rosenbauer

Annual Report
2023

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FUTURE OF FIREFIGHTING

ABOUT ROSENBAUER

ROSENBAUER is the world's leading manufacturer of firefighting and disaster protection technology. The company develops and produces vehicles, fire extinguishing systems, equipment, digital solutions and systems for preventive firefighting for customers on all continents. All the main standards are covered by products manufactured in Europe, the US, and Asia.

Today, Rosenbauer has a sales and service network covering around 120 countries with its 4,312 staff. We want to further our successful growth on this basis in the years to come – as a market leader and with our claim of providing the best value for money.

1,788.0
ORDER BACKLOG
(AS OF DEC. 31, 2023 IN € MILLION)

1,064.5
GROUP REVENUES
(IN € MILLION)

4,312
EMPLOYEES
(AS OF DEC. 31, 2023)

CONTENT

GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Neo-ecology megatrend – Due to climate change, natural events and extreme weather conditions will become more frequent, more severe, and will affect larger areas of land than before. Increased forest fires and flooding will require more comprehensive system solutions. Green pressure is creating a new environmental awareness. Fire departments are also increasingly being encouraged to rethink the use of extinguishing agents, pollutant reduction, and energy supply, for example. → **Firefighting Trend Map 5.0**

Silver society megatrend – Demographic change describes the shift in the composition of the global population. Influencing factors are the age structure, the gender ratio, birth and death rates, as well as waves of migration and immigration and emigration. Due to the aging population, there are fewer and fewer young volunteers available. However, the willingness to remain active for longer also increases the operational capability of older fire department personnel.

⟶ **Firefighting Trend Map 5.0**

Connectivity megatrend – This development brings together many disciplines that essentially pursue the goal of comprehensive networking on the basis of modern Internet and communication technologies. This is also playing an increasingly important role in fire services. Both in urban areas with well-developed infrastructure and in the field, for example, various data from sensors can be used in the future to detect critical changes at an early stage. ⟶ **Firefighting Trend Map 5.0**

Interview with the Executive Board

The 2023 result is an initial partial success

More stable production conditions and a comprehensive fitness program have enabled the Rosenbauer Group to return to profitability in 2023. Based on enormously strong customer demand, the Group's profitability is to be further improved this year and the equity ratio increased for new growth.

Markus Richter (CFO), Sebastian Wolf (CEO), Andreas Zeller (CSO)

The Rosenbauer Group achieved an operational turnaround in the past financial year of 2023 and returned to a positive result for the period. Are you satisfied with this?

Sebastian Wolf We improved our operating result by almost € 50 million in the reporting year. This is a remarkable achievement, especially in light of the ongoing supply disruptions for individual parts and the cyber-attack in February, and I am proud of it. Our “Refocus, Restart” program to reduce manufacturing costs in the Rosenbauer Group contributed to this with 54 individual projects. Many thanks to everyone who helped with this. At the same time, we have adjusted our bid prices for new tenders in line with the increased costs, which will now gradually impact earnings in 2024 and 2025. This result is therefore an important initial partial success, but we must continue to work on our profitability in 2024.

According to unanimous expert opinion, the generally weak economy is likely to improve only marginally this year. What are your expectations for the further course of business?

Andreas Zeller The firefighting industry is a classic laggard of the economy, and as such follows the general economic situation with a time lag of 12 to 24 months. Our customers come almost exclusively from the public sector, which does not cancel existing orders even in these weak phases and instead often invests anti-cyclically. Despite the necessary price adjustments, we were able to post a record level of incoming orders of € 1,450.3 million in 2023. With the exception of the Preventive Fire Protection segment, all of our sales divisions contributed to this. As a result, our order backlog increased to € 1,788.0 million. Consequently, we are also expecting a further increase in our revenues this year and have set ourselves a target of around € 1.2 billion in deliveries.

What will Rosenbauer’s sales department focus on in the next 12 months?

Andreas Zeller Our focus this year will again clearly be on expanding the non-vehicle business, i.e. equipment, service, components, and digital solutions. We want to push standardized products that deliver solid contribution margins, can be produced at short notice, and brought to market quickly. In 2023, for example, we launched a special edition of our FOX to mark the 100th anniversary of the portable fire pump and sold and produced around 100 additional units over a period of 17 weeks. This year, we want to promote the RTE Robot with predefined modules and shorter delivery times. At the same time, we will continue to press ahead with the market launch of our fully electric “Revolutionary Technology” (RT/RTX).

How have the Rosenbauer Group’s net debt and equity ratio developed?

Markus Richter Although we made good operational progress in 2023, we see further challenges ahead of us. Our lead times in vehicle production are too long, which means that our working capital is still too high. Supply chain disruptions are also impairing efficiency. The enormous rise in interest rates in 2023 as part of the fight against inflation also led to significantly higher financing costs. “On time and on budget” is now our motto. At the end of the year, our net debt amounted to € 428.2 million and the equity ratio was just 15.7 %.

In addition to a further improvement in the EBIT margin, the focus is therefore on reducing working capital and thus debt. With a view to rapidly strengthening our equity base, we are planning – subject to the necessary board decisions – a capital increase in the 2024 financial year to lay the foundation for further profitable growth. We have not yet reached our goal, but we are well on the way to realizing the global potential of our Group that is clearly visible in our order backlog.

What specific plans do you have to further increase efficiency in 2024?

Sebastian Wolf Firstly, in the coming weeks until May, we will be taking another close look at the offer-to-cash process, our main process, as part of a strategic project. As part of this project, all processes – from offer preparation to order receipt, order clarification to dispatching, production dispatching to customer acceptance and the associated change order processes – will be analyzed in detail. The aim is to critically evaluate this main process and identify potential for improving efficiency and results. I expect this to lead to positive changes in the sub-processes and make a significant contribution to operational excellence.

Secondly, we will adjust our organizational setup within the Group and bring together the management of all plants worldwide under the responsibility of the CTO in the future. I am confident that the findings from the Efficient Offer-to-Cash Process project will enable us to achieve a sustainable improvement in our profitability.

Improved processes must make a significant contribution to operational excellence in 2024. This will enable us to reduce working capital and further increase our profitability.

SEBASTIAN WOLF, CEO

Click here for the microsite.

Vision

We **change** the **world** of **firefighting!**

Mission

We guide the industry.
We provide best value for money.
We save lives.
We deliver performance.
We are responsible and successful.

We care for our people.

