisory Board for the members of the Executive Board, and on March 22, 2023, by the Executive Board for senior executives and executives, begins retroactively as at January 1, 2023, and is four years for the Executive Board and three years for senior executives and executives.
- › For each beneficiary of the 2020 to 2023 LTI plan, the Supervisory Board (for the members of the Executive Board) or the Executive Board (for senior executives and executives) of Continental AG agrees an allotment value in euros for the LTI.

At the start of the first fiscal year of the term of the LTI plan, this allotment value is converted into a basic holding of virtual shares. The allotment value is divided by the arithmetic mean of Continental AG's closing share prices in Xetra trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (or a successor system) in the last two months prior to the start of the term of the respective LTI plan (issue price). The basic holding is multiplied by a performance index (PI) in order to determine the final holding of virtual shares. The performance index corresponds to the product from the relative total shareholder return (TSR) on Continental shares and a sustainability factor. The relative TSR is calculated from the relative performance of the Continental TSR in comparison with the TSR on the STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles & Parts (SXAGR). The Continental TSR corresponds to

the sum of the average Continental share price in the last month of the term (final share price) and all dividends distributed during the term relative to the average share price in the first month of the term (initial share price). The SXAGR TSR is determined using the same method.

The sustainability metrics of the sustainability factor comprise targets for CO₂ emissions, waste for recovery quotas and good working conditions for employees in the Continental Group (e.g. accident rate and employee satisfaction).

The payment amount of the 2020 to 2023 LTI plan can total at most 200% of the defined initial share price (executives and senior executives) or issue price (Executive Board). The issue price is the average price of the two months before the start of the term.

The final holding of virtual shares is multiplied by the payout price in order to determine the gross amount of the LTI to be paid out in euros (hereinafter “payout amount”). The payout price is the sum of the arithmetic mean of Continental AG's closing share prices in Xetra trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (or a successor system) on the trading days in the last two months prior to the next ordinary Annual Shareholders' Meeting that follows the end of the term of the LTI plan and the dividends paid out per share during the term of the LTI plan.

A Monte Carlo simulation is used in the measurement of stock options. This means that log-normal distributed processes are simulated for the price of Continental shares and the price of the STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles & Parts (benchmark index). The Monte Carlo simulation takes into account the average value accumulation of the Continental share prices and the benchmark index for the final share price and the payout price, the TSR dividends, the performance compared with the benchmark index and the restriction for the payment amount.

- › 2024 to 2025 LTI plan: From 2024, a new LTI plan was granted to the Executive Board, senior executives and executives that aims to promote long-term commitment to the company and its sustainable growth. Therefore, the long-term TSR of Continental shares, compared with an index consisting of European companies that are active in the automotive and tire industry and comparable with Continental AG (STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles & Parts (SXAGR; hereinafter “benchmark index”), is a key performance criterion for the LTI. The second performance criterion is the return on capital employed (ROCE) determined based on the ratio of EBIT – adjusted for impairment on goodwill and divestments of companies and business operations – to average operating assets. The third performance criterion is a sustainability criterion that includes three equally weighted sustainability metrics. The amount of the LTI to be paid is based on the performance of the Continental share price over the term of the LTI.

- › The term of the 2024 LTI plan, which was resolved on December 13, 2023, by the Supervisory Board for the members of the Executive Board, and on March 8, 2024, by the Executive Board for senior executives and executives, begins retroactively as at January 1, 2024, and is four years for the Executive Board and three years for senior executives and executives.

› The term of the 2025 LTI plan, which was resolved on December 18, 2024, by the Supervisory Board for the members of the Executive Board, and on March 24, 2025, by the Executive Board for senior executives and executives, begins retroactively as at January 1, 2025, and is four years for the Executive Board and three years for senior executives and executives.

For each beneficiary of the 2024 to 2025 LTI plan, the Supervisory Board (for the members of the Executive Board) or the Executive Board (for senior executives and executives) of Continental AG agrees an allotment value in euros for the LTI. At the start of the first fiscal year of the term of the LTI plan, this allotment value is converted into a basic holding of virtual shares. The allotment value is divided by the arithmetic mean of Continental AG's closing share prices in Xetra trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (or a successor system) in the last two months prior to the start of the term of the respective LTI plan (issue price). The basic holding is multiplied by a performance index (PI) in order to determine the final holding of virtual shares. The performance index corresponds to the weighted sum of the relative total shareholder return (TSR) on Continental shares (50%), the ROCE (30%) and a sustainability criterion (20%). The relative TSR is calculated from the relative performance of the Continental TSR in comparison with the TSR on the STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles & Parts (SXAGR). The Continental TSR corresponds to the sum of the average Continental share price in the last quarter of the term (senior executives and executives) or in the last month of the performance period (Executive Board) and all dividends distributed during the performance period relative to the share price in the first quarter of the term (senior executives and executives) or in the first month of the term (Executive Board). The SXAGR TSR is determined using the same method.

The ROCE is determined on the basis of the ratio of EBIT - adjusted for impairment on goodwill and divestments of companies and business operations - to average operating assets for the fiscal year.

The sustainability metrics of the sustainability criterion comprise targets for CO₂ emissions, waste for recovery quotas and women in management positions (excluding the USA).

The final holding of virtual shares is multiplied by the payout price in order to determine the gross amount of the LTI to be paid out in euros (hereinafter "payout amount"). The payment amount of the 2024 to 2025 LTI plan can total at most 200% of the average price in the first quarter of the term (executives and senior executives) or in the last 30 trading days prior to the start of the term (Executive Board). The payout price is the average price in the last quarter of the term (executives and senior executives) or in the final 30 trading days before maturity (Executive Board), plus all dividends distributed per share during the term.

A Monte Carlo simulation is used in the measurement of stock options. This means that log-normal distributed processes are simulated for the price of Continental shares and the price of the STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles & Parts (benchmark index). The Monte Carlo simulation takes into account the average value accumulation of the Continental share prices and the benchmark index for the final share price and the payout price, the TSR dividends, the

performance compared with the benchmark index and the restriction for the payment amount.

The Supervisory Board and Executive Board of Continental AG decided to adjust the share-based remuneration elements of Executive Board members, senior executives and executives to compensate for the impact of the Aumovio spin-off on the Continental AG share price. The virtual shares in Continental AG awarded under the LTI were adjusted by a factor of 1.3. For the share-based remuneration elements of senior executives and executives, the total shareholder return (TSR) of Continental AG applied in the LTI was also adjusted. The adjustment factor was applied to the final share price and to the dividends paid after the spin-off.

The following TSR parameters were used as at the measurement date of December 31, 2025:

- › Constant zero rates as at the measurement date of December 31, 2025:
 - › 2022 LTI plan (Executive Board): 1.97% as at the due date and 1.97% as at the end of the payout price period;
 - › 2023 LTI plan (senior executives and executives): 1.97% at the end of the payout price period;
 - › 2023 LTI plan (Executive Board): 2.01% as at the due date and 2.03% as at the end of the payout price period;
 - › 2024 LTI plan (senior executives and executives): 1.99% as at the due date and 2.02% as at the end of the payout price period;
 - › 2024 LTI plan (Executive Board): 2.08% as at the due date and 2.11% as at the end of the payout price period;
 - › 2025 LTI plan (senior executives and executives): 2.08% as at the due date and 2.13% as at the end of the payout price period;
 - › 2025 LTI plan (Executive Board): 2.20% as at the due date and 2.24% as at the end of the payout price period.
- › Continental share price at year-end of €67.96.
- › Interest rate based on the yield curve for government bonds.
- › Dividend payments as the arithmetic mean based on publicly available estimates for 2026 until 2028; the dividend of Continental AG amounted to €2.50 per share in 2025, and Continental AG distributed a dividend of €2.20 per share in 2024.
- › Historical volatilities on the basis of daily Xetra closing rates for Continental shares and the benchmark index based on the respective remaining term for LTI tranches and the 2022 to 2025 LTI plan. The historical Continental share volatilities are 28.29% for the 2022 LTI plan (Executive Board) and 33.31% for the 2023 LTI plan. The volatility for the 2024 LTI plan is 30.75% for senior executives and executives and 31.55% for the Executive Board. The volatility for the 2025 LTI plan is 31.55% for senior executives and executives and 31.49% for the Executive Board. The

historical benchmark index volatilities for the 2022 and 2023 LTI plans for the Executive Board are 19.71% and 22.70%. The volatility for the 2024 LTI plan is 22.97% for senior executives and executives and 20.62% for the Executive Board. The volatility for the 2025 LTI plan is 20.62% for senior executives and executives and 20.12% for the Executive Board.

- › Historical correlations on the basis of daily Xetra closing rates for the benchmark index based on the respective remaining term of the components of the 2022 to 2025 LTI plans. For the 2022 and 2023 LTI plans for the Executive Board it is 0.3371 and 0.6642. For the 2024 LTI plan it is 0.6502 for senior executives and executives and 0.6185 for the Executive Board. For the 2025 LTI plan it is 0.6185 for senior executives and executives and 0.6630 for the Executive Board.
- › The fair values of the tranches developed as follows. The amount of the provision as at the measurement date of December 31, 2025, results from the respective vesting level:
 - › 2022 LTI plan (Executive Board): €6 million (PY: €2 million); the vesting level is 100%;
 - › 2023 LTI plan (senior executives and executives): €44 million (PY: €50 million); the vesting level is 100%;
 - › 2023 LTI plan (Executive Board): €10 million (PY: €5 million); the vesting level is 75%;
 - › 2024 LTI plan (senior executives and executives): €39 million (PY: €35 million); the vesting level is 67%;
 - › 2024 LTI plan (Executive Board): €9 million (PY: €4 million); the vesting level is 50%;
 - › 2025 LTI plan (senior executives and executives): €40 million; the vesting level is 33%;
 - › 2025 LTI plan (Executive Board): €7 million; the vesting level is 25%.

Expenses of €3 million (PY: income of €3 million) were incurred for the 2022 LTI plan for senior executives and executives, and €4 million (PY: €1 million) for the 2022 LTI plan for the Executive Board. Expenses of €12 million (PY: €15 million) were incurred for the 2023 LTI plan for senior executives and executives, and €5 million (PY: €1 million) for the 2023 LTI plan for the Executive Board. Expenses of €14 million (PY: €12 million) were incurred for the 2024 LTI plan for senior executives and executives, and €4 million (PY: €1 million) for the 2024 LTI plan for the Executive Board. Expenses of €13 million were incurred for the 2025 LTI plan for senior executives and executives, and €2 million for the 2025 LTI plan for the Executive Board.

Performance bonus (deferral) under the remuneration system as of 2024

The remuneration system of the Executive Board was further elaborated in 2024 and approved by the 2024 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

In the service agreement, the Supervisory Board agrees to a target amount for the performance bonus (hereinafter "STI target amount") that is granted to each member of the Executive Board in the event of 100% target achievement. The maximum amount of the performance bonus is limited to 200% of the STI target amount.

