

Report on Risks and Opportunities

The overall situation is analyzed and managed corporate-wide using the risk and opportunity management system.

As an integral part of the corporate strategy, Continental's risk strategy is aligned with the company's strategic objectives. It aims to create long-term value while also taking into account the differentiation between the individual group sectors. We evaluate risks and opportunities continually and responsibly to achieve our goal of adding value.

We define risk as the possibility of internal or external events occurring that can have a negative influence on the attainment of our strategic and operational targets. As a global corporation, Continental is exposed to a number of different risks that could impair business and, in extreme cases, threaten the company's existence. At the same time, we aim to resolutely seize opportunities that arise, as described in the Strategy of the Continental Group section. We accept manageable risks if the resulting opportunities are expected to result in sustainable growth in value. We consider growth in value in terms of the Continental Value Contribution (CVC) system described in the Corporate Management section.

Continental's Internal Control and Risk Management System

The governance systems at Continental comprise the internal control system (ICS), the risk management system (RMS) and – as a subcomponent of these systems – the compliance management system (CMS). The risk management system in turn also includes the early risk identification system in accordance with Section 91 (2) of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz - AktG*).

The Executive Board is responsible for the governance systems, which include all subsidiaries under the control of Continental. The Supervisory Board and its Audit Committee monitor the effectiveness of these systems.

Main characteristics of the internal control system

In order to operate successfully as a company in a complex business environment and to ensure the effectiveness, efficiency and propriety of all processes and compliance with the relevant legal and sub-legislative regulations, Continental has established an internal control system that encompasses all relevant business processes. Certain aspects of sustainability are also considered and continuously further developed in compliance with the regulatory framework. Further progress was made in the reporting year on incorporating management and monitoring of the internal control system into a holistic ICS governance system. Documentation and reporting were also migrated to a new application.

The Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) Committee, chaired by the chief financial officer, is responsible for monitoring the ICS and the RMS and – as part of these systems – the CMS.

Key elements of the corporate-wide ICS are the clear allocation of responsibilities and system-inherent controls in the respective process flows. The two-person rule and separation of functions are fundamental principles of this organization. Continental's management also issues guidelines to ensure that all business processes are conducted in an economical, orderly and legally compliant manner. Guidelines specific to the Continental Group and to its individual

group sectors are managed centrally in the "House of Rules" and are thus available to all Continental employees.

Based on these fundamental principles and the globally applicable guidelines, the ICS at Continental follows the Three Lines Model.

In the **first line**, system-inherent controls are configured in all functional areas relevant to the organization to support the economical, orderly and legally compliant execution of process flow transactions in accordance with the corporate-wide guidelines. At the same time, these transactional controls help to identify risks and deviations that require separate consideration. As the controls and process flows established in the first line apply to Continental's operating business, they are generally put in place at the level of our operating units, such as our subsidiaries, business areas and group sectors.

In the **second line** of our ICS, guidelines for process flows are developed, implemented and updated and compliance with controls and guidelines is monitored. Responsibility for this lies primarily with the group functions, in addition to the business areas and group sectors. The responsibilities include, for example, the RMS and the CMS. In order to perform this supervisory and monitoring function, an integrated reporting system has been established that includes, for example, the ICS, the RMS, the compliance risk management system and the tax compliance management system. During the course of the progress made on formalizing the governance systems and the continuous improvements made to processes, the ICS and the RMS were further developed and standardized in various projects. The supervisory and monitoring function is performed on the basis of regular reports and supplemented as needed with effectiveness tests as part of self-audits and regular internal and external reviews.

The CMS plays an important role within the second line of defense by helping to prevent, detect and respond to compliance violations. The Group Compliance group function is responsible for the CMS. The chief compliance officer reports directly to the chairman of the

Executive Board. The work done by Group Compliance focuses mainly on preventing and detecting corruption, fraud and other property offenses, violations of antitrust and competition law and money laundering; implementing data protection as well as export control and sanctions regulations; and responding to compliance violations. For other legal areas in which there is a risk of compliance violations – such as taxes, customs, quality and technical compliance – responsibility for appropriate and effective compliance management lies with the respective functions, which are supported in these tasks by Group Compliance.

An effective culture of compliance is the basis for prevention. It begins with setting an appropriate “tone from the top” by the Executive Board and all levels of management and, in addition to risk analysis, includes in particular employee training, compliance consulting, the internal publication of guidelines and the proactive supervision of their effective implementation throughout the organization through internal controls and monitoring.

In the course of risk analysis, the business activities of Continental are examined for compliance risks within the scope of top-down as well as bottom-up review processes. The risk of compliance violations arises primarily from organizational structures and workflows, the given market situation, activities in certain geographical regions, inappropriate incentive systems, conflicts of interest, and criminal intent on the part of individual employees. Furthermore, findings from investigations by the Group Internal Audit group function as well as discussions with management and employees at all hierarchical levels are taken into account. This risk analysis is not a one-off procedure, but is performed regularly and continuously updated.