This **mission unites us employees** and **partners of our Company** and **makes us One Rosenbauer.**

MANAGEMENT

KEY FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Key financial figures		**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Revenues	€ million	975.1	972.2	1,064.5
EBITDA	€ million	63.8	19.1	67.7
EBIT	€ million	35.0	-10.6	37.5
EBIT margin		3.6%	-1.1%	3.5%
EBT	€ million	28.9	-30.2	7.0
Net profit for the period	€ million	23.2	-22.3	1.2
Cash flow from operating activities	€ million	143.0	6,5 [1]	-82.8
Investments [2]	€ million	28.2	16.9	20.3
Total assets	€ million	891.6	973.6	1,166.7
Equity in % of total assets		23.6%	19.1%	15.7%
Capital employed (average)	€ million	610.5	590.4	637.6
Return on capital employed		5.7%	-1.8%	5.9%
Return on equity		13.6%	-15.2%	3.8%
Net debt	€ million	203.6	319.9	428.2
Trade working capital	€ million	345.4	368.0	472.7
Gearing ratio		96.8%	171.8%	233.8%

Key performance figures		**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Order backlog as of Dec 31	€ million	1,145.2	1,469.7	1,788.0
Order intake	€ million	1,064.3	1,230.0	1,450.3
Employees as of Dec 31		4,130	4,078	4,312

Key stock exchange figures		**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Closing share price	€ million	46.4	30.1	28.8
Number of shares	million units	6.8	6.8	6.8
Market capitalization	€ million	315.5	204.7	195.8
Dividend	€ million	6.1	0.0	0,0[3]
Dividend per share	€	0.9	0.0	0,0[3]
Dividend yield		1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Total shareholder return (TSR)		32.0%	-33.2%	-4.3%
Earnings per share	€	2.3	-3.6	-0.2
Price / earnings ratio		20.2	-8.4	-180.7

[1] Cash flow from operating activities has been adjusted according to IAS 8. See Note A4.
[2] Investments relate to rights and property, plant and equipment (without rights-of-use pursuant to IFRS 16)
[3] Proposal to Annual General Meeting

Dear shareholders,

Growing geopolitical tensions and numerous extreme weather events as a result of climate change have had a lasting impact on the past twelve months. In economic terms, the ongoing multiple crises led to a slowdown in growth in 2023 and to inflation rates that varied greatly from region to region. In the export-oriented mechanical engineering sector in particular, sentiment has deteriorated due to strong cost pressure and more difficult financing conditions. In Austria, business in this area has recently been declining.

For the Rosenbauer Group, 2023 was the first year of a turnaround phase in which we intend to make significant progress in 2024. A record level of incoming orders of € 1,450.3 million increased our order backlog to € 1,788.0 million by the end of 2023, impressively demonstrating that our products and services are fit for the future. This also includes a large proportion of the necessary price adjustments that we have made. The public sector is currently unimpressed by the economic uncertainties and continues to invest in the safety of people and infrastructure.

With this tailwind, we continued to implement numerous measures to increase efficiency in 2023 and completed our “Refocus, Restart” program as planned. Using value analyses of our products, we optimized their manufacturing costs, reduced production hours, renegotiated prices with our customers and adjusted payment terms with our suppliers. This enabled us to achieve an operational turnaround and subsequently generate a positive result for 2023.

We also optimized the geographical division of our global sales organization in the reporting year. The former NISA area (Northern Europe, Iberia, South America, Africa) was dissolved as an independent unit and responsibility for these national markets was transferred to the newly established Americas, Europe and Middle East & Africa sales regions. The aim was to simplify market cultivation through synergies and to become even more effective worldwide. In South America in

In 2023, we implemented numerous further measures to increase efficiency and were thus able to achieve a positive annual result again.“

SEBASTIAN WOLF, CEO

particular, we see great potential through the merger with the north of the continent, as the national fire department organizations rely on both American and European truck chassis for their vehicles.

The start to the past financial year was initially rather bumpy. On the one hand, supply chain disruptions improved more slowly than expected. For example, although delivery times for chassis are now more stable, they are still longer than in the years before 2022. On-time delivery in particular is still not satisfactory. Secondly, in February 2023, the Rosenbauer Group became the target of a criminal cyber-attack that impaired external and internal material flows and led to production downtimes of up to two weeks. However, the early detection of this attack and the swift response of our Group IT and the experts called in enabled us to limit its impact and return to regular operations with even stricter security standards relatively quickly – without paying a ransom.

Against this backdrop, we are particularly pleased with the business and market successes of 2023, as they are the result of the hard work of the entire Rosenbauer team. For example, following a major order from the Federal Ministry of the Interior in 2021, the German states of Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, and Brandenburg also decided to order a total of more than 80 firefighting vehicles from our ET model series in various configurations in the reporting year. We have handed over two of our all-electric “Revolutionary Technology” (RT) vehicles to the Vienna professional fire department, which were designed as innovative basic firefighting vehicles. Following on from Berlin and Basel, we are now represented with the RT in the entire GSA region and there are already 29 vehicles in the field worldwide. Rosenbauer Brandschutz has succeeded in winning an important contract from the Austrian power grid operator Austrian Power Grid (APG). As part of this collaboration, our experts in preventive fire protection will equip ten APG substations with highly efficient water spray extinguishing systems including infrared detection.

In the 2023 financial year, revenues amounted to € 1,064.5 million and were thus up 9.5% over the previous year. At the same time, EBIT improved considerably to € 37.5 million, following a negative EBIT in the previous year. As a consequence, a positive result for the period was achieved again and the company returned to profitability. The necessary working capital requirements and advance financing for production remained too high in 2023 and had a negative impact on key balance sheet figures such as equity and net debt. For this reason, we will take a very close look at our main value creation process, vehicle construction, in 2024 – from the quotation process through to customer invoicing. Only by significantly shortening our throughput times will we be able to sustainably reduce trade working capital and the associated costs.

Our financing partners have agreed to continue to support us on this path as part of a multilateral refinancing agreement that we concluded in March of this year and which is valid until November 2025. In line with this agreement, we will propose together with the Supervisory Board at the upcoming Annual General Meeting to waive a dividend payment for 2023 and instead retain these funds in the company. In addition, we are aiming for a capital increase in 2024, the proceeds of which will be used for the repayment of loans on the one hand and for further profitable growth on the other.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to our employees, who have shown a high level of commitment and dedication over the past year. I would like to thank you, our shareholders, for your patience and support during this challenging period for the company and look forward to continuing to count on your trust.

SEBASTIAN WOLF, CEO

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EXECUTIVE BOARD

Sebastian Wolf, CEO

End of term of office 2025

Sebastian Wolf (41) is CEO and is responsible for Global Marketing, Global Product Management & Innovation, Group Communication, Investor Relations & CSR, Human Resources and Fire & Safety Equipment across the Group.