The amount of the STI to be paid out depends on the extent to which a member of the Executive Board achieves the targets set by the Supervisory Board for this Executive Board member for the following three financial indicators as performance criteria within the meaning of Section 87a (1) Sentence 2 No. 4 *AktG*, which are additively linked with one another:

- › The adjusted operating result (adjusted EBIT) is one of the key internal performance indicators. It is the earnings before interest and taxes, adjusted for amortization of intangible assets from purchase price allocation (PPA), changes in the scope of consolidation and special effects.
- › Cash flow before financing activities, adjusted for cash inflows and outflows from the disposal or acquisition of companies and business operations (adjusted free cash flow).
- › Non-financial performance criteria (hereinafter "ESG indicators"), comprising indicators in environmental, social and governance areas.

The degree to which the adjusted EBIT target is achieved is weighted at 45%, the adjusted free cash flow target at 45% and the ESG indicators at 10% in the calculation of the STI.

For each financial performance criterion, the target value for 100% target achievement corresponds to the value that the Supervisory Board agreed in each case for this financial performance criterion in the planning for the respective fiscal year. For the non-financial ESG indicators, the 100% value is determined on the basis of the respective ESG indicator as a fixed amount. For each performance criterion, the Supervisory Board determines the values for target achievement of 0% and 200% on an annual basis. The degree to which the target is achieved is calculated on a straight-line basis between 0% and 200% by comparing this with the respective actual value for the fiscal year.

In addition, prior to the start of each fiscal year, the Supervisory Board can determine personal, non-financial performance criteria to be included in target achievement in the form of a personal contribution factor (hereinafter "PCF") with a value between 0.8 and 1.2 for individual or all members of the Executive Board.

After the end of the fiscal year, the target achievement for the target criteria adjusted EBIT, adjusted free cash flow and ESG indicators are calculated on the basis of the audited consolidated financial statements, the combined non-financial statement of Continental AG and the sustainability report of the Continental Group, and the sum total of these performance criteria is multiplied by the STI target amount in accordance with the weighting described above. By multiplying this result by the PCF, the gross value of the STI amount to be paid (hereinafter "total gross amount") is determined.

Each member of the Executive Board is obligated to invest 20% of the gross payout amount (generally corresponding to around 40% of the net payment amount) in shares of Continental AG. The remainder is paid out as short-term variable remuneration.

Each member of the Executive Board is obligated to hold the shares legally and economically for a period of at least three years from the day of acquisition.

Expenses of €11 million (PY: €6 million) were incurred for the 2025 STI in 2025. The number of shares converted by the Executive Board from the deferral of the 2024 STI came to 15,933 in 2025 (PY: 22,782).

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for payroll and personnel-related costs

The Group Profit Sharing Program is a profit-sharing scheme for the employees of Continental to benefit from the company's net income. The amount of the performance bonus is calculated on the basis of internal indicators. For the reporting period, a provision of €58 million (PY: €51 million) was recognized under liabilities for payroll and personnel-related costs. Expenses from continuing and discontinued operations totaled €82 million in the reporting period (PY: €83 million).

28. Provisions for Other Risks and Obligations

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Restructuring provisions	119	60	324	169
Litigation and environmental risks	34	35	82	214
Warranties	30	–	368	20
Other provisions	96	92	189	119
Provisions for other risks	279	187	964	522

The provisions for other risks developed as follows:

€ millions	Restructuring provisions	Litigation and environmental risks	Warranties	Other provisions
As at Jan. 1, 2025	493	297	388	308
Additions	426	64	177	214
Utilizations	-306	-43	-128	-93
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-372	-192	-341	-93
Reclassifications to/from liabilities held for sale	-30	-1	-19	-77
Reversals	-31	-49	-40	-54
Interest	2	4	–	-1
Exchange-rate changes	-3	-12	-7	-16
As at Dec. 31, 2025	179	69	30	188

The additions to restructuring provisions resulted mainly from restructuring projects in the former Automotive segment and measures within the ContiTech segment to adapt its structure to the changed market environment. The measures in the ContiTech segment are to be implemented in stages by 2028.

The utilization of restructuring provisions related to the implementation of restructuring measures adopted in previous years as well as restructuring measures taken into account for the first time in fiscal 2025.

The additions to and reversals of provisions for litigation and environmental risks related in particular to product liability risks and risks in connection with disputes over industrial property rights. Please see Note 36.

The utilizations relate mainly to the aforementioned product liability risks in the former Automotive segment and in the Tires segment,

and to risks in connection with disputes over industrial property rights.

The changes in provisions for warranties include utilizations of €128 million (PY: €181 million) and reversals of €40 million (PY: €95 million), which are offset by additions of €177 million (PY: €289 million). These changes result mainly from changes in the scope of consolidation and from specific individual cases in the Tires and ContiTech segments.

The other provisions also include provisions for risks from operations, such as those in connection with compensation from customer and supplier claims that are not warranties. They also include provisions for dismantling and tire-recycling obligations, and provisions for possible interest payments and penalties on income tax liabilities.

The changes in the scope of consolidation primarily relate to the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments.

29. Income Tax Liabilities

Income tax liabilities developed as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024
As at Jan. 1	531	541
Additions	333	428
Utilizations and advance payments for the current fiscal year	-364	-380
Reversals	-99	-60
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-99	0
Reclassifications to/from liabilities held for sale	-2	0
Exchange-rate changes	-16	2
As at Dec. 31	284	531

When reconciling the income tax liabilities with the income taxes paid in the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash changes

in income tax receivables must be included in addition to the utilizations and current advance payments shown here.

30. Indebtedness and Additional Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025			Dec. 31, 2024		
	Total	Short-term	Long-term	Total	Short-term	Long-term
Bonds	4,626	808	3,818	3,861	649	3,212
Bank loans and overdrafts ¹	534	127	408	1,042	993	49
Derivative instruments	5	5	–	29	29	–
Lease liabilities	715	196	519	1,141	297	844
Liabilities from sale-of-receivables programs	238	238	–	299	299	–
Commercial paper	694	694	–	335	335	–
Other indebtedness	14	8	6	201	195	6
Indebtedness	6,826	2,075	4,751	6,909	2,797	4,112

¹ Of which €9 million (PY: €8 million) secured by land charges, mortgages and similar securities.

Composition of Continental's key bonds

€ millions Issuer/type	Amount of issue		Market value Dec. 31, 2025	Amount of issue		Market value Dec. 31, 2024	Coupon p.a.	Issue/maturity and fixed interest until	Issue price
	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2024				
CAG ¹ euro bond	–	–	–	600	601	593	0.375%	2019/06.2025	99.802%
CAG ¹ euro bond	750	755	750	750	753	747	2.500%	2020/08.2026	98.791%
CAG ¹ euro bond	500	516	508	500	515	511	4.000%	2023/03.2027	99.658%
CAG ¹ euro bond	625	626	635	625	626	636	3.625%	2022/11.2027	100.000%
CAG ¹ euro bond	750	764	769	750	763	775	4.000%	2023/06.2028	99.445%
CAG ¹ euro bond	750	748	750	–	–	–	2.875%	2025/11.2028	99.610%
CAG ¹ euro bond	600	601	597	–	–	–	2.875%	2025/06.2029	99.494%
CAG ¹ euro bond	600	604	609	600	603	606	3.500%	2024/10.2029	99.946%
Total	4,575	4,614	4,618	3,825	3,861	3,868			

¹ Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover.

The carrying amount of the bonds increased from €3,861 million in the previous year to €4,626 million as at the end of fiscal 2025. Under the Debt Issuance Programme (DIP), Continental AG issued one listed euro bond on May 22, 2025, with an issue volume of €750 million. The issue price of this bond, which has a term of three and a half years and a fixed interest rate of 2.875% p.a., was 99.610%. A further listed euro bond of Continental AG was issued on September 9, 2025, with an issue volume of €600 million. The issue price of this bond, which has a term of three years and nine months and the same fixed interest rate of 2.875% p.a., was 99.494%. In addition, the €600-million euro bond of Continental AG that matured on June 27, 2025, was redeemed at a rate of 100.000%. This bond had an interest rate of 0.375% p.a. and a term of five years and nine months.

In April 2025, Continental Tire Andina S.A., Cuenca, Ecuador, issued two US dollar bonds with a total volume of USD 15 million, fixed interest rates of 7.500% p.a. and 7.750% p.a. and terms of four and five years, respectively. The carrying amount of the bonds was €11 million as at December 31, 2025.

Credit lines and available financing from banks

Bank loans and overdrafts amounted to €534 million (PY: €1,042 million) as at December 31, 2025, and were therefore €508 million below the previous year's level. This can be explained by an amended contract regulating an existing cash pool between subsidiaries and a financial institution. The amended contract resulted in Continental AG, in the fourth quarter of 2025, having a legal entitlement to offset the associated cash and cash equivalents as well as loans and overdrafts with this financial institution. Consequently, offsetting in accordance with IAS 32.42 was applied for the first time in 2025, with an offsetting effect of €484 million. On December 31, 2025, there were credit lines and available financing from banks in the amount of €3,269 million (PY: €6,034 million). A nominal amount of €2,733 million of this had not been utilized as at the end of the reporting period (PY: €4,966 million). The syndicated loan of the Continental Group described below accounted for €2,122 million of this (PY: €4,000 million). Besides this, the major portion of the credit lines and available financing from banks related, as in the previous year, to predominantly floating-rate short-term borrowings.

The syndicated loan was renewed ahead of schedule in December 2019. It consisted of a revolving tranche of €4,000 million and had an original term of five years. As a result of exercising two options, each extending the term of the loan by one year, this financing commitment was ensured until December 2026. In the first half of 2025, the following amendments were agreed: Firstly, the term was extended by an additional year until December 2027, although one bank – with a share of €90 million – did not participate in the extension and will withdraw from the syndicated loan in December 2026. Secondly, it was agreed that the volume would be reduced upon completion of the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments in September 2025. Since September 17, 2025, the volume of the syndicated loan has stood at

€2,500 million. Furthermore, the margin is no longer linked to the Continental Group's sustainability performance. As at December 31, 2025, Continental AG had utilized €250 million (PY: –) of this revolving loan of €2,500 million and Continental Rubber of America, Corp., Wilmington, Delaware, USA, had utilized €128 million (PY: –).

In the year under review, the Continental Group utilized its commercial paper programs, its sale-of-receivables programs and its various bank lines to meet short-term credit requirements.

Please see Note 31 for the maturity structure of indebtedness.

Additional notes to the statement of cash flows

The following table showing the (net) change in short-term and long-term indebtedness provides additional information on the consolidated statement of cash flows:

€ millions	Cash			Non-cash				Other ^{1,2}	Dec. 31, 2024
	Dec. 31, 2025	Continuing and discontinued operations	Thereof continuing operations	Exchange-rate changes	Reclassifications	Changes in fair value	Changes in the scope of consolidation		
Change in derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments ³	169	-31	-12	-18	–	0	-14	0	231
Change in short-term indebtedness	-2,075	1,335	1,459	54	-1,011	21	480	-157	-2,797
thereof issuance of bonds	–	-3	-3	–	–	–	–	–	–
thereof redemption of bonds	–	602	602	–	–	–	–	–	–
thereof repayment of lease liabilities	–	290	222	–	–	–	–	–	–
Change in long-term indebtedness	-4,751	-1,749	-1,749	27	1,011	–	240	-167	-4,112
thereof issuance of bonds	–	-1,360	-1,360	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Also includes, in addition to interest expense, the interest paid in the amount of €291 million reported under cash flow from operating activities as well as effects from the recognition, derecognition and adjustment of lease liabilities.