Prevention is also fostered by consultation on specific matters with Group Compliance and by the internal publication of guidelines on topics such as anti-corruption (including giving and receiving gifts as well as donations and sponsoring), antitrust and competition law, anti-money laundering, data protection and export control and sanctions regulations. In training events and through various other communication formats, Group Compliance engages in dialogue with employees on topics directly related to everyday compliance issues and challenges.

Internal controls related to the above areas of responsibility are implemented on a risk-oriented basis. Their supervision, carried out through sample-based testing, helps ensure compliant behavior as a preventive measure. In addition, ongoing monitoring of relevant indicators such as training rates and communication measures provides quantitative assessments of the effectiveness of compliance measures at regular intervals.

Continental introduced the Business Partner Code of Conduct to prevent compliance violations by suppliers, service providers, representatives or similar third parties. This must be recognized as a basic requirement for doing business with Continental.

In the context of detection, Continental has set up an Integrity Hotline to give employees and third parties outside the Continental Group the opportunity to report violations of legal regulations, its fundamental values and ethical standards. Information on any kind of potential violations, including accounting manipulation, can be reported anonymously via this hotline. The hotline is available worldwide in many different languages. Group Internal Audit investigates any and all substantiated leads.

Detection also includes the support of regular and incident-related audits conducted by Group Internal Audit. Compliance-related issues are also the subject of regular audits by Group Internal Audit. Responses are aimed at implementing measures as a consequence of identified compliance violations. Group Compliance is involved in decision-making on measures that may be required, including thorough analysis to ensure that isolated incidents are not symptoms of failings in the system. In this way, corresponding gaps can be closed preventively and both the CMS and the ICS can be systematically developed.

Responsibility for preventing violations in the area of technical compliance lay with the Group Quality, Technical Compliance, CBS and Environment group function in the reporting year, supported by the central functions within the group sectors. The technical compliance policy as well as the technical compliance management system manual and other in-depth procedural standards set out how the technical compliance management system is designed and implemented.

A network of supporting roles in the various functions within the group sectors, business areas, segments and sites is being devised and expanded on an ongoing basis in order to support the identification of risks and other technical compliance considerations.

The **third line** of our ICS is our Group Internal Audit group function.

Group Internal Audit provides an independent and objective auditing and advisory function, applying a systematic, risk-oriented approach to help review, assess and improve the adequacy and effectiveness of the organization's governance systems. Continental's Executive Board authorizes Group Internal Audit to conduct audits in all regions, companies and functions of Continental AG and its affiliated, fully consolidated subsidiaries worldwide.

Group Internal Audit prepares an annual risk-oriented audit plan that is submitted to Continental's Executive Board for review and approval. In addition to its planned general audits, Group Internal Audit also conducts special investigations. These are based on tips and information about fraudulent acts received from internal or external sources such as the Integrity Hotline.

Group Internal Audit regularly reports its audit and investigation results to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee. Significant risks and potential improvements to internal controls are presented as part of the reporting to the aforementioned bodies. The implementation by management of the measures recommended in the course of audits is also monitored by Group Internal Audit and reported to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee.

Main characteristics of the internal control and risk management system with respect to the accounting process (Sections 289 (4) and 315 (4) of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch - HGB))

Pursuant to Sections 289 (4) and 315 (4) HGB, the main characteristics of the internal control and risk management system with respect to the accounting process must be described. All parts of the RMS and the ICS that could have a material effect on the annual and consolidated financial statements must be included in the reporting.

The consolidated financial statements of Continental AG are prepared on the basis of standard reporting by the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards (IFRS). Reporting is performed in compliance with IFRS and with the accounting manual applicable throughout the Continental Group. The consolidation of subsidiaries, debt, and income and expenses as well as the elimination of intercompany profits and losses is performed at corporate level.

The effectiveness of the financial reporting ICS is evaluated in major areas by carrying out effectiveness tests in the reporting units as part of the holistic ICS. In addition, Group Internal Audit reviews the efficiency and effectiveness of control processes as well as compliance with internal and external requirements. If any weaknesses are identified, the Continental Group's management initiates the necessary measures.

Main characteristics of the risk management system

In the GRC and RMS policies adopted by the Executive Board, Continental has defined the general conditions for an integrated GRC and risk management system that regulates the identification, assessment, management, reporting and documentation of risks. In addition, this also further increases corporate-wide risk awareness and establishes the framework for a uniform risk culture.

The GRC system incorporates all components of risk reporting and the examination of the effectiveness of the ICS. Risks are identified,

assessed and reported at the organizational level that is also responsible for managing the identified risks. A multi-stage assessment and review process is used to involve the higher-level organizational units. The GRC system thus includes all reporting levels, from the company level to the top corporate level.

At the corporate level, the responsibilities of the GRC Committee include identifying material risks for the Continental Group, based on a multi-stage reporting process, as well as complying with and implementing the GRC and RMS policies. The GRC Committee regularly informs the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of the material risks, any weaknesses in the control system and measures taken. Moreover, the auditor is required to report to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board regarding any material weaknesses in the financial reporting ICS which they have identified as part of their audit activities.