He has held various management positions at Rosenbauer since 2008, including the commercial management of International Sales, Area Manager for the sales regions of Northern Europe, Iberia, South America and Africa, and Chief Financial Officer from 2017 to 2022.

Sebastian Wolf studied economics at Johannes Kepler University in Linz.

Andreas Zeller, CSO

Deputy Chairman
End of term of office 2027

Andreas Zeller (52) is in charge of Rosenbauer Sales, and thus of the entire area organization (Europe area, Middle East & Africa area, Asia-Pacific area, Americas area). He is also responsible for Customer Service & Digital Solutions and Sales Administration.

He has been with Rosenbauer since 2003 and headed the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) sales area before joining the Executive Board. He is also the Managing Director of Rosenbauer Saudi Arabia. After studying industrial and mechanical engineering with a focus on traffic engineering at Graz University of Technology, Andreas Zeller began his career at Lenzing Technik GmbH as a marketing and product manager for POLY extinguishing systems.

Daniel Tomaschko, CTO

End of term of office 2024

Daniel Tomaschko (41) was responsible for the Group's Production Units, Preventive Fire Protection, Project and Order Centers, Supply Chain Management, Quality Management, Central Technics and Product Development.

Tomaschko holds several master's degrees and was with Rosenbauer since the beginning of 2016, where he managed production at the two plants in Leonding before his appointment to the Executive Board. Before joining the company, Daniel Tomaschko had spent several years at MAN Truck & Bus Österreich AG, where his most recent position was Head of Production in Truck Assembly. In addition to production and management, Daniel Tomaschko also studied business administration.

Daniel Tomaschko stepped down from the Executive Board on January 9, 2024.

Markus Richter, CFO

End of term of office 2025

As Chief Financial Officer, Markus Richter (61) is responsible for Group Controlling, Group Accounting & Tax, Group IT, Group Legal & Compliance, Group Audit and Group Treasury & Insurance across the Group.

Before joining Rosenbauer, Markus Richter held various management positions at German and Austrian industrial companies. In 2000, Markus Richter moved to Austria for professional reasons, where he worked for various companies, most recently as Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer for Engel Holding and Engel Austria GmbH in Upper Austria. Markus Richter studied business administration at the University of Cologne.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Christian Reisinger

Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since June 2, 2023)

End of term of office 2024

Rainer Siegel

Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since June 2, 2023)

End of term of office 2026

Bernhard Matzner

Member of the Supervisory Board

End of term of office 2027

Jörg Astalosch

Member of the Supervisory Board (since June 2, 2023)

End of term of office 2028

Martin Zehnder

Member of the Supervisory Board

End of term of office 2028

Rudolf Aichinger

Works Council delegate to the Supervisory Board

End of term of office 2025

Wolfgang Untersperger

Works Council delegate to the Supervisory Board

End of term of office 2025

Christian Altendorfer

Works Council delegate to the Supervisory Board (since July 11, 2023)

End of term of office 2025

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

The 2023 financial year was characterized by geopolitical tensions, extreme weather events and high inflation rates. Although the supply chains slowly stabilized over the course of the reporting year, they are not yet satisfactory and there were still interruptions to deliveries of individual parts. There was also a cyber-attack in February 2023, which led to production downtimes of up to two weeks – a challenging year for the Rosenbauer Group.

However, there are also pleasing results to report. The numerous measures to increase efficiency as part of the “Refocus, Restart” program had an impact, resulting in a positive annual result. Our strategic positioning as a systems provider for preventive firefighting and disaster protection technology along with our broad geographical diversification have proven their worth in this environment. The order intake level is at a historic high. A solid starting position for 2024.

On June 2, 2023, the 31st Annual General Meeting of Rosenbauer International AG took place as an in-person event in Linz. Following a detailed management report and the presentation of the 2022 annual financial statements by the Executive Board, resolutions were passed on the actions of the members of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board for the 2022 financial year, the selection of the auditor and Group auditor for the 2023 financial year, the remuneration report and the amendment to the Articles of Association to increase the number of capital representatives on the Supervisory Board from four to a maximum of six.

Jörg Astalosch was elected as a new member of the Supervisory Board for five years. The Annual General Meeting also resolved to reappoint Martin Zehnder as a member of the Supervisory Board for a further period.

In the course of the subsequent constituent meeting of the Supervisory Board, there was a change in the Chairman of the Supervisory Board. Rainer Siegel was appointed as the new Chairman of the Supervisory Board, with Christian Reisinger acting as Deputy Chairman.

The Executive Board kept the Supervisory Board informed of the development of business and the company’s situation at its meetings and through monthly result reports.

There were five ordinary meetings in the reporting year, at which the company’s current financial situation and possible measures were discussed. The Supervisory Board dealt particularly intensively with the company’s financing situation and the refinancing agreements drawn up with the banks. At the meetings, the Management Board also explained the progress of the “Refocus, Restart” program.

The Audit Committee met in April 2024 to review and prepare for the adoption of the 2023 annual financial statements including the management report; to review the corporate governance report, the sustainability report, and the consolidated financial statements including the group management report; to devise a proposal for the appointment of the auditor; and to confer on matters relating to the Group’s financial reporting. The members of the Audit Committee were Bernhard Matzner (Chairman), Rainer Siegel, Rudolf Aichinger and Jörg Astalosch.

A separate non-financial report in accordance with the standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the requirements of the Nachhaltigkeits- und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz (NaDiVeG – Austrian Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act) was submitted to the Supervisory Board in accordance with section 267a of the Austrian Commercial Code (UGB). The entire report was reviewed by the Supervisory Board.

The annual financial statements and the management report were audited by KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft in accordance with the statutory provisions. The findings of the audit did not give rise to any objections. The annual financial statements and the management report were therefore issued with an unqualified audit opinion. The auditor’s report has been submitted to the members of the Supervisory Board in accordance with section 273 (3) UGB.

The Supervisory Board concurs with the Audit Committee’s report and also the result of the audit. The Supervisory Board approves the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2023, which are thereby adopted in accordance with section 96 (4) of the Austrian Stock Corporation Act (AktG). It acknowledges and approves the consolidated financial statements and the group management report for the 2023 financial year. The Supervisory Board also approves the corporate governance report and the sustainability report that it and the Audit Committee have reviewed.

In accordance with the new Multilateral Refinancing Agreement with lenders and promissory note lenders, the Supervisory Board agrees with the Management Board’s proposal to waive the dividend for the year and proposes that this be put to the Annual General Meeting.