² In the reporting period, assets and liabilities held for sale include the assets and liabilities of the OESL disposal group. The corresponding reclassification is included in the "Other" column and amounts to €1 million for the change in derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments, €9 million for the change in short-term indebtedness and €16 million for the change in long-term indebtedness.

³ The cash effects mainly result from money market funds and interest-bearing investments with banks, which are considered part of net indebtedness and are therefore classified as financing activities.

€ millions	Cash			Non-cash					Dec. 31, 2023
	Dec. 31, 2024	Continuing and discontinued operations	Thereof continuing operations	Exchange-rate changes	Reclassifications	Changes in fair value	Changes in the scope of consolidation	Other ¹	
Change in derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments ²	231	30	45	2	–	-10	–	0	209
Change in short-term indebtedness³	-2,797	852	880	-25	-879	-21	1	-83	-2,642
thereof redemption of bonds	–	725	725	–	–	–	–	–	–
thereof repayment of lease liabilities	–	318	216	–	–	–	–	–	–
Change in long-term indebtedness³	-4,112	-276	-276	-1	879	–	1	-187	-4,528
thereof issuance of bonds	–	-600	-600	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Also includes, in addition to interest expense, the interest paid in the amount of €317 million reported under cash flow from operating activities as well as effects from the recognition, derecognition and adjustment of lease liabilities.

² The cash effects mainly result from money market funds and interest-bearing investments with banks, which are considered part of net indebtedness and are therefore classified as financing activities.

³ Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, clarify the classification of current and non-current liabilities from the 2024 reporting year onward. The comparative period was adjusted accordingly.

31. Financial Instruments

The tables below show the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities, whereby non-current and current items are presented together. In addition, the relevant measurement

categories are shown according to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and the levels of the fair value hierarchy relevant for calculating fair value according to IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*.

€ millions	Measurement category in acc. with IFRS 9	Carrying amount as at Dec. 31, 2025	Fair value as at Dec. 31, 2025	thereof Level 1	thereof Level 2	thereof Level 3
Other investments ¹	FVOCIwoR	5	5	1	–	4
Derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments						
Derivative instruments not accounted for as effective hedging instruments	FVPL	2	2	–	2	–
Debt instruments	FVPL	77	77	77	–	–
Debt instruments	at cost	90	90	–	–	–
Trade accounts receivable without lease receivables						
Trade accounts receivable	at cost	3,106	3,106	–	–	–
Bank drafts	FVOCIwoR	117	117	–	117	–
Trade accounts receivable	FVPL	5	5	–	5	–
Other financial assets without lease receivables						
Derivative instruments not accounted for as effective hedging instruments	FVPL	0	0	–	0	–
Other financial assets	FVPL	2	2	–	2	–
Other financial assets	at cost	115	115	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash and cash equivalents	at cost	1,424	1,424	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	FVPL	80	80	80	–	–
Financial assets without lease receivables		5,022	5,022	158	127	4
Financial assets without lease receivables held for sale						
Debt instruments	at cost	1	1	–	–	–
Trade accounts receivable	at cost	230	230	–	–	–
Bank drafts	FVOCIwoR	13	13	–	13	–
Other financial assets	at cost	6	6	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	at cost	124	124	–	–	–
Financial assets without lease receivables held for sale		374	374	–	13	–

€ millions	Measurement category in acc. with IFRS 9	Carrying amount as at Dec. 31, 2025	Fair value as at Dec. 31, 2025	thereof Level 1	thereof Level 2	thereof Level 3
Indebtedness without lease liabilities						
Derivative instruments not accounted for as effective hedging instruments	FVPL	5	5	–	5	–
Other indebtedness	at cost	6,106	6,166	4,629	438	–
Trade accounts payable	at cost	2,349	2,349	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities						
Derivative instruments not accounted for as effective hedging instruments	FVPL	0	0	–	0	–
Other financial liabilities	at cost	742	742	–	–	–
Financial liabilities without lease liabilities		9,203	9,263	4,629	443	–
Financial liabilities without lease liabilities held for sale						
Indebtedness without lease liabilities						
Derivative instruments not accounted for as effective hedging instruments	FVPL	0	0	–	0	–
Other indebtedness	at cost	0	0	–	–	–
Trade accounts payable	at cost	178	178	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	at cost	16	16	–	–	–
Financial liabilities without lease liabilities held for sale		194	194	–	0	–
Aggregated according to categories as defined in IFRS 9:						
Financial assets (FVOCIwR)		131				
Financial assets (FVOCIwoR)		5				
Financial assets (FVPL)		166				
Financial assets (at cost)		5,095				
Financial liabilities (FVPL)		5				
Financial liabilities (at cost)		9,392				

1 Excluding investments in unconsolidated affiliated companies.

€ millions	Measurement category in acc. with IFRS 9	Carrying amount as at Dec. 31, 2024	Fair value as at Dec. 31, 2024	thereof Level 1	thereof Level 2	thereof Level 3
Other investments ¹	FVOCIwoR	88	88	1	–	87
Derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments						
Derivative instruments not accounted for as effective hedging instruments	FVPL	5	5	–	5	–
Debt instruments	FVPL	98	98	98	–	–
Debt instruments	at cost	128	128	–	–	–
Trade accounts receivable without lease receivables						
Trade accounts receivable	at cost	6,887	6,887	–	–	–
Bank drafts	FVOCIwoR	202	202	–	202	–
Trade accounts receivable	FVPL	11	11	–	11	–
Other financial assets without lease receivables						
Other financial assets	FVPL	126	126	1	126	–
Other financial assets	at cost	244	244	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash and cash equivalents	at cost	2,902	2,902	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	FVPL	63	63	63	–	–
Financial assets without lease receivables		10,755	10,755	163	344	87
Indebtedness without lease liabilities						
Derivative instruments not accounted for as effective hedging instruments	FVPL	29	29	–	29	–
Other indebtedness	at cost	5,739	5,794	3,868	70	–
Trade accounts payable	at cost	6,471	6,471	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	at cost	1,257	1,257	–	–	–
Financial liabilities without lease liabilities		13,496	13,551	3,868	99	–
Aggregated according to categories as defined in IFRS 9:						
Financial assets (FVOCIwoR)		202				
Financial assets (FVOCIwoR)		88				
Financial assets (FVPL)		304				
Financial assets (at cost)		10,161				
Financial liabilities (FVPL)		29				
Financial liabilities (at cost)		13,466				

¹ Excluding investments in unconsolidated affiliated companies.

Abbreviations

- > at cost: measured at amortized cost
- > FVOCIwoR: fair value through other comprehensive income with reclassification
- > FVOCIwoR: fair value through other comprehensive income without reclassification
- > FVPL: fair value through profit or loss

Levels of the fair value hierarchy according to IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*

- > Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments
- > Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments or measurement methods for which all major input factors are based on observable market data
- > Level 3: measurement methods for which the major input factors are not based on observable market data

Financial instruments allocated to the FVOCIwoR measurement category are classified as such because they are held over a long term for strategic purposes.

For financial instruments accounted for at FVOCIwoR for which there are no quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) or for similar instruments, or for which there are no applicable measurement methods in which all major input factors are based on observable market data (Level 2), the fair value must be calculated using a measurement method for which the major input factors are based on non-observable market data (Level 3). If external valuation reports or information from other financing rounds are available, these are used. If such information is not available, the measurement is performed according to the measurement method that is deemed appropriate and realizable in each case: for example, according to the discounted cash flow method or by valuation according to multiples using ratios based on purchase prices for comparable transactions. Measurement at amortized cost is only considered the best estimate of the fair value of financial assets if the most recent information available for fair value measurement is insufficient. Financial instruments accounted for at FVOCIwoR are centrally monitored with regard to any changes to the major non-

observable input factors and continuously checked for changes in value.

Please see Note 17 for information on the changes in carrying amounts of other investments. For reasons of materiality, a sensitivity analysis is not required.

The accounting and measurement methods applied are described in Note 2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The fair values of other indebtedness were derived from existing quotations on an active market (Level 1) or alternatively were determined by discounting all future cash flows at the applicable interest rates for the corresponding residual maturities, taking into account a company-specific credit spread (Level 2), provided their carrying amounts as at the reporting date are not approximately equivalent to their fair values. The other financial instruments measured at cost generally have short remaining terms. As a result, the carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period are, as a rule, approximately their fair values and are not shown in the fair value hierarchy in the table.

The following table shows the changes to financial instruments at Level 3:

€ millions	Other investments
As at Jan. 1, 2024	93
Valuation effects recognized in other comprehensive income	-4
Additions	7
Debt-equity swap	1
Reclassification	-5
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-6
Exchange-rate effects	2
As at Dec. 31, 2024	87
As at Jan. 1, 2025	87
Valuation effects recognized in other comprehensive income	0
Additions	0
Reclassification	0
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-79
Exchange-rate effects	-5
As at Dec. 31, 2025	4

The Continental Group recognizes possible reclassifications between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which a change occurred.

The change in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) of €0 million (PY: -€4 million) relates to the revaluation of other

financial assets as a result of changed business outlooks, of which equity investments still held by the Continental Group account for no changes (PY: -€8 million) and investments disposed of for €0 million (PY: €4 million). For reasons of materiality, a sensitivity analysis is not required.

The following income and expenses from financial instruments were recognized in the consolidated statement of income:

€ millions	Net gains and losses from interest		Other net gains and losses		Total net gains and losses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets (at cost)	54	51	-18	-12	36	40
Financial assets and liabilities (FVPL)	11	10	12	-34	23	-24
Financial assets (FVOCI)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities (at cost)	-275	-289	-14	-27	-289	-316
Discontinued operations	9	24	6	-44	15	-20

Interest income and expense from financial instruments is reported in the financial result (Note 11).

Dividend income from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is not material for the Continental Group.

The other net gains and losses on financial assets (at cost) and financial liabilities (at cost) mainly relate to currency effects on foreign-currency receivables and payables. There was an offsetting effect in exchange-rate movements in the reporting year and the previous year.

Collateral

As at December 31, 2025, a total of €490 million (PY: €665 million) of financial assets had been pledged as collateral. In the year under review, as in the previous year, collateral mainly consisted of trade accounts receivable assigned as collateral for liabilities from sale-of-receivables programs. The remainder related to pledged cash or other financial assets.

Risk management of financial instruments

Due to its international business activities and the resulting financing requirements, the Continental Group is exposed to default risks, risks from changes in exchange rates and variable interest rates, and liquidity risk. The management of these risks is described in the following sections.

In addition, hedging instruments are used in the Continental Group. Their use is covered by corporate-wide policies. Internal settlement risks are minimized through the clear segregation of functional areas.

Further information about the risks presented below and about risk management can be found in the report on risks and opportunities in the consolidated management report.

1. Default risks

Default risks from trade accounts receivable, contract assets or other financial assets include the risk that receivables will be collected late or not at all if a customer or another contractual party does not fulfill its contractual obligations. The total of the positive carrying amounts is equivalent to the maximum default risk of the Continental Group from financial assets. Default risk is influenced mainly by characteristics of the customers and the sector and is therefore analyzed and monitored by central and local credit managers. The

responsibilities of the credit management function also include pooled receivables risk management. Contractual partners' creditworthiness and payment history are analyzed on a regular basis.