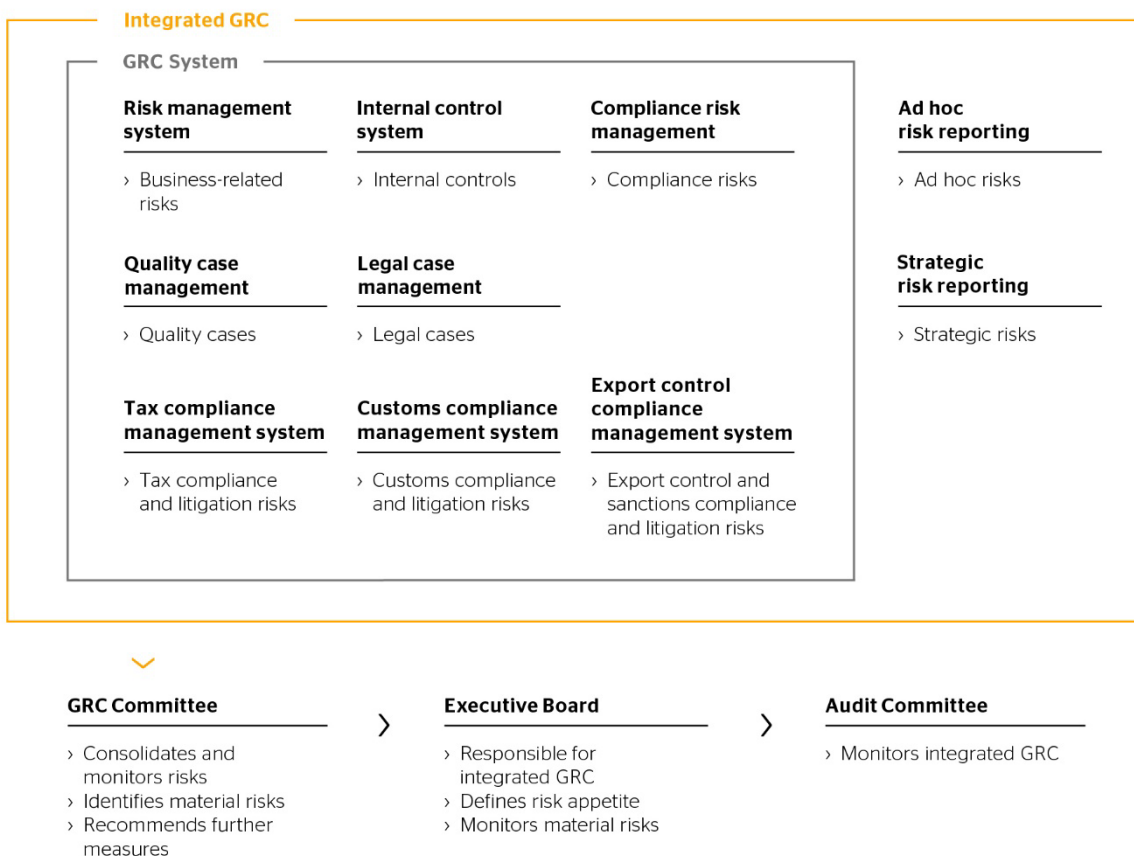
A period under consideration of one year is always applied when evaluating risks and opportunities. For strategic and sustainability-related risks, medium- and long-term perspectives are also taken into account. Risks and their effects are assessed using an end-to-end gross and net assessment methodology that helps to identify the impact of risk mitigation measures. Risks are assessed primarily according to quantitative criteria in various categories. If a risk cannot be assessed quantitatively, then it is assessed qualitatively based on the potential negative effects its occurrence would have on achieving corporate goals and based on other qualitative criteria such as the impact on Continental's reputation. Risks and opportunities are not offset.

Material individual risks for the Continental Group are identified from all the reported risks based on the probability of occurrence and the potential amount of damage that would be caused in the period under consideration. Quantified risks are based on EBIT effect, free cash flow effect and sales effect.

The individual risks that Continental has classified as material and the aggregated risks that have been assigned to risk categories are all described in the report on risks and opportunities, provided the potential negative EBIT effect or free cash flow effect of an individual risk or the sum of potential risks included in a category exceeds €100 million in the period under consideration or there is a significant negative impact on the corporate targets.

The risk inventory, aggregated using a Monte Carlo simulation, is compared with the risk-bearing capacity determined on the reporting date, taking into account possible material interactions and quantitative assumptions on qualitatively assessed risks, and is supplemented by a qualitative assessment by the GRC Committee on overarching non-quantifiable risks in order to derive a statement on the potential risk to the Continental Group.

Risk reporting



Local management can utilize various instruments for risk assessment, such as predefined risk categories (e.g. exchange-rate risks, product-liability risks, legal risks) and assessment criteria, centrally developed function-specific questionnaires as well as the ICS's process and control descriptions. The key controls in business processes (e.g. purchase to pay, HR, IT authorizations, the financial statement closing process and sustainability reporting) are thus tested with respect to their effectiveness.