The Supervisory Board and the Executive Board intensified their communication in 2023 and coordinated closely in light of the need to increase efficiency and improve earnings. The members of the Supervisory Board would like to thank the Executive Board and all employees of the Rosenbauer Group for their huge commitment and strong sense of identification with the company in the 2023 financial year. They also deserve special thanks for their cooperation in identifying and realizing operational improvement potential.

Our thanks also go to the shareholders of Rosenbauer International AG for the trust they have placed in us in these challenging times and we look forward to their continued support for Rosenbauer.

Leonding, April 2024

Rainer Siegel
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Corporate Governance and Compliance

Commitment to the Corporate Governance Code

Rosenbauer is committed to the Austrian Corporate Governance Code (www.corporate-governance.at). In this way, Rosenbauer ensures responsible, transparent, and long-term corporate governance and control. The basis of the Code is formed by the provisions of Austrian stock corporation, stock market and capital market law; EU recommendations on the duties of supervisory board members and remuneration for directors; and the principles of the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance.

The corporate governance report is based on the Code as amended in January 2023 and is published under www.rosenbauer.com/en/group in the "Investor Relations" section under "Corporate Governance". Rosenbauer complies with all Legal and Compliance rules of the Corporate Governance Code with the exception of the rules listed below:

C Rule 27: Sustainability is an integral part of Rosenbauer's corporate strategy. As an interdisciplinary issue, it is jointly recognized by the Executive Board and evaluated by the Supervisory Board. Sustainable economic activity and the long-term, positive development of the Group over several years are key components in setting targets, but non-financial remuneration criteria are not explicitly taken into account in the individual Executive Board contracts.

C Rule 83: The Supervisory Board or Audit Committee monitors risk management and its effectiveness and has assessed risk management accordingly, which is why no audit was conducted by the auditor in the 2023 financial year.

Composition of executive bodies

Composition of the Executive Board

Sebastian Wolf	CEO
Born	1982
Global central functions	Global Marketing, Global Product Management & Innovation, Group Communication, Investor Relations & CSR, Human Resources, Fire & Safety Equipment
Joined Rosenbauer	2008
Date of first appointment	2017
End of term of office	2025
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Daniel Tomaschko	CTO
Born	1983
Global central functions	Production Units, Preventive Fire Protection, Project and Order Centers, Supply Chain Management, Quality Management, Central Technics, Product Development
Joined Rosenbauer	2016
Date of first appointment	2017
End of term of office	2024
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Andreas Zeller	Deputy Chairman, CSO
Born	1972
Global central functions	Area Organization Europe, Middle East & Africa, Asia-Pacific, Americas, Customer Service & Digital Solutions, Sales Administration
Joined Rosenbauer	2003
Date of first appointment	2017
End of term of office	2027
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Markus Richter	CFO
Born	1962
Global central functions	Group Controlling , Group Accounting & Tax, Group IT, Group Legal & Compliance, Group Audit, Group Treasury & Insurance
Joined Rosenbauer	2022
Date of first appointment	2022
End of term of office	2025
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Composition of the Supervisory Board

Rainer Siegel

Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since June 2, 2023), Deputy Chairman of the Audit Committee

Born	1963
Date of first appointment	2009
End of term of office	2024
Functions	Managing Director and owner of Siegel & Söhne GmbH
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Jörg Astalosch

Member of the Supervisory Board (since June 2, 2023)
Member of the Audit Committee

Born	1972
Date of first appointment	2023
End of term of office	2028
Functions	President and CEO/CTO of IAV GmbH Ingenieurgesellschaft Auto und Verkehr
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Martin Zehnder

Member of the Supervisory Board

Born	1967
Date of first appointment	2018
End of term of office	2028
Functions	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Collini Holding AG
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Christian Reisinger

Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since June 2, 2023)

Born	1960
Date of first appointment	2006
End of term of office	2026
Functions	Managing Director and owner of CR Management und Investment GmbH, Director of Mapepari Privatstiftung, Member of the Advisory Board of Bolk Transport GmbH, Member of the Advisory Board of Invest AG
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Bernhard Matzner

Member of the Supervisory Board, Chairman of the Audit Committee and financial expert

Born	1958
Date of first appointment	2017
End of term of office	2027
Functions	Senior Management Consultant
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Appointed by the Works Council:

Rudolf Aichinger	Member of the Supervisory Board, Member of the Audit Committee
Born	1962
Date of first appointment	2003
End of term of office	2025
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Christian Altendorfer	Member of the Supervisory Board (since July 11, 2023)
Born	1971
Date of first appointment	2023
End of term of office	2025
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Wolfgang Untersperger	Member of the Supervisory Board
Born	1971
Date of first appointment	2020
End of term of office	2025
Supervisory Board mandates	–

Contracts subject to approval

No contracts subject to approval in accordance with L Rule 48 were entered into with any member of the Supervisory Board in 2023.

Independence of the Supervisory Board

C Rule 53: The Supervisory Board bases the criteria for the independence of its members on the guidelines of Annex 1 to the Corporate Governance Code, whereby the limitation of the Supervisory Board membership to a maximum of 15 years does not constitute a criterion for independence in the view of the Supervisory Board. In fact, many years of work on the Supervisory Board result in a profound understanding of the complex business model and the particular industry specifics. Therefore, the Supervisory Board deems the Supervisory Board members Rainer Siegel (Chairman), Christian Reisinger (Vice Chairman), Jörg Astalosch, Bernhard Matzner, and Martin Zehnder to be independent.

Supervisory Board members with a shareholding of more than 10%

C Rule 54: The Supervisory Board members Christian Reisinger (Deputy Chairman), Jörg Astalosch, Bernhard Matzner, and Martin Zehnder do not have shareholdings of more than 10% in Rosenbauer International AG. They also do not represent the interests of a shareholder with a shareholding of more than 10%.

Disclosures on working methods of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board

Working methods of the Executive Board

In accordance with the law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules of Procedure approved by the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board of Rosenbauer International AG manages the company on its own responsibility. It performs its management duties as required for the good of the company, taking into account the interests of all internal and external stakeholders, in particular those of the owners and employees. At regular meetings, it discusses current business performance and makes the necessary decisions and resolutions.

A constant and open exchange of information between the members of the Executive Board and within the top management level is one of the principles of management at Rosenbauer. The Executive Board reports to the Supervisory Board regularly and exhaustively on all relevant issues relating to business development, including risk exposure and risk management in the Group. Furthermore, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board maintains regular contact with the CEO, with whom he discusses strategy and ongoing business development.