Default risk for non-derivative financial receivables is also limited by ensuring that agreements are entered into with partners with proven creditworthiness only or that collateral is provided or, in individual cases, trade credit insurance is agreed. The Continental Group held an immaterial amount of collateral as at December 31, 2025. There are no trade accounts receivable or contract assets for which an impairment loss was not recognized due to collateral held.

However, default risk cannot be excluded with absolute certainty, and any remaining risk is addressed by recognizing expected credit losses for identified individual risks and on the basis of experience, taking account of any relevant future components. Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired accordingly have a prime credit rating. Default risks are calculated on the basis of corporate-wide standards. The methods for calculating loss allowances are described in Note 2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements. As in the previous year, the annual review of the methods determined that there was no need for adjustment in the reporting year.

Trade accounts receivable and contract assets

If the creditworthiness of receivables is impaired, corresponding expenses are recognized in an allowance account.

Lifetime expected credit losses are largely calculated using estimates and assessments based on the creditworthiness of the respective customer, current economic developments and the analysis of historical losses on receivables. The creditworthiness of a customer is assessed on the basis of its payment history and its ability to make payments. It is regularly reviewed whether there is a need to take account of any risks in connection with different customer groups, sectors or countries. No such allocation of default risk was required in 2025.

Continental calculates the default rates for lifetime expected credit losses based on a three-year average, taking account of the historical defaults allocated to the different periods past due, and generally also taking account of a forward-looking component. Trade accounts receivable and contract assets whose creditworthiness is already impaired are not taken into account when calculating lifetime expected credit losses. There were no significant effects on expected credit losses from the modification of cash flows.

The table below shows the gross carrying amounts as at December 31, 2025, for trade accounts receivable and contract assets whose creditworthiness was not impaired¹:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
not overdue	3,281	6,610
0-29 days	132	270
30-59 days	38	93
60-89 days	17	36
90-119 days	11	24
120 days or more	53	152
As at Dec. 31	3,533	7,185

¹ The difference of €168 million (PY: €179 million) from the total gross carrying amounts of trade accounts receivable and contract assets results from the gross carrying amounts of trade accounts receivable and contract assets whose creditworthiness was impaired as well as the reclassification of the OESL disposal group to assets held for sale.

In the year under review, lifetime expected credit losses and loss allowances for trade accounts receivable and contract assets whose creditworthiness was impaired developed as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024
As at Jan. 1	133	132
Additions	55	72
Utilizations	-18	-25
Reversals	-41	-46
Amounts disposed of through disposal of subsidiaries	-37	-1
Reclassification to assets held for sale	-4	-
Exchange-rate changes	-5	0
As at Dec. 31	84	133

As at December 31, 2025, loss allowances for trade accounts receivable whose creditworthiness was impaired amounted to €72 million (PY: €101 million).

Of the impaired receivables written down in the reporting period, €2 million (PY: €6 million) is still subject to enforcement measures.

Other financial assets

Loss allowances equivalent to the gross carrying amount totaling €1 million (PY: €3 million) were recognized for other financial assets whose creditworthiness was impaired. Other 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses on other financial assets are not of significance.

Cash and cash equivalents, derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments

In order to minimize the default risk for cash and cash equivalents, derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments, the Continental Group generally uses banks that it has classified as core banks on the basis of defined criteria. As a general rule, these banks should have at least one investment-grade credit rating from one of the global rating agencies. The default risk can therefore be considered very low. The creditworthiness of the core banks – and of other banks and other business partners with which investments are made, loans are granted or derivative instruments are traded in derogation from the core bank principle for operational or regulatory reasons –

is continuously monitored by tracking not only their credit ratings but also particularly the premiums for insuring against credit risks (credit default swap, CDS), provided such information is available. In addition, the Continental Group sets investment limits for each bank and trading limits for derivative instruments. The amount of these limits is based on the creditworthiness of the respective bank. Compliance with these limits is continuously monitored. As in the previous year, expected credit losses from cash and cash equivalents and other interest-bearing investments measured at amortized cost as well as assets measured at amortized cost with impaired creditworthiness are not significant.

2. Currency management

The international nature of the Continental Group's business activities results in deliveries and payments in various currencies. Currency-exchange fluctuations involve the risk of losses because assets denominated in currencies with a falling exchange rate lose value, while liabilities denominated in currencies with a rising exchange rate become more expensive. For hedging, it is allowed to use only derivative instruments that have been defined in corporate-wide policies and can be reported and measured in the treasury management system. It is generally not permitted to use financial instruments that do not meet these criteria.

Operational foreign-currency risk

In operational currency management, actual and expected foreign-currency cash flows are combined as operational foreign-exchange exposures in the form of net cash flows for each transaction currency on a rolling 12-month basis. These cash flows arise mainly from receipts and payments from external and intra-corporate transactions by the Continental Group's subsidiaries worldwide. A natural hedge approach for reducing currency risks has been pursued for several years, meaning that the difference between receipts and payments in any currency is kept as low as possible. Exchange-rate developments are also monitored, analyzed and forecast. Based on the operational foreign-exchange exposure and constantly updated exchange-rate forecasts, the interest-rate and currency committee, which convenes weekly, agrees on the hedging measures to be implemented in individual cases by concluding derivative instruments, particularly currency forwards, currency swaps and currency options with a term of up to 12 months. Their amount must not exceed 30% of the 12-month exposure per currency without Executive Board permission. In addition, further risk limits for open derivative positions are set, which considerably reduce the risks from hedging activities. Hedge accounting was not used in the reporting year or in the previous year for hedges concluded in this way. As at December 31, 2025, currency forwards to hedge operational foreign currency risks were reported with an active amount of €0 million (PY: €1 million) and a passive amount of €0 million (PY: €0 million). Their nominal volume came to €139 million as at December 31, 2025 (PY: €102 million).

As at December 31, 2025, the net exposure from financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective subsidiary and are not allocated to net indebtedness existed in the major currencies of the euro in the amount of -€137 million (PY: -€347 million) and the US dollar in the amount of €113 million (PY: -€362 million). The main local currencies accounting for the aforementioned euro-foreign currency transactions were the Chinese renminbi at -€123 million, the Czech koruna at -€30 million and the US dollar at €24 million (PY: the Chinese renminbi at -€208 million, the Serbian dinar at -€83 million and the Mexican peso at -€59 million). The main local currencies accounting for the US dollar-foreign currency transactions were the Mexican peso at €54 million, the euro at €52 million and the British pound at €8 million (PY: the euro at €366 million, the South Korean won at -€204 million and the Chinese renminbi at -€168 million). Of these amounts, the positive values constitute net receivables and the negative values net liabilities.

Financial foreign-currency risks

In addition to operational foreign-currency risk, currency risks also result from the Continental Group's external and internal net indebtedness that is denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective subsidiary. The quantity of these instruments is regularly summarized in the form of a financial foreign-currency exposure for each transaction currency. As at December 31, 2025, the net exposure in the major currencies amounted to €614 million (PY: -€736 million) for the euro and €111 million (PY: €592 million) for the US dollar. The main local currencies accounting for the aforementioned euro-foreign currency transactions were the Czech koruna at €482 million, the Hungarian forint at €55 million and the Danish krone at €39 million (PY: the Romanian leu

at -€770 million, the Serbian dinar at -€353 million and the Czech koruna at €245 million). The main local currencies accounting for the US dollar-foreign currency transactions were the Mexican peso at €121 million, the Canadian dollar at -€93 million and the euro at €31 million (PY: the Mexican peso at €313 million, the Philippine peso at €227 million and the Canadian dollar at -€82 million). These currency risks are generally hedged through the use of derivative instruments, particularly currency forwards, currency swaps and cross-currency interest-rate swaps. Hedge accounting was not used in the reporting year or in the previous year for hedges concluded in this way.

Hedging financial foreign-currency risks without using hedge accounting

As at December 31, 2025, there were derivative instruments to hedge financial foreign-currency risks from intra-corporate receivables and liabilities. Hedge accounting is not used for these instruments, hence their assignment to the measurement category FVPL. As at December 31, 2025, corresponding currency forwards and currency swaps were reported with an active amount of €2 million (PY: €5 million) and a passive amount of €5 million (PY: €29 million). Their nominal volume came to €546 million as at December 31, 2025 (PY: €1,008 million).

Hedging financial foreign-currency risks (net investment hedges)

Until August 2017, the Continental Group hedged its net investments in foreign operations. Based on the decision that currency effects from net investments in a foreign operation and from designated hedges that are accumulated in the currency translation reserve in equity are to be reclassified to the income statement only if the foreign operation is sold or liquidated, €5 million (PY: €20 million) from the hedged transactions remains in the currency translation reserve in equity. Since part of the foreign operations was spun off in the reporting year as part of the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, currency effects accumulated in the equity reserve amounting to €15 million (PY: €0 million) were reclassified to the income statement.

Translation-related foreign-currency risks

A large number of the subsidiaries are located outside the euro currency zone. As Continental AG's reporting currency in the consolidated financial statements is the euro, the financial statements of these companies are translated into euros. With regard to managing the risks of translation-related currency effects, it is assumed that investments in foreign companies are entered into for the long term and that earnings are reinvested. Translation-related effects that arise when the value of net asset items translated into euros changes as a result of exchange-rate fluctuations are recognized directly in equity in the consolidated financial statements and are generally not hedged.

Sensitivity analysis

IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, requires a presentation of the effects of hypothetical changes in exchange rates on income and equity using a sensitivity analysis. In the Continental Group, the changes in the exchange rates are related to all financial instruments outstanding as at the end of the reporting period, including the effects of hedges. Forecast transactions and translation-related foreign-currency risks are not included in the sensitivity analysis. For

those financial instruments with transaction currencies that differ from the functional currencies, a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the respective functional currency of the subsidiaries in relation to the identified different transaction currencies is assumed to

determine the sensitivities. Hedging transactions are valued on the basis of a 10% percent change in the underlying forward or spot rates from the perspective of the local currency of the hedging Continental Group company.

The following table shows, before income tax expense, the overall effect as measured using this approach, as well as the individual effects resulting from the euro and the US dollar, as the major transaction currencies, on net income. As in the previous year, there is no effect on equity according to this approach.

€ millions	Local currency +10%		Local currency -10%	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total	-110	169	110	-169
thereof EUR	-51	106	51	-106
thereof USD	-23	-23	23	23

3. Interest-rate management

Variable interest agreements and, in principle, short-term financial instruments result in a risk of rising interest rates for interest-bearing financial liabilities and falling interest rates for interest-bearing financial investments. These interest-rate risks are valuated and assessed as part of our interest-rate management activities, partly on the basis of continuous monitoring of current and anticipated long-term and short-term interest-rate developments, and are managed by means of derivative interest-rate hedging instruments as needed. The Continental Group's interest-bearing net indebtedness is the subject of these activities based on the reporting date.