All major subsidiaries carry out a semiannual assessment of business-related risks and regular bottom-up identification and evaluation of compliance risks in the GRC system's IT-aided risk management application. Any quality, legal and compliance cases that have actually occurred are also taken into account when assessing these risks. The GRC system likewise encompasses the tax compliance management system, the customs compliance management system and the export control compliance management system in order to ensure standard and regular review and reporting of pertinent risks. Within the ICS, control testing and spot checks complement the regular GRC reporting, which was migrated to a new GRC application in 2025.

In the reporting year, Continental further developed and integrated into the GRC system its process for identifying and reporting strategic and sustainability-related risks and opportunities. Other than this, the processes of risk management did not change significantly following the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing group sectors. Any new material risks arising ad hoc between regular reporting dates have to be reported immediately and considered by the GRC Committee. These also include risks identified in the audits performed by group functions.

In addition to the risk analyses carried out by the reporting units as part of integrated GRC, audits are also performed by Group Internal Audit. Furthermore, the various controlling functions analyze the key figures provided as part of this reporting process at corporate and group-sector level in order to assess the effects of potential risks.

For each risk identified, the responsible management team initiates appropriate countermeasures which, for material risks, are also documented in the GRC system. The GRC Committee monitors and consolidates the material risks and suitable countermeasures at the corporate level. It regularly reports to the Executive Board and recommends further measures if needed. The Executive Board discusses and resolves the measures and reports to the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee. The responsible bodies continually monitor the development of all identified risks and the progress of actions initiated. Group Internal Audit regularly audits the risk management process, thereby continually monitoring its effectiveness and further development.

Appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system

The Executive Board based its assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system on the findings from routine internal reporting, but in particular also on function-specific statements on the internal control and risk management system as well as their assessment by Group Internal Audit, which were consolidated into an overall statement by the GRC Committee. These statements, together with the overall statement by the GRC Committee, are intended to offer an overview of key activities and controls that have been implemented, summarize measures for reviewing appropriateness and effectiveness, and indicate critical weaknesses in the control system as well as any related improvement measures.

The function-specific statements, collected on the basis of a risk-oriented selection process, included various aspects in accordance with the implemented Three Lines Model. In the first line, documented processes and controls were checked with respect to whether these were in place and had been implemented, as was any communication relating to these elements. Responsibility for guidelines lies in particular with the second line, which – within the scope of the review of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system, including the compliance management system – is generally satisfied with respect to the status of implementation of the regulations, which is done on the basis of spot checks as well as through application of external supporting documentation such as certification in line with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the Trusted Information Security Assessment Exchange (TISAX) and the International Automotive Task Force (IATF). These not only reinforce compliance with regulatory provisions, but also underscore the appropriate and effective operation of governance systems implemented at Continental in accordance with industry standards. The function-specific statements were also further strengthened in fiscal 2025 by formalizing and expanding the ICS, and standardized on the basis of structured questionnaires. This process was carried out during the course of the year for the former Automotive and Contract

Manufacturing group sectors prior to the spin-off, and the results were taken into account in the Continental Group's statement for the year as a whole. The key controls identified and formalized as part of the holistic ICS were tested on a risk-oriented basis throughout the organization. This review was conducted for a selected part of the organization. Monitoring the ICS and the RMS is one of the core tasks of Group Internal Audit, as the third line. As part of its audits, Group Internal Audit assesses the implementation of risk-control measures and internal controls, conducted with the help of recognized standards and methods. Deviations and weaknesses noted are summarized in a report for the relevant persons responsible, and any improvement measures initiated. Significant risks and potential improvements to internal controls are presented as part of the reporting to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee. The implementation by management of the measures recommended in the course of audits is also monitored by Group Internal Audit and reported to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee.

Based on the statements from the respective functional areas, their assessment by Group Internal Audit and the consolidated overall statement by the GRC Committee, no matters have come to the Executive Board's attention that would suggest that the internal control and risk management system, including the compliance management system, was inappropriate or ineffective in any material respects in fiscal 2025.

The ICS and RMS, including the CMS, of Continental AG are moreover undergoing a continuous process of improvement in order to expand existing processes and controls and meet new regulatory challenges. In the course of realigning the Continental Group, additional measures were implemented with the aim of improving governance systems specific to the individual group sectors. In the reporting year, this continuous process of improvement included further developing the technical compliance management system (tCMS) and implementing various measures in the tax area, in the sales organizations and within the IT organizations of the group sectors. Further progress was therefore made on formalizing an integrated ICS in the reporting year. Additional measures to improve the governance systems include further strengthening cybersecurity and function-specific governance as well as various measures in the tax area and in the customs and export compliance organization. In addition, work is being continued in the group sectors on adopting a more integrative approach, increasing transparency within processes and decision-making and further strengthening the risk culture.

Nevertheless, there are inherent limitations to any ICS or RMS, including the CMS. Even a system considered appropriate and effective does not offer any guarantee that all actual risks or possible violations – in particular, those that are targeted and intentional – will be uncovered in advance or that any process disruptions can be entirely ruled out.

The Audit Committee is systematically involved in monitoring the ICS and RMS, including the CMS. It deals in particular with overseeing the financial reporting process, the effectiveness of the ICS and RMS, as well as the internal audit system.