Working methods of the Supervisory Board

In addition to monitoring the activities of the Executive Board, the Supervisory Board also sees it as its duty to support the Executive Board in its management of the company, particularly in decisions of fundamental significance. All members of the Supervisory Board attended more than half of the Supervisory Board meetings in the reporting period (in person or online).

Committees and meetings of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board met five times in 2023. The Supervisory Board was constituted at the Annual General Meeting on June 2, 2023.

The Supervisory Board meetings again paid special attention to the company's financial position in the reporting year. The Executive Board provided reports to the Supervisory Board on an ongoing basis.

The Audit Committee met to review and prepare for the adoption of the annual financial statements, to devise a proposal for the appointment of the auditor, and to confer on matters relating to the Group's financial reporting. A further meeting was held to appraise the Group's internal audit system, risk management, internal control system (ICS), and compliance. The meetings were also attended by the auditor.

The members of the Audit Committee were Bernhard Matzner (Chairman and financial expert), Rainer Siegel, Jörg Astalosch and Rudolf Aichinger.

The remuneration policies for Executive Board members and Executive Board succession planning are handled by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which consists of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and his Deputy. The agendas of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee include individual conversations with all Executive Board members to discuss their performance in the past year and set targets for the coming year. In the past financial year, two meetings were held.

Committee members are appointed for the same length of time as their term in office on the Supervisory Board. Each committee elects a chairman and deputy chairman from among its members.

In accordance with Rule 36 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Supervisory Board performed the self-evaluation required for the 2023 financial year. Based on a catalog of questions, this covered the general cooperation between the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board, the quality and scope of the documents provided to the Supervisory Board, and organizational issues.

Affirmative action for women

There are currently no women on the Supervisory Board or Executive Board of Rosenbauer. The share of female executives in the 2023 financial year was 11.4%. There are general efforts to increase the share of women at the Group, specifically to 15% at all levels by 2025. In a sector that is traditionally preferred more by men, Rosenbauer is striving to further increase the share of female employees in its workforce. Non-discrimination and equal opportunities in the workplace, without gender preference, are a matter of course at Rosenbauer, which is why all job advertisements are also offered on a part-time basis. There are also measures to help optimize work-life balance, such as the operation of a dedicated childcare facility at the Leonding location and flexible working hours without core hours.

Rosenbauer underscored its commitment to the promotion of women by signing the UN Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) in December 2023. The WEPs are a joint initiative of UN Women and the UN Global Compact with the aim of empowering and promoting women and gender equality in the workplace, on the labor market, and in the community.

Diversity concept

In addition to statutory and personal requirements, the Supervisory Board also prioritizes professional expertise when appointing members of the Executive Board. This is judged according to the respective board duties and candidates' educational and professional backgrounds. When selecting Executive Board members, precedence is therefore given to pertinent knowledge, personal integrity, and management experience. Only persons who are under the age of 65 at the time of appointment can be appointed as members of the Executive Board.

Only persons who are under the age of 70 at the time of their election can be appointed as members of the Supervisory Board. At least one member of the Supervisory Board must have appropriate expertise in accounting or auditing. Members must also be familiar with the industry in which the company operates. Rosenbauer does not have a mandatory quota of women in accordance with the Gleichstellungsgesetz (Austrian Equal Treatment Act). Female candidates are recommended for election if they have the same professional expertise as men. Appointments to the Supervisory Board are made by the Annual General Meeting.

Rosenbauer believes that a respectful and open corporate culture promotes and advances diversity. It is therefore committed to establishing a work environment that is free from prejudice and discrimination of any kind. Employees are treated with the same respect and tolerance regardless of their gender, age, sexual orientation and identity, nationality, ethnic origin, religion, and ideology. In order to make this stance absolutely clear to the wider world as well, the company signed the "Diversity Charter" in 2017, which provides a platform for dialog and promoting diversity in the company.

Compliance

Compliance with international rules and treating all stakeholders fairly are among the most important of the company's principles. Rosenbauer is not just committed to legal requirements, but also includes internal regulations, voluntary obligations, and ethical principles as integral components of its company policy. Rosenbauer has created its own Code of Conduct for business dealings to be complied with by all employees and partners worldwide.

The effectiveness of the compliance management system and its continuous development have been repeatedly confirmed by external reviews. Since 2021, Rosenbauer International AG has also been certified for the first time in accordance with ISO 37301 and ISO 37001 (Anti-corruption management systems).

Compliance organization

The compliance organization is focused in particular on the issues of corruption prevention and competition law. The Group Compliance Officer reports directly to the Executive Board and provides the Supervisory Board Audit Committee with information on activities that have been undertaken and any relevant incidents at least once a year.

To enable any misconduct to be flagged and pursued, the company introduced its own web-based whistleblower system in 2021. It can be used by employees and outsiders of the company alike – anonymously if they wish. This "Integrity Line" offers a reporting option for whistleblowers in line with the requirements of the European Union. Violations of the Rosenbauer Code of Conduct or breaches of the law can be reported confidentially and completely anonymously.

All employees and sales partners are issued with a copy of the Rosenbauer Code of Conduct. For new hires, the Code of Conduct and compliance training are part of the onboarding process. In accordance with a risk-based training plan, certain employees are required to complete training courses at regular intervals on pertinent topics such as corruption prevention or fair and free competition. In addition, a Group-wide distance learning tool on the core topics of corruption prevention and competition law was introduced in 2020. The Rosenbauer compliance management system provides for mandatory completion of online learning courses for employees at management level and in particularly exposed areas such as sales or purchasing. Selected sales partners are required to complete the online learning courses as well. Specific groups of employees are made aware of compliance risks as appropriate.

Vetted partners

Rosenbauer demands full and absolute compliance from its sales partners. Anyone who works with Rosenbauer must meet Rosenbauer's compliance standards. Sales partners are subjected to a risk-based integrity review in order to identify potential compliance risks. The ongoing vetting of new and existing sales partners is conducted using a web-based tool that supports the risk analysis and due diligence process in connection with sales partners. In addition, sales partners are also vetted directly at their own premises on a regular basis in the form of audits and based on a risk matrix.

External review

In accordance with Compliance Rule 62 of the Austrian Corporate Governance Code, compliance with the C Rules of the Code must be reviewed by an independent external institution at least every three years. Rosenbauer has mandated KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft to conduct the review for the 2021 financial year. The comprehensive audit report, including results of the review from the 2021 financial year, can be found on the company's website. The next review will be carried out in 2025 for the 2024 financial year.