Interest-rate hedges serve exclusively to manage identified interest-rate risks. Once a year, a range is determined for the targeted share of fixed-interest indebtedness in relation to total gross indebtedness. As in the previous year, there were no derivative instruments to hedge interest-rate risks as at December 31, 2025. The Continental Group is not exposed to a risk of fluctuation in the fair value of long-term financial liabilities due to market changes in fixed interest rates, as the lenders do not have the right to demand early repayment in the event of changing rates and these liabilities are recognized at amortized cost.

Interest-rate risk

The profile of interest-bearing financial instruments allocated to net indebtedness, taking into account the effect of the Continental Group's derivative instruments and without including items belonging to the OESL disposal group, is as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024
Fixed-interest instruments		
Financial assets	44	82
Financial liabilities	5,461	5,168
Floating-rate instruments		
Financial assets	1,626	3,110
Financial liabilities	1,361	1,712

Fair value sensitivity analysis

In accordance with IFRS 7, effects of financial instruments on income and equity resulting from interest-rate changes must be presented using a sensitivity analysis. In 2025, as in the previous year, interest-rate changes of 100 basis points did not have any material effects on income or equity.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis

The following table shows on the basis of net indebtedness - i.e. without including the OESL disposal group - the effects an increase

or a decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points would have had on the financial result. The effects would essentially result from floating-rate financial instruments. The effects were calculated for individual groups of financial instruments taking account of their contractual arrangement and based on the expected changes in the applicable interest rates for these financial instruments depending on changes in market interest rates. As in the previous year, this analysis is based on the assumption that all other variables, and in particular exchange rates, remain unchanged.

€ millions	Interest-rate increase +100 basis points		Interest-rate decline -100 basis points	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total	3	14	-3	-14
thereof EUR	-10	-9	10	9
thereof CNY	5	5	-5	-5
thereof USD	1	8	-1	-8
thereof GBP	1	-1	-1	1
thereof BRL	1	2	-1	-2

4. Liquidity risks

Cost-effective, adequate financing is necessary for the subsidiaries' operating business. The central cash management unit therefore prepares a rolling liquidity forecast. This includes short-term detailed planning of incoming and outgoing payments in the immediate days to come as well as long-term calculation of forecast data using a model-based process of time series analysis and forecasting. This is supplemented with updated information on an ongoing basis.

Various marketable financial instruments are used to meet the financial requirements. These comprise overnight money, term borrowing, the issue of commercial paper, sale-of-receivables programs, the syndicated loan with a committed nominal amount of €2,500 million (PY: €4,000 million) and other bilateral loans. Furthermore, approximately 68% (PY: 56%) of gross indebtedness is

financed on the capital market in the form of long-term bonds. Capital expenditure by subsidiaries is primarily financed through equity and loans from banks or subsidiaries. There are also cash-pooling arrangements with subsidiaries to the extent they are possible and justifiable in the relevant legal and tax situation. If events lead to unexpected financing requirements, the Continental Group can draw upon existing cash and cash equivalents and fixed credit lines from banks. For information on existing cash and cash equivalents, please refer to Note 23. For information on the existing utilized and unutilized loan commitments, please refer to Note 30. In order to minimize risks with regard to the availability of existing cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing investments, investment limits are in place, which are explained under "Default risks for cash and cash equivalents as well as derivative instruments and interest-bearing investments" in this note.

Without including items belonging to the OESL disposal group, the financial liabilities without lease liabilities of €9,203 million (PY: €13,496 million) result in the following undiscounted cash outflows over the next five years and thereafter:

Dec. 31, 2025/€ millions	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	thereafter	Total
Other indebtedness incl. interest payments	1,997	1,655	1,608	1,254	2	3	6,519
Derivative instruments with gross settlement - cash outflows	398	–	–	–	–	–	398
Derivative instruments with gross settlement - cash inflows	-393	–	–	–	–	–	-393
Derivative instruments with net settlement	0	–	–	–	–	–	0
Trade accounts payable	2,349	–	–	–	–	–	2,349
Other financial liabilities	736	1	0	0	0	7	745

Dec. 31, 2024/€ millions	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	thereafter	Total
Other indebtedness incl. interest payments	2,533	857	1,211	814	633	4	6,052
Derivative instruments with gross settlement - cash outflows	858	–	–	–	–	–	858
Derivative instruments with gross settlement - cash inflows	-827	–	–	–	–	–	-827
Derivative instruments with net settlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade accounts payable	6,471	–	–	–	–	–	6,471
Other financial liabilities	1,250	1	0	0	0	8	1,260

In the analysis, foreign-currency amounts were translated into euros using the current closing rate as at the end of the reporting period. For floating-rate non-derivative financial instruments and floating-rate interest payments from derivative financial instruments, the future interest payment flows are generally forecast using the most recently contractually fixed interest rates. The analysis only includes cash outflows from financial liabilities. For derivative instruments that are liabilities at the end of the reporting period, the undiscounted net payments are shown given a contractually specified net settlement; if gross settlement is contractually specified, the undiscounted payment inflows and outflows are presented separately. Cash inflows from financial assets were not included.

Supplier financing programs

The Continental Group has several supplier financing programs. For more information, please refer to Note 33. These programs offer suppliers the opportunity to procure cash and cash equivalents at favorable terms from financial service providers prior to due dates within the terms of payment. The terms of payment remain within a standard industry framework for corresponding trade accounts payable so that no significant liquidity risks arise for Continental in the event of any potential termination of these programs.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Continental AG concludes business in the form of derivative instruments on the basis of the German Master Agreement on Financial Derivatives Transactions (*Deutscher Rahmenvertrag für Finanztermingeschäfte*). Fundamentally, there is the option to combine the amounts owed by each counterparty under such agreements on the same day in respect of all outstanding transactions in the same currency into a single net amount to be paid by one party to another.

The German Master Agreement on Financial Derivatives Transactions does not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is due to the fact that Continental AG has no legal right to the netting of the amounts recognized at the current time. According to the regulations of the German Master Agreement, the right to netting can be enforced only when future events occur, such as the insolvency of or default by a contractual party. In such cases, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are ended, the fair value is calculated as at this time, and just a single net amount is paid to settle all transactions.

At two Brazilian subsidiaries (PY: one Brazilian subsidiary) there are local framework agreements on the basis of which these companies have concluded derivative instruments. These agreements also do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position.

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the reported stand-alone derivative instruments, their offsetting in the statement of financial position, and any potential arising from the specified agreements subject to the occurrence of certain future events.

In addition, the amended contract regulating an existing cash pool between selected subsidiaries and a financial institution in the

fourth quarter of 2025 resulted in Continental AG having a legal entitlement to offset the associated cash and cash equivalents as well as loans and overdrafts with this financial institution. Consequently, offsetting in accordance with IAS 32.42 was applied for the first time as at the reporting date. There were no further amounts subject to offsetting as at the reporting date or as at the same date of the previous year.

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025				Dec. 31, 2024			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Bank loans and overdrafts	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Cash and cash equivalents	Bank loans and overdrafts	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities
Gross amount	485	484	3	5	–	–	5	29
Respective financial instruments, netted	484	484	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying amounts	1	–	3	5	–	–	5	29
Respective financial instruments, not netted	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	3
Net amount	1	–	2	4	–	–	2	26

32. Other Financial Liabilities

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Liabilities to related parties	–	1	0	1
Liabilities for selling expenses	734	–	1,235	–
Miscellaneous financial liabilities	2	6	14	7
Other financial liabilities	736	7	1,249	8

Liabilities for selling expenses relate in particular to obligations from bonus agreements with customers and deferred price reductions granted.

33. Trade Accounts Payable

Trade accounts payable amounted to €2,349 million (PY: €6,471 million) as at the end of the fiscal year. The liabilities are measured at amortized cost. The full amount is due within one year.

For information on liquidity risk, currency risk and the sensitivity analysis for trade accounts payable, please see Note 31.

The Continental Group has several supplier financing programs. However, trade accounts payable that fall under these programs remain under the item trade accounts payable even if they are pre-financed by a financial institution to suppliers, as the character and the function of such trade accounts payable is not materially altered by the programs (no material modification). For this reason,

and due to the continued standard industry terms of payment for liabilities under these programs, there is also no impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows.

As at December 31, 2025, trade accounts payable totaling €38 million were recognized within the Continental Group, which are attributable to the aforementioned programs. Continental has no information on the actual amount of prefinancing. It is assumed that the entire volume of trade accounts payable to suppliers has been prefinanced. The terms of payment of the trade accounts payable under the aforementioned programs are essentially comparable to other trade accounts payable of relevant companies of the Continental Group.

34. Other Liabilities

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Liabilities for VAT and other taxes	148	–	302	–
Deferred income	0	2	21	15
Miscellaneous liabilities ¹	202	4	356	8
Other liabilities	351	7	679	23

¹ Miscellaneous liabilities mainly include excess payments by customers and other liabilities to related parties. Please see Note 41.

35. Liabilities Held for Sale

In the former Automotive segment, liabilities totaling €59 million were reclassified to liabilities held for sale; these assets were disposed of as part of the spin-off. Please see Note 6.

The liabilities held for sale consist exclusively of liabilities of the OESL disposal group and are broken down as follows:

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025
Employee benefits	239
Trade accounts payable	178
Provisions	127
Other liabilities	69
Liabilities held for sale	613

Other Disclosures

36. Litigation and Compensation Claims

As a result of the completed spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments, the type and scope of matters subject to reporting requirements have changed. The corporate separation agreement stipulates that, unless regulated otherwise in the agreement, financial liability for legal risks originating during the period prior to the spin-off that relate to the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments lies with AUMOVIO SE. The disclosures provided in this note have been adjusted accordingly and focus on the key information and continuing operations for the remaining Continental Group.

Continental AG and its subsidiaries are involved in lawsuits, regulatory investigations and proceedings worldwide. Such lawsuits, investigations and proceedings could also be initiated or claims asserted in other ways in the future.

Product liability

In particular, Continental is subject to product liability and other claims alleging violations of due care, violations of warranty obligations or material defects, as well as product defects. Claims from alleged breaches of contract resulting from product recalls or government proceedings are also asserted. Among other cases, claimants in the USA file lawsuits for property damage, personal injury and death caused by alleged defects in our products. Claims for material and non-material damages, and in some cases punitive damages, are asserted. The outcome of individual proceedings, which are generally decided by a jury in a court of first instance, cannot be predicted with certainty. No assurance can be given that Continental will not incur substantial expenses as a result of the final judgments or settlements in some of these cases, or that these amounts will not exceed any provisions set up for these claims. Some subsidiaries in the USA are exposed to relatively limited claims for damages from purported health injuries allegedly caused by products containing asbestos. The total costs for dealing with all such claims and proceedings have amounted to less than €50 million per year since 2006.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG has filed a lawsuit against Continental AG in connection with the MK C2 integrated brake system produced between 2022 and 2024, which is being partly replaced. This concerns the operating business of the former Automotive segment, which was transferred to AUMOVIO SE as part of the spin-off. According to the provisions of the corporate separation agreement, all economic opportunities and risks arising from the transferred segment shall be transferred to AUMOVIO SE, which is obligated to ensure that Continental AG is indemnified against liability for any resultant costs and obligations. Hence, there are currently no material effects arising from the lawsuit that would impact the earnings, financial and net assets position of the Continental Group.