Opportunity management

As part of our opportunity management activities, we assess market and economic analyses and changes in legal requirements (e.g. with regard to sustainability and safety regulations). In addition, we deal with the corresponding effects on the sectors and markets relevant to us, our production factors and the composition and further development of our product portfolio.

Material Risks

The order of the risk categories and individual risks presented within the four risk groups reflects the current assessment of the relative risk exposure for Continental and thus provides an indication of the current significance of these risks. If no quantitative information on the amount of damage is provided, the assessment is carried out on the basis of qualitative criteria.

As a result of the completed spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing group sectors, the risks subject to reporting requirements have changed. The following information includes the material risks relevant to the remaining Continental Group. If a risk affects only one group sector, this is stated explicitly.

Financial Risks

Continental is exposed to risks in connection with its financing agreements and the syndicated loan.

Continental is subject to risks in connection with its financing agreements. Risks arise from the bonds that Continental AG has issued as part of the Debt Issuance Programme (DIP). These financing agreements contain covenants that could limit Continental's capacity to take action as well as change-of-control provisions.

In order to finance current business activities as well as investments and payment obligations, a syndicated loan agreement is in place, from which risks may arise. Under the terms of the syndicated loan agreement, the lenders have the right to demand repayment of the loan in the event of a change of control at Continental AG.

The requirements for and consequences of a change in control in accordance with the terms of the bonds or the syndicated loan agreement are described in detail in the Additional Disclosures and Notes Pursuant to Sections 289a and 315a HGB section on pages 71 and 72. The loans and bonds cited here could also immediately become due and payable if other financing agreements of more than €75 million are not repaid on time or are prematurely called for repayment. Continental continuously monitors compliance with the applicable conditions.

The committed volume of the syndicated loan consists of a revolving tranche of €2.5 billion (due in December 2027). As at the end of fiscal 2025, €378 million of the revolving tranche had been utilized.

Continental is exposed to risks associated with changes in currency exchange rates and hedging.

Continental operates worldwide and is therefore exposed to financial risks that arise from changes in exchange rates. This could result in losses if assets denominated in currencies with a falling exchange rate lose value and/or liabilities denominated in currencies with a rising exchange rate appreciate. In addition, fluctuations in exchange rates could intensify or reduce fluctuations in the prices of raw materials in euros, as Continental sources a considerable portion of its raw materials in foreign currency. As a result of these factors, fluctuations in exchange rates can influence Continental's earnings situation.

External and internal transactions involving the delivery of products and services to third parties and companies of the Continental Group can result in cash inflows and outflows that are denominated in

currencies other than the functional currency of the respective subsidiary of the Continental Group (transaction risk). In operational currency management, these 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. 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. In addition, hedging measures are implemented in individual cases by concluding derivative instruments 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.

Moreover, Continental is exposed to exchange-rate risks arising from external and internal loan agreements that result in cash inflows and outflows denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective subsidiary of the Continental Group. These exchange-rate risks are generally hedged through the use of appropriate derivative instruments, particularly currency forwards, currency swaps and combined cross-currency interest-rate swaps. Any hedging transactions executed in the form of derivative instruments can result in losses.

In order to quantify the possible effects of transaction-related exchange-rate risks from financial instruments on the earnings position of the Continental Group, transaction currencies with a significant exchange-rate risk within the next 12 months are identified based on current net exposure. If the exchange rates of these currencies all develop disadvantageously for Continental at the same time, then the hypothetical negative effect on the Continental Group's earnings position, calculated based on a 10% change in the current closing rate, would amount to around €400 million.

Continental is exposed to default risks in connection with 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, Continental 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 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. Not only the credit ratings but also in particular the premiums for insuring against credit default risks (credit default swaps, CDSs) are monitored, provided this information is available. In addition, Continental 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. Within the internally defined risk groups, the cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing investments and positive (net) fair values of derivative instruments held at banks assigned to a higher risk group amount to between €100 million and €200 million.

Risks Related to the Markets in which Continental Operates

Continental could be exposed to material risks in connection with a global financial and economic crisis.

The reporting year was shaped by moderate global growth as well as ongoing geopolitical tensions and a high degree of uncertainty. Should these trends continue or lead to a general economic downturn, it would likely adversely affect Continental's sales and earnings.

Continental generated 49% of its 2025 total sales for continuing operations in Europe and 14% in Germany alone. By comparison, 29% of Continental's total sales in 2025 were generated in North America, 16% in Asia-Pacific and 6% in other countries. Therefore, in the event of a prolonged economic downturn in Europe, particularly in Germany, for example, Continental's business and earnings situation could be affected more extensively than that of its competitors. Furthermore, the automotive and tire markets in Europe and North America are largely saturated. To minimize this dependence, Continental is striving to diversify its regional sales balance.

Based on a scenario analysis that considers various potential causes of an economic crisis, such as ongoing geoeconomic and geopolitical conflicts as well as increasing price pressure due to competition from Asia, and assumes a possible decline in sales in the mid-single-digit percentage range compared with the planning assumptions for 2026, and taking into account measures required as a result, we anticipate a possible decline in the adjusted EBIT margin for the group sectors by around 1 percentage point.

Continental is exposed to geopolitical risks.