Changes after the end of the reporting period

Against the backdrop of the restructuring of the Rosenbauer Group, which has been ongoing since the previous year, the Supervisory Board and Chief Production Officer Daniel Tomaschko agreed to terminate the latter's contract on January 9, 2024.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Performance of shares

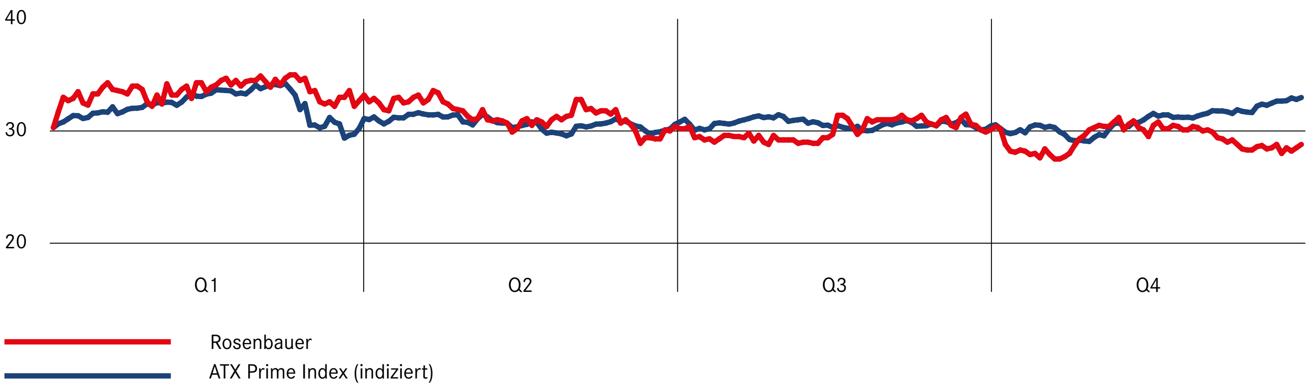
Rosenbauer's share is listed in the Prime Market of the Vienna Stock Exchange and opened the 2023 trading year at a price of € 30.5. After a good start, the share price peaked in March at € 35.1. Ongoing geopolitical tensions and a slowdown in economic growth repeatedly led to increased volatility on the stock markets. The Rosenbauer share was unable to escape these external conditions and suffered price fluctuations in both directions in 2023.

The share price fell by 8.2% and closed at a price of € 28.80. This corresponds to a market capitalization of € 195.8 million as of December 31, 2023.

Stock market trend

The 2023 trading year was characterized by high interest rates, inflation, and geopolitical tensions. Despite these influences, the European stock markets managed to end the year on a positive note. The German benchmark index DAX closed the year up 19.7%. In 2023, the leading ATX index closed at 3,434 points (+9.6%). The ATX Prime recorded an increase of 10.1% over the course of the year.

Performance of Rosenbauer shares in 2023 (in €)

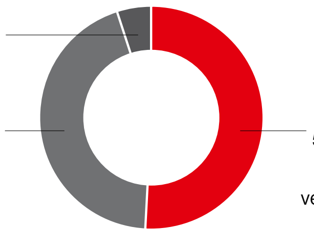


The total trading volume on the Vienna Stock Exchange declined to around € 54.5 billion in 2023. This represented a breather after years of increased volatility due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war.

Shareholder structure

Rosenbauer's shares are listed in the Prime Market of the Vienna Stock Exchange. Of these shares, 51% are held by Rosenbauer Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH, a company founded by the family shareholders. Around 6% of the share capital is held by an institutional investor (Lazard Frères Gestion) in France. The remaining shareholdings in the free float are held by investors in Europe (including Belgium, Germany, the UK, Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, Spain) and the USA.

Shareholder structure 2023



[1] Holding company of Rosenbauer family shareholders
[2] The non-voting rights registered shares are attributed to the free float.

Dividend

In March of this year, Rosenbauer concluded a multilateral refinancing agreement with its lenders and promissory note loan creditors. This had become necessary due to non-compliance with the previously existing financial covenants at the end of 2023 and is valid until November 2025.

In accordance with the terms of this agreement, the Executive Board and Supervisory Board will propose at the upcoming Annual General Meeting that no dividend be paid for 2023 and that the funds be retained in the company instead. No dividend was paid in 2022 due to the negative result for the period.

Financial communication

Transparent and open communication with the capital market is an essential part of IR work. In the 2023 financial year, Rosenbauer stepped up personal contact with capital market players and took part in a number of international face-to-face events. In regular conference calls with analysts and investors, the Executive Board provided an overview of the Group's current challenges and development. Rosenbauer also conducted an extensive roadshow in September 2023 for the possible issue of a hybrid bond. In the course of this market sounding, around 80 investor contacts were made, some in person and some online.

The capital market calendar and contact details of the Investor Relations team are available on the website www.rosenbauer.com/group and are published in this report.

Sustainability and ESG ratings

Sustainability is a major concern for the Rosenbauer Group, as fire departments are at the forefront of the fight against climate change. As part of its climate strategy, which is part of the long-term "Rosenbauer City 2030" Group strategy, the Group is working to continuously reduce its carbon footprint and improve its position in existing ESG ratings on an ongoing basis.

The assessment of sustainability commitment by external bodies in addition to ratings creates the necessary transparency for the capital market. They not only serve as a basis for investor decisions, but also provide confirmation of the Group's sustainability performance.

In the reporting year, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approved Rosenbauer's science-based near-term targets for reducing emissions. In order to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius, the plan is to reduce direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 46.2% by 2030 compared to 2019. In addition, indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) are to be reduced by 27.5% over the same period.

The VÖNIX is the sustainability benchmark of the Austrian stock market and only the best listed companies are included in the index. An assessment of the companies' sustainability performance is carried out once a year for this purpose. Rosenbauer has been included in the index since 2005 and has received a B rating for the year 2023/2024.

Analyst ratings of Rosenbauer shares

Add	0
Buy	3
Hold	2
Sell	0
Average price target	**40.40 €**

As of January 26, 2024

Share Details

ISIN: AT0000922554

Vienna Stock Exchange listing: Prime Market

OTC listings: Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Stuttgart

Stock exchanges: Regulated market in Munich; OTC market in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Hanover, Stuttgart; Open Market in Frankfurt

Ticker symbols: Reuters: RBAV.VI; Bloomberg: ROS AV; Wiener Börse: ROS

Number of shares: 6,800,000

Share class: No-par-value shares, bearer or registered

Share capital: € 13,600,000

ATX prime weighting: 0.17% (2022: 0.26%)

GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

GENERAL INFORMATION

Corporate structure

The world's leading system provider for fire protection

Rosenbauer is the world's leading system provider for preventive firefighting and disaster protection technology. The international group of companies develops and produces vehicles; fire extinguishing systems; fire and safety equipment and digital solutions for professional, industrial, plant, and volunteer fire services; and systems for preventive fire protection.