No related provisions have been formed. In accordance with IAS 37.92 and GAS 20.154, no further disclosures will be made.

Disputes over industrial property rights

Continental could be liable to pay compensation for infringements or could be forced to purchase licenses to continue using technology from third parties.

Regulatory proceedings

On October 2, 2006, South African antitrust authorities received a complaint from a third party accusing several South African tire manufacturers of alleged antitrust behavior, including Continental Tyre South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., Port Elizabeth, South Africa (CTSA), a subsidiary of Continental. On August 31, 2010, the South African antitrust authorities came to the conclusion that CTSA had violated South African antitrust law and referred the matter to the responsible antitrust court for decision. CTSA denies the allegation of infringements of South African antitrust law. However, the tribunal could impose a fine of up to 10% of CTSA's sales. In addition, third parties may also claim damages from CTSA in case of an infringement of South African competition law.

As part of industry-wide searches, the European Commission began conducting a search of the premises of Continental AG on January 30, 2024, due to alleged antitrust violations. On the same day, Germany's Federal Cartel Office (Bundeskartellamt) searched the premises of TON Tyres Over Night Trading GmbH, Schondra-Schildeck, Germany (a subsidiary of Continental that is no longer active), also due to alleged industry-wide antitrust violations. Both proceedings are still at an early stage. In the event that any such violation is identified, and Continental proves to be responsible for said violation, the European Commission and the Bundeskartellamt could each impose substantial fines on Continental. Furthermore, customers purportedly affected by the alleged exchange of information could claim for damages. In this context, class action lawsuits have already been filed in the USA and Canada against Continental and other tire manufacturers. The lawsuits in the USA have been consolidated before the United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio. The court granted these motions filed by the defendant tire manufacturers to dismiss the lawsuits, but also allowed the claimants to amend their combined lawsuits. The claimants filed a motion requesting that amendments to the initial lawsuit be allowed. The defendant tire manufacturers filed a motion to have said request dismissed. The court has not yet reached a decision on this matter. In accordance with IAS 37.92 and GAS 20.154, no further disclosures will be made with regard to the proceedings and the related measures so as not to adversely affect the company's interests.

37. Contingent Liabilities and Other Financial Obligations

€ millions	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Liabilities on guarantees	61	39
Liabilities on warranties	0	0
Risks from taxation and customs	7	59
Other financial obligations	9	9
Other contingent liabilities	22	24
Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations	100	131

As in previous years, contingent liabilities related to guarantees for the liabilities of affiliated companies and third parties not included in consolidation and to contractual warranties. To the best of our knowledge, the underlying obligations will be fulfilled in all cases. Utilization is not anticipated.

The Continental Group could be subject to obligations relating to environmental issues under governmental laws and regulations, or as a result of various claims and proceedings that are pending or

that might be made or initiated against it; these are included in other contingent liabilities. Estimates of future expenses in this area are naturally subject to many uncertainties, such as the enactment of new laws and regulations, the development and application of new technologies and the identification of contaminated land or buildings for which the Continental Group is legally liable.

Open purchase commitments for property, plant and equipment amounted to €194 million (PY: €540 million).

38. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share decreased in 2025 to -€0.83 (PY: €5.84), the same amount as diluted earnings per share. In both the period under review and the previous year, there were no dilutive effects such as interest savings on convertible bonds or warrant-linked

bonds (after taxes). There were also no dilutive effects from stock option plans or the assumed exercise of convertible bonds. Basic earnings per share from continuing operations amounted to -€2.10 (PY: €6.72).

€ millions/millions of shares	2025	2024
Net income attributable to the shareholders of the parent	-165	1,168
Weighted average number of shares issued	200	200
Basic earnings per share in €	-0.83	5.84

39. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

On February 2, 2026, the sale of the Original Equipment Solutions (OESL) business area was completed. No further material effects are expected beyond those already described in these consolidated financial statements.

Other than this, there were no significant events after December 31, 2025.

40. Auditor's Fees

For fiscal 2025, a global fee of €17 million (PY: €19 million) was agreed for the audit of the consolidated financial statements, including the combined non-financial statement; the interim financial statements and the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries (including exchange-rate differences).

Other assurance services primarily comprise statutory and non-statutory audits in connection with the spin-off of the former

Automotive and Contract Manufacturing segments and the limited assurance engagement for sustainability reporting. Other services were performed only to a limited extent.

The following fees were recognized in consolidated expenses for the auditor elected by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting:

€ millions	2025		2024	
	Continental Group	thereof Germany	Continental Group	thereof Germany
Audit of financial statements	17	9	19	9
Other assurance services	8	7	4	3
Tax advisory services	0	–	0	–
Other services	0	0	0	0
Total	25	16	23	12

The figures to be disclosed in accordance with Section 314 (1) No. 9 of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*) are determined pursuant to standard IDW RS HFA 36 of the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in its revised version of September 8, 2016.

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft and its registered branches are deemed the auditor. Services rendered abroad were provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers network companies.

41. Transactions with Related Parties

Remuneration of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board

The remuneration of the Continental Group's key management personnel that must be disclosed in accordance with IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, comprises the remuneration of the active members of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

The remuneration of the active members of the Executive Board in the respective years was as follows:

€ millions	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	12	9
Service cost relating to post-employment benefits	3	4
Termination benefits	5	0
Share-based payment	24	5
Total	45	19

The total remuneration of the members of the Executive Board comprises a number of remuneration components. These include a remuneration component that is unrelated to performance, including specific additional benefits and entitlement to a company pension or a cash pension allowance for all Executive Board members newly appointed from January 1, 2024, and a variable component that is based on performance, consisting of a short-term remuneration component and long-term remuneration components.

Additional benefits include (i) provision of a company car, which can also be for personal use, (ii) reimbursement of travel expenses, as well as relocation costs and expenses for running a second household, where this is required for work reasons, (iii) a regular health check, (iv) directors' and officers' (D&O) liability insurance with deductible in accordance with Section 93 (2) Sentence 3 *AktG*, (v) accident insurance, (vi) the employers' liability insurance association contribution including, where necessary, income tax incurred as a result, as well as (vii) health insurance and long-term care

insurance contributions based on Section 257 of Book V of the German Social Code (*SGB V*) and Section 61 of Book XI of the German Social Code (*SGB XI*).

In accordance with the regulations in force until December 31, 2023, each Executive Board member appointed until this date was granted (as part of their future benefit rights) post-employment benefits paid starting at the age of 63, but not before leaving the service of Continental AG (hereinafter "insured event"). From January 1, 2014, the company pension for the members of the Executive Board was changed to a defined contribution commitment. A capital component is credited to the Executive Board member's pension account each year. To determine this, a fixed contribution, agreed by the Supervisory Board in the Executive Board member's service agreement, is multiplied by an age factor that represents an appropriate return. For members of the Executive Board who were already in office prior to January 1, 2014, the future benefit rights accrued until December 31, 2013, have been converted into a starting component in the capital account. When the insured event occurs, the benefits are paid out as a lump sum, in installments or - as is normally the case due to the expected amount of the benefits - as a pension. Post-employment benefits must be adjusted after commencement of such benefit payments by 1% p.a. in accordance with Section 16 (3) No. 1 of the German Company Pensions Law (*Betriebsrentengesetz - BetrAVG*).

The variable components based on performance comprise a short-term remuneration component (performance bonus without equity deferral) as well as long-term remuneration components (long-term incentive and equity deferral of the performance bonus). For the variable remuneration components, before the start of each fiscal year, target criteria are determined by the Supervisory Board with a view to its strategic goals, the provisions of Sections 87 and 87a *AktG* and the German Corporate Governance Code in its respective valid version, whereby the degree to which these criteria are met will determine the actual amount paid out.

The Supervisory Board may take the function and area of responsibility of the individual members of the Executive Board into account with regard to the amount of the total target-based remuneration. As part of this, shares of the individual remuneration component for the total target-based remuneration are indicated below in percentage ranges. The precise shares therefore vary depending on the functional differentiation as well as any adjustments made as part of the annual remuneration review.

The fixed annual salary comprises 20% to 30% of the target total remuneration, the performance bonus (excluding equity deferral) between 17% and 22%, and the equity deferral and long-term incentive between 33% and 38%. The pension allowance makes up around 7% to 9% of the target total remuneration. For Executive Board members appointed prior to January 1, 2024, the future benefit rights account for around 13% to 28% of the target total remuneration, while the additional benefits make up around 1% of the target total remuneration.

For a more detailed description of the remuneration system's variable components based on performance as well as the obligations due, please see Note 27.

Provisions for defined benefit obligations of current members of the Executive Board amount to €6 million (PY: €26 million).

Provisions for severance payments for former Executive Board members amounted to €6 million in the reporting year (PY: -).

The total remuneration granted to the Executive Board of Continental AG in 2025 in accordance with Section 314 (1) No. 6 of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*) amounted to €22 million (PY: €17 million). That total remuneration also included, in addition to short-term benefits of €12 million (PY: €9 million), a newly granted long-term incentive plan totaling €5 million (PY: €6 million) and the equity deferral of the performance bonus of €4 million (PY: €2 million).

The fair value of the 2025 LTI plan as at the grant date, assuming full vesting, was €4 million (PY: €5 million for the 2024 LTI plan).

Moreover, former members of the Executive Board and their surviving dependents received payments totaling €15 million (PY: €9 million). Provisions for pension obligations for former members of the Executive Board and their surviving dependents amounted to €161 million (PY: €147 million).

Remuneration paid to the members of Continental AG's Supervisory Board, including meeting attendance fees, totaled €5 million in the past fiscal year (PY: €5 million).

As in 2024, no advances or loans were granted to members of Continental AG's Executive Board or Supervisory Board in 2025.

The table below shows the transactions with related parties other than subsidiaries from continuing and discontinued operations.

€ millions	Income		Expenses		Accounts receivable		Accounts payable	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-consolidated companies								
Ordinary business activities	14	20	7	6	4	8	3	6
Other	3	1	0	0	–	–	0	–
Associates								
Ordinary business activities	39	34	108	150	7	9	12	33
Financing	–	0	0	9	–	0	0	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
Joint ventures								
Ordinary business activities	20	30	3	3	0	18	0	84
Financing	–	1	0	0	–	0	0	–
Schaeffler Group¹								
Ordinary business activities	160	359	185	429	5	60	1	48
Other	0	126	–	0	–	7	0	0
Aumovio								
Ordinary business activities	103	–	3	–	37	–	88	–
Other	160	–	74	–	–	–	1	–
Total	499	570	382	597	54	103	105	171

¹ All disclosures constitute transactions of the Schaeffler Group (Vitesco Technologies until the merger on October 1, 2024).

Effective September 17, 2025, Continental transferred the shares in AUMOVIO SE to its shareholders as part of the spin-off, including to INA Holding, in the form of a non-cash dividend. The Aumovio Group has thus been considered a related party since this date.

Transactions with related parties other than subsidiaries were conducted on an arm's length basis. Ordinary business activities

comprise the purchase or sale of goods and other assets as well as rendered or received services.

The expenses and income from ordinary business activities with the Schaeffler Group mainly resulted from payments in accordance with IFRS 16, *Leases*, due to contract manufacturing. Please refer to Note 15 for further information.