Current geopolitical developments such as the ongoing war in Ukraine, the conflicts in the Middle East, the conflict between China and Taiwan and the situation in Latin America could have a major impact on Continental's sales and procurement markets. This includes sanctions and other risks in supply chains as well as unforeseeable effects on the global economy. Continental is constantly monitoring current developments and deriving possible scenarios and necessary measures.

Continental is exposed to risks associated with additional or higher tariffs.

Due to the persistently strong trend toward protectionism and the recent trade conflicts around the world, Continental sees itself at risk from additional or higher tariffs on automobiles as well as on the products, components and raw materials it supplies or purchases, both directly and indirectly. These tariffs could cause demand for Continental's products to drop and costs to increase, which would have an adverse effect on Continental's business and earnings situation. Continental is continuously examining the possible effects and corresponding measures to minimize risk.

Continental is exposed to fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and energy as well as the risk of rising logistics costs.

The Tires and ContiTech group sectors mainly use natural and synthetic rubber as well as oil-based raw materials. The prices for these

raw materials and components are exposed to sometimes considerable fluctuations worldwide. At present, Continental does not actively hedge the risk of rising prices of raw materials or energy by using derivative instruments. Increases in logistics costs can also occur. If the company is not able to compensate for the increased costs or to pass them on to customers, these price increases could reduce Continental's earnings by €100 million to €200 million.

Risks Related to Continental's Business Operations

Continental depends on a limited number of key suppliers for certain raw materials and products.

Continental is subject to the potential risk of unavailability of certain raw materials and production materials. Although Continental's general policy is to source product components from a number of different suppliers, single sourcing cannot always be avoided and, consequently, Continental is dependent on certain suppliers. Supply delays, cancellations, strikes, insufficient quantities or inadequate quality can lead to interruptions in production and therefore have a negative impact on Continental's business operations in these areas. Continental tries to limit these risks by endeavoring to select suppliers carefully and monitor them regularly. However, if one of Continental's suppliers is unable to meet its delivery obligations (e.g. due to insolvency, destruction of production plants as a result of natural disasters or refusal to perform following a change in control), or if corresponding deliveries are affected by sanctions due to geopolitical disputes, Continental may be unable to source input products from other suppliers on short notice at the required volume. Such developments and events can therefore cause delays in the delivery or completion of Continental products and could result in Continental having to purchase raw materials and products at higher costs, which would negatively impact its business and earnings situation.

Continental is exposed to information-technology risks.

With regard to its business and production processes, its products and its internal and external communication, Continental is highly dependent on centralized and standardized information-technology systems and networks. These systems and networks as well as the products themselves are potentially exposed to the risk of various forms of cybercrime as well as damage and disruption that can have a wide range of other causes. In hacker attacks, third parties could attempt to gain unauthorized access to confidential information and data that is stored, processed or communicated in the systems and networks, or to the systems themselves. In addition, data, products and systems could be blocked, damaged, controlled or destroyed as a result of becoming infected with viruses or malware.

Although Continental has taken appropriate precautions to manage the risks associated with system and network disruptions and corresponding attacks, a prolonged outage in a computer center or telecommunication network or a comparable incident could result in systems or networks becoming unexpectedly unavailable over an extended period. The measures taken to minimize such risks include technical and organizational precautions such as duplicated data storage and contingency plans, as well as suitable training

measures that are continuously expanded, particularly to raise awareness of the growing threat from cybercrime. Furthermore, the findings from the investigation into the cyberattack in August 2022 were taken into consideration with respect to strengthening IT systems.

Should the precautions taken prove insufficient to adequately protect its systems, networks, products and information, Continental could suffer considerable damage and disadvantages as a result of outages or the knowledge and use of its information by third parties.

Continental is exposed to risks in connection with its pension commitments.

Continental provides defined benefit pension plans in Germany, the USA, the UK and certain other countries. As at December 31, 2025, the pension obligations amounted to €2,254 million. These existing obligations are financed predominantly through externally invested pension plan assets. In 2006, Continental established legally independent trust funds under contractual trust arrangements (CTAs) for the funding of pension obligations of certain subsidiaries in Germany. As at December 31, 2025, Continental's net pension obligations (defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets) amounted to €1,445 million.

Continental's externally invested plan assets are funded by externally managed funds and insurance companies. While Continental generally prescribes the investment strategies applied by these funds and takes these into account when selecting external fund managers, it does not have any influence over their individual investment decisions. The assets are invested in different asset classes, including equity, fixed-income securities, real estate and other investment vehicles. The values attributable to the externally invested plan assets are subject to fluctuations in the capital markets that are beyond Continental's influence. Unfavorable developments in the capital markets could result in a substantial coverage shortfall for these pension obligations, resulting in a significant increase in Continental's net pension obligations.

Any such increase in Continental's net pension obligations could adversely affect Continental's financial condition due to an increased additional outflow of funds to finance the pension obligations. Also, Continental is exposed to risks associated with longevity and interest-rate changes in connection with its pension commitments, as an interest-rate decrease could have an adverse effect on Continental's liabilities under these pension plans. Furthermore, certain US-based subsidiaries of Continental have entered into obligations to make contributions to healthcare costs of former employees and retirees. Accordingly, Continental is exposed to the potential risk that these costs may increase in the future.