The listed company Rosenbauer International AG based in Leonding, Austria, functions as the parent company of the Rosenbauer Group. It is also the largest production company, the research and development center, and is responsible for the management of the Group.

In 2023, the Rosenbauer Group generated revenues of € 1,064.5 million. The individual product groups contributed to this as follows: Vehicles 74%, Fire & Safety Equipment 9%, Preventive Fire Protection 4%, Customer Service 10%, and Other Revenues 3%. With a global market share of 10.9%, Rosenbauer is one of the leading manufacturers of firefighting vehicles.

Unique, global network

The Rosenbauer Group operates 16 production locations in ten countries on three continents and meets all major world standards with products manufactured in Europe, the US, and Asia. It also has its own sales and service companies in 19 countries as well as around 230 independent trading partners around the world.

Rosenbauer reorganized its sales regions at the start of 2023 in order to simplify market development through synergies. To this end, the NISA area (Northern Europe, Iberia, South America, Africa) was dissolved as an independent unit and was integrated into the newly established Americas, Europe, and Middle East & Africa sales regions.

The Scandinavian and Benelux countries, as well as England, France, Spain and Portugal, were incorporated into the former CEEU area, which now comprises all European countries and has been renamed the Europe area. The African countries served by the NISA area moved to the Middle East & Africa area. As a result, only one area is now active on the African continent. The South American firefighting markets were transferred to the former NOMA area, which now serves all of North and South America and the Caribbean as the Americas area.

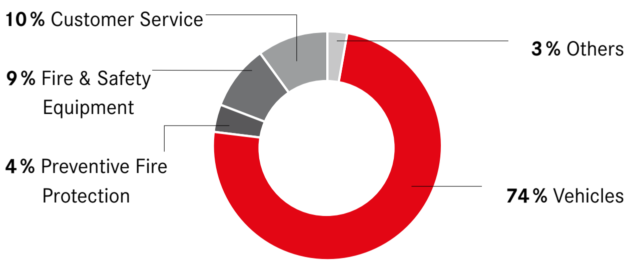
The Asia-Pacific area is not affected by these organizational changes. Preventive Fire Protection activities are also still presented in a separate segment. Overall, Rosenbauer is represented in around 120 countries and therefore has an international network that is unique in the firefighting industry.

Number one for innovations

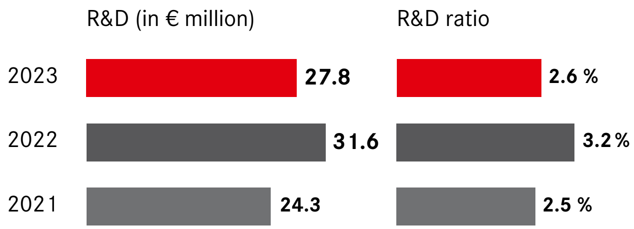
With its innovative products, Rosenbauer wants to define state-of-the-art technology in its industry and actively develop customer demand. As such, research and development are of central importance to the Group. The Rosenbauer innovation process systematically integrates industry-relevant megatrends, findings from market observation, customers' requirements, and employees' suggestions. The Rosenbauer Group holds around 169 patents and patent applications, as well as numerous design patents, utility models, and trademarks.

In 2023, the Group invested € 27.8 million in research and development (2022: € 31.6 million). This corresponds to 2.6% of the Group revenues (2022: 3.2%). The capitalization rate was 21.9% (2022: 19.9%) and related to developments in Austria and Germany. A total of 58% (2022: 41%) of the company's development costs amounting to € 16.3 million (2022: € 13.1 million) were incurred by Rosenbauer International AG, the Group-wide center of expertise for municipal and specialty vehicles, firefighting systems, and fire and safety equipment.

Revenues by product segment 2023



Research and development/R&D ratio



Products and services

Vehicles

Firefighting vehicles can be broken down into the groups of municipal, ARFF, and industrial vehicles as well as aerial rescue vehicles, which fulfill different tasks depending on the vehicle design. Rosenbauer has full series ranges in every category. The portfolio ranges from firefighting trucks, rescue and logistics vehicles, and specialty vehicles to aerial ladders and hydraulic firefighting and rescue platforms. Production takes place in Austria, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Singapore, and the USA. Final assembly occurs in Switzerland, Great Britain, Australia, Saudi Arabia, and partly in South Africa.

Rosenbauer is the only international firefighting technology provider to produce all types of firefighting vehicles in accordance with both European (EN 1846) and US standards (NFPA 1901). As a result, large parts of the firefighting world are covered (Europe, North and South America, Africa, West Asia). Vehicles for China (China Compulsory Certification), Japan (TRIAS), and Australia (Australian Design Rules) are built in accordance with country-specific standards and must be certified separately.
As a rule, firefighting vehicles are built on series-production truck chassis. As these account for approximately 30% of the manufacturing costs, value added can be increased with chassis produced in-house. Rosenbauer builds US vehicles, the complete PANTHER series, and the all-electric Revolutionary Technology (RT/RTX) on their own chassis.

This gives Rosenbauer an advantage over body manufacturers who have to purchase all chassis and/or important components. The fire extinguishing systems installed in the vehicles are also predominantly produced by Rosenbauer. Extinguishing systems, such as truck-mounted pumps, foam proportioning systems, turrets, and portable fire pumps, are produced for the entire Group at the Leonding location.

Around the world, firefighting technology and firefighting vehicles in particular are predominantly procured via public tenders. At the same time, a trend towards purchasing associations and collective tenders has been noticeable for years, which has created the possibility of larger and more homogeneous production packages.

Fire & Safety Equipment

As a full-service supplier, Rosenbauer has an extensive product portfolio in the equipment sector (personal and technical equipment). Key strategic products are developed within the company, manufactured in-house or at contractual partners, and sold as Rosenbauer-brand items. These include nozzles, submersible pumps, high-performance ventilators and generators as well as fire service helmets and protective suits, boots, and gloves. These products stand for high quality and functionality, safety and reliability, as well as attractive value for money.

Equipment specialists who focus on the sale of Rosenbauer products are active in all areas. Rosenbauer is in continuous contact with its customers when it comes to the use of equipment products.