Notices in accordance with the German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz - WpHG*)

From the start of the fiscal year to the time of the preparation of the financial statements, we received the following notifications in accordance with Section 33 (1) *WpHG* on holdings in Continental AG and published them in accordance with Section 40 (1) *WpHG*. In the event of the same party reaching, exceeding or falling below the threshold stated in this provision on multiple occasions, only the most recent notification is shown. Notifications from earlier fiscal years about the existence of voting rights shares of at least 3% are still disclosed as at the end of the reporting period. The provisions for notifications from fiscal years prior to 2018 relate to the version of the *WpHG* valid until January 2, 2018.

BlackRock, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, USA, notified us on July 2, 2025, that its share of voting rights in Continental AG on July 1, 2025, amounted to 3.58%.

- > 3.43% of these voting rights (6,868,956 voting rights with the security identification number DE0005439004) are attributed to the company in accordance with Section 34 *WpHG*.
- > 0.06% of these voting rights (121,574 voting rights with the security identification number US2107712000) are attributed to the company in accordance with Section 34 *WpHG*.
- > 0.09% of these voting rights (176,290 voting rights) are attributed to the company as instruments in accordance with Section 38 (1) No. 1 *WpHG* (Lent Securities).

Harris Associates L.P., Wilmington, Delaware, USA, notified us on July 2, 2025, that it held a share of voting rights in Continental AG on June 27, 2025, amounting to 2.99%. This corresponds to 5,981,913 voting rights in accordance with Section 34 *WpHG*.

Harris Associates Investment Trust, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, notified us on March 6, 2025, that its share of voting rights in Continental AG on March 3, 2025, amounted to 2.98%. This corresponds to 5,963,745 voting rights in accordance with Section 33 *WpHG*.

By way of a letter dated January 4, 2016, we received notification that:

- > the share of voting rights in Continental AG held by ATESTEO Management GmbH (still operating as Schaeffler Familienholding Eins GmbH as at December 31, 2015), Herzogenaurach, Germany, fell below the threshold of 3% of voting rights on December 31, 2015, due to restructuring within the corporation and amounted to 0.00% at this time.
- > the share of voting rights in Continental AG held by ATESTEO Beteiligungs GmbH (still operating as Schaeffler Familienholding Zwei GmbH as at December 31, 2015), Herzogenaurach, Germany, fell below the threshold of 3% of voting rights on December 31, 2015, due to restructuring within the corporation and amounted to 0.00% at this time.

- > the share of voting rights in Continental AG held by IHO Verwaltungs GmbH (still operating as Schaeffler Verwaltung Zwei GmbH as at December 31, 2015), Herzogenaurach, Germany, on December 31, 2015, amounted to 35.99%.

- > the share of voting rights in Continental AG held by IHO Beteiligungs GmbH (still operating as Schaeffler Verwaltungs GmbH as at December 31, 2015), Herzogenaurach, Germany, on December 31, 2015, amounted to 10.01%. Another 35.99% of the voting rights in Continental AG are attributed to the company in accordance with Section 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 *WpHG*.

- > 46.00% of the voting rights in Continental AG are attributed to IHO Holding GmbH & Co. KG (still operating as Schaeffler Holding GmbH & Co. KG as at December 31, 2015), Herzogenaurach, Germany, on December 31, 2015, in accordance with Section 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 *WpHG*.

- > 46.00% of the voting rights in Continental AG are attributed to IHO Management GmbH (still operating as Schaeffler Management GmbH as at December 31, 2015), Herzogenaurach, Germany, on December 31, 2015, in accordance with Section 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 *WpHG*.

- > 46.00% of the voting rights in Continental AG are attributed to INA-Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, on December 31, 2015, in accordance with Section 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 *WpHG*.

- > 46.00% of the voting rights in Continental AG are attributed to Schaeffler Holding LP, Dallas, Texas, USA, on December 31, 2015, in accordance with Section 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 *WpHG*.

- > 46.00% of the voting rights in Continental AG are attributed to Mrs. Maria-Elisabeth Schaeffler-Thumann on December 31, 2015, in accordance with Section 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 *WpHG*.

- > 46.00% of the voting rights in Continental AG are attributed to Mr. Georg F. W. Schaeffler on December 31, 2015, in accordance with Section 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 *WpHG*.

As a result of the withdrawal of Schaeffler Familienholding Drei GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, from Schaeffler Beteiligungsholding GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, on December 31, 2015, the investment held by Schaeffler Beteiligungsholding GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, in Continental AG accrued to IHO Verwaltungs GmbH (still operating as Schaeffler Verwaltung Zwei GmbH as at December 31, 2015), Herzogenaurach, Germany. The investment held by Schaeffler Familienholding Drei GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, as well as the investment by its co-owners; by Schaeffler Familienholding Eins GmbH, Herzogenaurach, Germany; and by Schaeffler Familienholding Zwei GmbH, Herzogenaurach, Germany, in Continental AG accordingly ceased to exist. As a result of a subsequent further accrual and termination without liquidation of Schaeffler Familienholding Drei GmbH & Co. KG, Herzogenaurach, Germany, this company's notification obligation in accordance with the *WpHG* ceased to apply on January 1, 2016.

In 2025 and until March 2, 2026, inclusively, the members of the Executive Board held shares representing a total interest of less than 1% of the share capital of the company. Shares representing 46.00% of the voting share capital of the company were

attributable to the member of the Supervisory Board Mr. Georg F. W. Schaeffler. In 2025 and until March 2, 2026, inclusively, the other members of the Supervisory Board held shares representing a total interest of less than 1% of the share capital of the company.

42. List of Shareholdings of the Continental Group

Further information on equity investments can be found in the list of the Continental Group's shareholdings in accordance with Section 313 of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*), which is published as part of the consolidated financial statements in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*). The consolidated financial statements with the list of the Continental Group's shareholdings are also made available online together with the additional documents and information in accordance with Section 124a of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz - AktG*) at

www.continental-ir.com from the point in time at which the Annual Shareholders' Meeting is convened.

Statutory exemption provisions applying to German companies

The following German companies and partnerships utilized the exemption provisions of Section 264 (3) *HGB* and Section 264b *HGB*:

Company	Registered office
A-Z Formen- und Maschinenbau GmbH	Runding-Langwitz
balance GmbH, Handel und Beratungsservice im Gesundheitswesen	Hanover
Benecke-Kaliko AG	Hanover
C1TT GmbH	Hanover
CAS-One Holdinggesellschaft mbH	Hanover
Conseo GmbH	Hamburg
ContiMotion GmbH	Hanover
Conti Versicherungsdienst Versicherungsvermittlungsges. mbH	Hanover
Continental Caoutchouc-Export-GmbH	Hanover
Continental Finance GmbH	Hanover
Continental Fuel Storage Systems GmbH	Hanover
Continental Reifen Deutschland GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech Antriebssysteme GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech Deutschland GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech Elastomer-Beschichtungen GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech Luftfedersysteme GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech MGW GmbH	Hannoversch Münden
ContiTech Schlauch GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech Techno-Chemie GmbH	Karben
ContiTech Transportbandsysteme GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech Vibration Control GmbH	Hanover
ContiTech-Universe Verwaltungs-GmbH	Hanover
Formpolster GmbH	Hanover
Hornschuch Stolzenau GmbH	Weißbach
kek-Kaschierungen GmbH	Herbolzheim
Konrad Hornschuch AG	Weißbach
MISA-Beteiligungs GmbH	Hanover
Phoenix Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Hamburg
Phoenix Compounding Technology GmbH	Hamburg
Phoenix Conveyor Belt Systems GmbH	Hamburg
Phoenix Vermögensverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Hamburg
REG Reifen-Entsorgungsgesellschaft mbH	Hanover
TON Tyres Over Night Trading GmbH	Schondra-Schilddeck
Vergölst GmbH	Bad Nauheim

43. German Corporate Governance Code/Declaration in Accordance with Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz - AktG*)

The declaration required in accordance with Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz - AktG*) was issued by the Executive Board and Supervisory Board in December 2025, and is available to our shareholders online at [www.continental.com under Company/Corporate Governance](https://www.continental.com/under-company/corporate-governance).

44. Report on Subsequent Events

On February 2, 2026, the sale of the Original Equipment Solutions (OESL) business area was completed. No further material effects are expected beyond those already described in these consolidated financial statements.

As at March 2, 2026, there were no other events or developments that could have materially affected the measurement and presentation of individual asset and liability items as at December 31, 2025.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Consolidated Management Report

Audit opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information. In addition, we have audited the consolidated management report of Continental Aktiengesellschaft, which is combined with the Company's management report, for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2025. In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the consolidated management report listed in the "Other information" section of our auditor's report.

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 (hereinafter "IFRS Accounting Standards") as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - 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 December 31, 2025, and of its financial performance for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and
- › the accompanying consolidated management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this consolidated management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our audit opinion on the consolidated management report does not cover the content of those parts of the consolidated management report listed in the "Other information" section of our auditor's report.

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 consolidated management report.

Basis for the audit opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the consolidated management report in accordance with Section 317 *HGB* and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014, referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (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 consolidated management report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the 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 consolidated management report.

Key audit matters in the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate audit opinion on these matters.

In our view, the matters of most significance in our audit were as follows:

- › Recoverability of goodwill and non-current assets with finite useful lives
- › Accounting treatment of deferred taxes

Our presentation of these key audit matters has been structured in each case as follows:

- › Matter and issue
- › Audit approach and findings
- › Reference to further information

Hereinafter we present the key audit matters:

Recoverability of goodwill and non-current assets with finite useful lives

› In the Company's consolidated financial statements, goodwill amounting in total to €856.0 million (4.8% of total assets or 20.6% of total equity) and non-current assets with finite useful lives amounting in total to €6,280.4 million (35.3% of total assets or 151.1% of total equity) are reported. While goodwill must be tested for impairment once a year or when there are indications of impairment, non-current assets with finite useful lives only have to be tested for impairment if there are indications that they may be impaired (triggering events). The impairment test is performed at the level of the cash-generating units. The carrying amount of the relevant cash-generating units (where applicable including goodwill) is compared with the corresponding recoverable amount in the context of the impairment test. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. The Company generally determines the recoverable amount using the value in use. The present value of the future cash flows from the respective cash-generating units normally serves as the basis of valuation. Present values are calculated using discounted cash flow models. For this purpose, the long-term planning for the cash-generating units adopted by the executive directors forms the starting point which is extrapolated based on assumptions about long-term rates of growth. Expectations relating to future market developments and assumptions about the development of macroeconomic factors, which are currently subject to increased uncertainties, are also taken into account. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital for the respective cash-generating unit. If the value in use falls below the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit, it is assessed whether the fair values less costs of disposal of the assets exceed their carrying amounts. If not, the need for write-downs shall be based on the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. The impairment test determined that no write-downs were necessary.

The outcome of this valuation is dependent to a large extent on the estimates made by the executive directors with respect to the future cash flows from the respective cash-generating units, the discount rate used, the rate of growth and other assumptions, and is therefore subject to considerable uncertainty. Against this background and due to the complex nature of the valuation, this matter was of particular significance in the context of our audit.