If the discount rates used to calculate net pension obligations were to decrease by 0.5 percentage points at the end of the year, all other things being equal, this would lead to a rise in net pension obligations of around €300 million, which could not be reduced by taking measures to minimize risk. However, this would not affect EBIT.

Continental is exposed to risks from trade restrictions, sanctions and export controls.

Due to the global alignment of the economic activity of the Continental Group, there are business risks with respect to embargoes, sanctions and export controls. As a global company, Continental also has business relations with customers and partners based in countries that are - or may be in the future - subject to export restrictions, embargoes, economic sanctions or other forms of trade restrictions. In addition to the fundamental influence that such restrictions have on the business activity of the Continental Group, violations of relevant provisions may lead to considerable penalties, administrative sanctions, damage to the company's reputation, as well as claims for damages. Possible risks of such violations are mitigated as part of the export control compliance management system. Furthermore, Continental may also be forced, through new trade restrictions, to limit or put an end to business activity in certain countries or regions.

Continental could be adversely affected by property loss and business interruption.

Fire, natural hazards, terrorism, power failures or other disturbances at Continental's production facilities or within Continental's supply chain - with customers and with suppliers - can result in severe damage and loss. Such far-reaching negative consequences can also arise from political unrest or instability. Due to climate change, the probability of natural hazards, in particular extreme weather events, is expected to continue to rise and the extent of damage to increase. The risks arising from business interruption, loss of production or the financing of facilities are insured up to levels considered economically reasonable by Continental, but its insurance coverage could prove insufficient in individual cases. Furthermore, such events could injure or damage individuals, third-party property or the environment, which could, among other things, lead to considerable financial costs for Continental.

Continental is exposed to risks in connection with its interest in MC Projects B.V.

Continental and Compagnie Financière Michelin SAS, Clermont-Ferrand, France (Michelin), each hold a 50% stake in MC Projects B.V., Maastricht, Netherlands, a company to which Michelin contributed the rights to the Uniroyal brand for Europe as well as for certain countries outside Europe. In turn, MC Projects B.V. licensed to Continental certain rights to use the Uniroyal brand on or in connection with tires in Europe and elsewhere. Under the terms of the agreement concluded in this connection, both the agreement and the Uniroyal license can be terminated if a major competitor in the tire business acquires more than 50% of the voting rights of Continental AG or of its tire business. Furthermore, in this case Michelin also has the right to acquire a majority in MC Projects B.V. and to have MC Projects B.V. increase its minority stake in the manufacturing company Continental Barum s.r.o., Otrokovice, Czech Republic - one of Continental's largest tire plants in Europe - to 51%. These events could have an adverse effect on the business and earnings position of Continental's Tires group sector.

Legal, Tax and Environmental Risks

As a result of the completed spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing group sectors, 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 group sectors lies with AUMOVIO SE. The disclosures provided below have been adjusted accordingly and focus on the key information and continuing operations for the remaining Continental Group.

Continental could be threatened with fines and claims for damages for alleged or actual unlawful behavior.

Despite the compliance management system in place at Continental, the global nature of the Continental Group's business activities means there is a possibility that unlawful behavior (e.g. corruption, fraud, violations of antitrust and competition law, money laundering) could occur in individual cases or that Continental could be accused of unlawful behavior. This alleged or actual unlawful behavior could lead to fines or claims for damages. Significant proceedings in this context are outlined below.

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.

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 group sector, 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 group sector 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.

Continental could become subject to additional burdensome environmental or safety regulations, and new regulations could adversely affect demand for the company's products and services.

As a corporation that operates worldwide, Continental must observe a large number of different regulatory systems in numerous countries that change frequently and are continuously evolving and becoming more stringent, particularly with respect to the environment, chemicals and hazardous materials, as well as health regulations. This also applies to air, water and soil pollution regulations and to waste legislation, all of which have recently become more stringent through new laws, particularly in the European Union and the USA. Continental could be affected in particular by greater restrictions on the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Moreover, Continental's locations and operations necessitate various permits, and the requirements specified therein must be complied with. In the past, adjusting to new requirements has necessitated investments, and Continental assumes that further investments in this regard will be required in the future.

Continental is exposed to risks from legal disputes.

Companies from the Continental Group are involved in a number of legal and arbitration proceedings and could become involved in other such proceedings in the future. These proceedings could involve substantial claims for damages or payments, particularly in the USA. For more information on legal disputes, see Note 36 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Continental could be exposed to tax risks in connection with previous assessment periods.

Continental AG and its subsidiaries operate worldwide and are continuously audited by local tax authorities. The assessment of facts and the interpretation of tax law, and how this is applied to the annual financial statements, may differ from the interpretation of the tax authorities, for example due to changes in tax legislation and

developments in case law. Tax risks arise in particular from the valuation of cross-border, intercompany deliveries and services (transfer prices). Through organizational measures, such as monitoring transfer prices and where necessary carrying out bilateral appeals procedures, Continental AG monitors and controls the development of tax risks and their impact on the consolidated financial statements. Tax processes are continuously adapted to new tax laws and changes to case law.

Material Opportunities

Unless the emphasis is placed on a specific group sector, the opportunities apply to both group sectors.

There are opportunities for Continental if the economy performs better than anticipated.

If the economy in our major sales regions develops better than anticipated, we expect that demand for original-equipment, replacement and special tires as well as industrial products will also develop better than we have anticipated. Due to the increased demand for Continental's products among vehicle manufacturers and industrial clients and in the replacement business that would be expected as a consequence, our sales could rise more significantly than expected and there could be positive effects with regard to fixed cost coverage. Particular importance is attached to the European market due to the high share of sales that Continental generates in this region (49%).

There are opportunities for Continental if prices fall on the raw materials markets relevant to us.

Continental's earnings situation is affected to a significant extent by the cost of raw materials such as oil, natural and synthetic rubber, as well as logistics and energy. If prices for natural and synthetic rubber in particular decline, this could have a positive impact on Continental's earnings.

There are opportunities for Continental from the reduction of trade barriers and favorable developments in exchange rates.

In 2025, higher tariffs in the US market and an unfavorable euro-US dollar exchange rate weighed on Continental's earnings position. If trade conditions improve or exchange rates move in Continental's favor, this could create opportunities to ease the company's cost base and strengthen its market position. Such developments could also contribute to a generally more positive market environment.

Continental's strategic transformation into a pure-play tire company presents it with opportunities.

With the spin-off of the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing group sectors and the planned sale of the ContiTech group sector, Continental is undergoing a profound structural transformation into a pure-play tire company. This realignment opens up multiple opportunities. Focusing on the tire business enables more targeted allocation of financial and organizational resources, greater strategic agility and an intensified concentration on core competencies in product development, efficient manufacturing and customer-centric supply chains. The elimination of complex structures can accelerate processes and improve Continental's return on capital employed. In addition, the increased transparency of the business model can strengthen the company's competitive position and enhance its attractiveness to capital market participants.

The tire business presents Continental with opportunities.

Continental intends to further increase its market share in the growth markets of Asia and North America in particular. In the passenger-

car tire segment, the global business with tires for electric mobility and ultra-high-performance tires is to be systematically expanded. The truck and bus tire business is to be further developed in key regions through Conti360° fleet services. Continental's specialty tire business, which includes not only two-wheel and racing tires but also tires for a variety of industrial applications, is expected to see additional growth as well. Smart, digital tire solutions, such as the latest ContiConnect generation of sensors, will also make a contribution to differentiation in the market. The market launch of the highly efficient Conti HA5 NXT city bus tire, made with up to 60% renewable, recycled and ISCC PLUS mass-balance-certified materials, is one example of this (see the Research and Development section). If Continental succeeds in increasing its market share in high-margin and high-growth segments and in digital solutions and services even more than planned, this is likely to have positive effects on its sales and earnings.

Greater focus on ContiTech's industrial business presents Continental with opportunities.

With the sale of the Original Equipment Solutions (OESL) business area, the ContiTech group sector is focusing on the profitable industrial business. Growth potential in the industrial business results primarily from the increasing demand for sustainable as well as digital and intelligent solutions. In this regard, the ContiTech group sector draws on its long-standing and detailed knowledge of the industry and materials to open up new business opportunities. This involves combining a wide range of materials with electronic components and individual services. If these new products become established more quickly than planned, this would create corresponding sales and earnings opportunities.

There are opportunities for Continental from the increasing use of artificial intelligence (AI).

Digital and AI-based applications can contribute in particular to optimizing development and production processes and to enabling more efficient management of global supply chains. Data-driven solutions also offer opportunities in Continental's sales markets. Additionally, the ongoing digitalization of tires also creates potential for new service- and data-based business models across the entire product life cycle.

There are opportunities for Continental from changes in the legal framework.

Regulatory developments in the areas of sustainability, supply chain transparency and market oversight lead to higher requirements for product and process standards. Such regulations can benefit manufacturers that already have robust supply chain processes, established sustainability strategies and advanced material and technology expertise. Since Continental has been investing in these areas for years, stricter regulatory requirements could create opportunities for differentiation, strengthening the premium segment and establishing new market entry barriers.

Statement on Overall Risk and Opportunities Situation

In the opinion of the Executive Board, the overall risk situation of the Continental Group changed in the past fiscal year, above all due to the elimination of risks and opportunities for the former Automotive and Contract Manufacturing group sectors. The risk situation of the remaining group sectors did not change significantly.

It remains to be seen how current geopolitical events, and in particular the associated geoeconomic conflicts, will affect Continental and the macroeconomic situation.

However, the analysis for the year under review did not reveal any risks, either at the end of the reporting period or at the time the annual financial statements were prepared, that individually or collectively pose a threat to the company or the Continental Group as a going concern. In the opinion of the Executive Board, there are also no discernible risks to the Continental Group as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Considering the material opportunities, the overall risk assessment for the Continental Group presents a reasonable risk and opportunities situation, to which our risk-containment measures and our corporate strategy have been aligned accordingly.