› As part of our audit we assessed the methodology used for the purposes of performing the impairment test, among other things, with the assistance of our internal specialists from Valuation, Modeling & Analytics. After matching the future cash inflows used for the calculation against the long-term planning for the cash-generating units adopted by the executive directors, we assessed the appropriateness of the calculation, in particular by reconciling it with general and sector-specific market expectations. In addition, we assessed the appropriate consideration of the costs of group functions. In the knowledge that even relatively small changes in the discount rate applied can have a material impact on the value of the entity calculated in this way, we focused our testing in particular on the parameters used to determine the

discount rate applied, and assessed the calculation model. In order to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the projections, we evaluated the sensitivity analyses performed by the Company on the effect of potential changes in revenue, the discount rate and the long-term rate of growth on the recoverable amount. If the value in use fell below the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit, we assessed whether the fair values less costs of disposal of the assets still correctly covered their carrying amounts.

- › In addition, we assessed whether the disclosures in the notes relating to the recoverability of goodwill were appropriate and complete.
- › Overall, the valuation parameters and assumptions used by the executive directors are in line with our expectations and are also within the ranges considered by us to be reasonable.
- › The Company's disclosures relating to goodwill and on non-current assets with finite useful lives are contained in Notes 2, 13 and 14 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting treatment of deferred taxes

› In the Company's consolidated financial statements, deferred tax assets amounting to €907.4 million (5.1% of total assets or 21.8% of total equity) after netting are reported, of which €159.4 million relates to tax loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets amounting to €1,584.8 million were recognized before netting with matching deferred tax liabilities. These items were recognized to the extent that the executive directors consider it probable that taxable profit will be available in the foreseeable future which will enable the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to be utilized. For this purpose, insofar as sufficient deferred tax liabilities are not available, future taxable profits are projected on the basis of the business plan adopted by the executive directors. No deferred tax assets were recognized in respect of deductible temporary differences, eligible tax credits and unused tax losses amounting in total to €2,364.5 million since it is not probable that they will be utilized for tax purposes by means of offset against taxable profits.

› In our view, the accounting treatment of deferred taxes was of particular significance in the context of our audit, as it depends to a large extent on the estimates and assumptions made by the executive directors and is therefore subject to uncertainties.

As part of our audit of the recoverability of deferred tax assets and with the assistance of our specialists from Tax Reporting & Strategy, we assessed, among other things, the internal processes and controls for recording tax matters as well as the methodology used for the determination, accounting treatment and measurement of deferred taxes. We also assessed the recoverability of the deferred tax assets relating to deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses on the basis of internal forecasts of the Company's and its subsidiaries' future earnings situation for tax purposes, and the appropriateness of the underlying estimates and assumptions. Based on our audit procedures, we were able to satisfy ourselves that the estimates and assumptions made by the executive directors are substantiated and sufficiently documented.

- › The Company's disclosures relating to deferred taxes are contained in Notes 2 and 18 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Other information

The executive directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following non-audited parts of the consolidated management report:

- › the combined non-financial statement pursuant to Sections 289b to 289e *HGB* and Sections 315b to 315c *HGB* included in the sustainability report of the consolidated management report
- › the "Main characteristics of the internal control system" and "Appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system" sections in the report on risks and opportunities of the consolidated management report

The other information comprises further

- › the corporate governance statement pursuant to Sections 289f and 315d *HGB*
- › all remaining parts of the annual report – excluding cross-references to external information – with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements, the audited consolidated management report and our auditor's report.

Our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an audit opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information mentioned above and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- › is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the consolidated management report disclosures audited in terms of content or with our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- › otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the executive directors and the Supervisory Board for the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated 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 for ensuring 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 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 consolidated management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 *HGB* and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the 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 consolidated management report.

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also

- › Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements and in the consolidated 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.
- › Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the consolidated management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion effectiveness of the internal control and these arrangements and measures (systems).
- › 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 consolidated 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 the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) *HGB*.

- › Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the consolidated management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. The consolidated financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.
- › Evaluate the consistency of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the assurance on the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report prepared for publication purposes in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB

Assurance opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the electronic file `Continental_AG_KAuKLB_ESEF-2025-12-31-1-de.xbri` and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance work extends only to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained within these renderings nor to any other information contained in the electronic file identified above.

In our opinion, the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report contained in the electronic file identified above and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format. Beyond this assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying consolidated management report for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2025, contained in the report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the consolidated management report above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these renderings or on the other information contained in the electronic file identified above.

Basis for the assurance opinion

We conducted our assurance work on the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report contained in the electronic file identified above in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance Work on the Electronic Rendering of Financial Statements and Management Reports, Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB (IDW AsS 410 (06.2022)) and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised). Our responsibility in accordance therewith is further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the assurance work on the ESEF documents" section. Our audit firm applies the IDW Standard on Quality Management: Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QMS 1 (09/2022)).

Responsibilities of the executive directors and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF documents

The executive directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic

renderings of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report in accordance with Section 328 (1) Sentence 4 No. 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 328 (1) Sentence 4 No. 2 HGB.

In addition, the executive directors of the Company are responsible for such internal control as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format, whether due to fraud or error.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process for preparing the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the assurance work on the ESEF documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, whether due to fraud or error. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the assurance work. We also

- › Identify and assess the risks of material non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.
- › Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance work on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- › Evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. whether the electronic file containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 in the version in force at the date of the consolidated financial statements on the technical specification for this electronic file.
- › Evaluate whether the ESEF documents provide an XHTML rendering with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and to the audited consolidated management report.
- › Evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 6 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, in the version in force at the date of the consolidated financial statements, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML rendering.

Further information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as group auditor by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting on April 25, 2025. We were engaged by the Supervisory Board on July 20, 2024. We have been the group auditor of Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover, without interruption since the 2021 financial year.

We declare that the audit opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

Reference to Another Matter - Use of the Auditor's Report

Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited consolidated management report as well as the assured ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report converted to the ESEF format – including the versions to be filed in the company register – are merely electronic renderings of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited consolidated management report and do not take their place. In particular, the report on the assurance on the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated management report prepared for publication purposes in accordance with Section 317 (3a) *HGB* and our assurance opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the assured ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

German public auditor responsible for the engagement

The German public auditor responsible for the engagement is Dr. Arne Jacobi.

Hanover, March 5, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Harald Wimmer
Wirtschaftsprüfer
German Public Auditor

Dr. Arne Jacobi
Wirtschaftsprüfer
German Public Auditor

Auditor's Report on the Sustainability Report

Independent Auditor's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement in Relation to the Consolidated Sustainability Report

To Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover

Assurance opinion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability report of Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover (hereinafter the "Company") included in the Sustainability Report section of the consolidated management report, which is combined with the Company's management report, for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2025 (hereinafter the "consolidated sustainability report"). The consolidated sustainability report has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 14, 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, CSRD) and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 as well as Sections 289b to 289e of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB*) and Sections 315b to 315c *HGB* applicable to a combined non-financial statement.

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated sustainability report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, Section 315c in conjunction with Sections 289c to 289e *HGB* applicable to a combined non-financial statement as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company. This assurance conclusion includes that no matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe

- > that the accompanying consolidated sustainability report does not comply, in all material respects, with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the Company to identify the information to be included in the consolidated sustainability report (hereinafter the "materiality assessment") is not, in all material respects, in accordance with the description set out in the Processes to Identify and Assess Material IROs section of the consolidated sustainability report, or
- > that the disclosures set out in the Disclosures in Accordance with the EU Taxonomy section of the consolidated sustainability report do not comply, in all material respects, with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Basis for the assurance opinion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained is

substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities under ISAE 3000 (Revised) are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability report" section.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Our audit firm applied the quality management system requirements of the IDW Standard on Quality Management: Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)) issued by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany, IDW). We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.

Responsibilities of the executive directors and the Supervisory Board for the consolidated sustainability report

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated sustainability report in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and the relevant German legal and other European regulations as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company. They are also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal controls that they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a consolidated sustainability report in accordance with these regulations that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. manipulation of the consolidated sustainability report) or error.

This responsibility of the executive directors includes establishing and maintaining the materiality assessment process, selecting and applying appropriate reporting policies for preparing the consolidated sustainability report, as well as making assumptions and estimates and ascertaining forward-looking information for individual sustainability-related disclosures.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process for the preparation of the consolidated sustainability report.

Inherent limitations in the preparation of the consolidated sustainability report

The CSRD and the relevant German statutory and other European regulations contain wording and terms that are still subject to considerable interpretation uncertainties and for which no authoritative, comprehensive interpretations have yet been published. As such wording and terms may be interpreted differently by regulators or courts, the legal conformity of measurements or evaluations of sustainability matters based on these interpretations is uncertain.

These inherent limitations also affect the assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability report.

Auditor's responsibilities for the assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability report

Our objective is to express a limited assurance conclusion, based on the assurance engagement we have conducted, on whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that

the consolidated sustainability report has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the CSRD and the relevant German legal and other European regulations as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company, and to issue an assurance report that includes our assurance conclusion on the consolidated sustainability report.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. We also

- › Obtain an understanding of the process to prepare the consolidated sustainability report, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the Company to identify the information to be included in the consolidated sustainability report.
- › Identify disclosures where a material misstatement due to fraud or error is likely to arise, design and perform procedures to address these disclosures and obtain limited assurance to support the assurance conclusion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls. In addition, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in value chain information from sources not under the control of the company (value chain information) is generally higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in value chain information from sources under the control of the Company, as both the executive directors of the Company and we, as assurance practitioners, are ordinarily subject to limitations on direct access to the sources of value chain information.
- › Consider the forward-looking information, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Summary of the procedures performed by the German public auditor

A limited assurance engagement involves the performance of procedures to obtain evidence about the sustainability information. The nature, timing and extent of the selected procedures are subject to our professional judgment.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, we have, amongst other things

- › Evaluated the suitability of the criteria as a whole presented by the executive directors in the consolidated sustainability report.
- › Inquired of the executive directors and relevant employees involved in the preparation of the consolidated sustainability report about the preparation process, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the Company to identify the information to be included in the consolidated sustainability report, and about the internal controls relating to this process.
- › Evaluated the reporting policies used by the executive directors to prepare the consolidated sustainability report.
- › Evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates and the related disclosures provided by the executive directors. If, in accordance with the ESRS, the executive directors estimate the value chain information to be reported for a case in which the executive directors are unable to obtain the information from the value chain despite making reasonable efforts, our assurance engagement is limited to evaluating whether the executive directors have undertaken these estimates in accordance with the ESRS and assessing the reasonableness of these estimates, but does not include identifying information in the value chain that the executive directors have been unable to obtain.
- › Performed analytical procedures and made inquiries in relation to selected information in the consolidated sustainability report.
- › Performed site visits.
- › Considered the presentation of the information in the consolidated sustainability report.
- › Considered the process for identifying Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the consolidated sustainability report.

Restriction of use

We draw attention to the fact that the assurance engagement was conducted for the Company's purposes and that the report is intended solely to inform the Company about the result of the assurance engagement. Accordingly, the report is not intended to be used by third parties for making (financial) decisions based on it. Our responsibility is solely toward the Company. We do not accept any responsibility, duty of care or liability toward third parties.

Hanover, March 5, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

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