Extinguishing systems

The development and production of fire extinguishing systems and components for extinguishing technology is one of Rosenbauer's core competencies. This includes pumps and pump systems, portable fire pumps, such as the FOX or FOX S, admixture systems, turrets, electronic control systems, mobile compressed air foam extinguishing systems (POLY or CAFS systems), portable fire extinguishers, and compressed air foam systems in every performance class. To minimize hazards during operations, Rosenbauer developed the RTE Robot (remote-controlled tracked vehicle) which, thanks to standardized interfaces, can be equipped with different superstructures, such as a turret, depending on the operational scenario. With the Battery Extinguishing System, Rosenbauer launched an innovative extinguishing system for the safe and environmentally friendly extinguishing of battery fires in electric cars. The extinguishing water is transported directly into the interior of the battery without the emergency services having to be directly next to the vehicle.

Rosenbauer also offers the RFC CUTTEX, a high-pressure extinguishing system with the function of water-jet cutting, which combines the steps of cutting and extinguishing in one system. It was developed to safely and efficiently extinguish fires with a low fire load or in angled structures, such as ventilation systems, without having to create large-scale access to the source of the fire in the first phase of firefighting.

Since April 2023, Rosenbauer has been cooperating with SYNEX TECH on the market launch of DRILL-X. The drilling extinguishing device (drilling, penetration, extinguishing) is used to combat localized sources of fire with a high fire load, such as roof truss fires or fires in larger buildings. Also with this device, it is not necessary to enter the fire room during the initial firefighting phase.

Digital solutions

The support provided by digital products makes firefighting operations more efficient and safer. With RDS Connected Command and RDS Connected Fleet, Rosenbauer provides a comprehensive portfolio of services to support emergency services. With the RDS Connected Command information management system, all relevant information, such as object plans or tactical geo-information, is available to the emergency services online.

The smartphone apps for Android and iOS from RDS Connected Command have extensive functionalities, such as skills management or a chat function for uncomplicated deployment management. The newly developed skills management function provides a quick overview of the qualifications of the available emergency personnel. The chat function and the appointment and event management simplify communication and coordination.

RDS Connected Fleet serves as vehicle management for emergency services to coordinate, monitor, and manage the fleet. The software continuously checks the vehicle components (predictive maintenance) and thus detects and reports anomalies at an early stage. During operations, RDS Connected Fleet shows the exact location of each vehicle for optimal deployment planning. The offer is supplemented by drones or an RDS tracker, which enables the immediate networking of emergency vehicles (police, ambulance, fire service) regardless of manufacturer and their integration into the Connected Fleet organization for deployment coordination.

Preventive Fire Protection

Preventive Fire Protection handles the planning, installation, and servicing of stationary firefighting systems. The recycling industry is one of the most important customers for fire protection systems. The spectrum of offerings comprises both water- and foam-based firefighting systems and ranges from sprinkler and spray systems, gas and kitchen extinguishing systems through to turret extinguishing systems including fire alarm and early detection systems. Significant parts of the equipment, such as the ready-to-install sprinkler pipe systems, turrets and compressed air foam systems (CAFS), are produced by Rosenbauer. The operational safety of the systems is guaranteed by a comprehensive maintenance and service offering. This includes the preparation of system-specific maintenance concepts and their implementation by specially trained service personnel.

Customer Service

Customer service is a strategically important pillar of the firefighting service. It carries out the initial product training with customers and usually remains at their side across the entire product life cycle.

In addition to an individual maintenance and service catalogue, the customer service offering also includes a broad range of user training, vehicle refurbishment, and training in driving technology and deployment tactics on state-of-the-art simulators. Experienced trainers design the courses in a practical and methodical way, either on-site at the customer's premises, in a Rosenbauer training center, or online via web meetings.

On request, Rosenbauer functions as a full-service provider and takes charge of complete fleet management. With around 25 of its own service locations in all areas and around 550 service staff, Rosenbauer is always close to its customers. In addition to this, there are approximately 100 independent service partners, mostly with their own workshop infrastructure. Rosenbauer therefore offers by far the best and largest service network in the industry worldwide.

Research and development

In 2023, research and development activities were focused on further developing the existing product range and identifying strategic topics for the future in order to derive specific areas of action for Rosenbauer.

In the reporting year, Rosenbauer published the "Firefighting Trend Map 5.0" as an interactive digital visualization with extensive background information on the twelve trends it contains. The content was validated and refined through internal trend workshops and a workshop with experts from Central Europe. The digital processing has made it possible to prepare a large part of the underlying research findings in such a way that they are easier to grasp for further derivations. The Trend Map is intended to help readers to critically examine possible future events in order to prepare themselves for future challenges, but also to be able to seize opportunities at an early stage. Environmental changes caused by climate change, new and emerging global geopolitical conflicts, and health impacts, social upheaval, limited resources, the opportunities and risks of the mobility transition and advancing digitalization all have an impact on the fire and disaster protection sector.

Additional tools were also developed to enable clear and simple derivations for the respective fire department context when working with the trend map. Future workshops with several institutions and customers revealed that the new tool and the Firefighting Trend Map 5.0 are ideal as a moderation tool to support development and strategy projects.

The continuation of the "Green Energy on Fire" network and the concretization of funding and implementation support from the federal and state governments were also part of the development activities in 2023. Digital, online maps for "Green Energy on Fire" and the "Wildfire action map" are currently being developed. They are intended to support emergency response organizations in gaining an easier overview of the often complex issues and serve as a basis for deriving concrete approaches.

Together with universities, research institutes, and technology partners, Rosenbauer launched three parallel research projects focusing on robotics for firefighting operations. The EASIER project focused on rescue robot interaction with humans, specifically the research and development of a dedicated robot control station with a user-centered user interface. Following hardware and software development, the user experience was tested with several test subjects using a specially developed psychological evaluation method. A psychological study was used to assess the trust placed in the human-machine interaction. In addition, two further research projects were initiated with the Austrian Institute of Technology with a focus on the systematic and automatic detection of anomalies by the Rescue Robotic units. The aim is to identify possible intervention measures at an early stage.

Sustainability plays an important role in the Rosenbauer Group, which is why the Group focused intensively on the topic of the circular economy in the reporting year. The focus here is on the product. At the end of its life cycle, it should not become a burden on people and nature (waste) but should be able to be reused in the most environmentally friendly way possible through targeted measures such as refurbishment or recycling of components. Together with the Johannes Kepler University and the Linz Center of Mechatronics as well as other industrial companies, Rosenbauer launched a pilot project to identify specific recycling potentials for submersible pumps or thermoset rear seat benches (installed in the AT) and to develop an approach.

Economic Environment[1, 2]

Global economy

In its latest update, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated that the global economy will grow by 3.1% in 2023. This means that the global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the cost-of-living crisis has proven surprisingly resilient. In the previous year, the increase amounted to 3.5%.

Economic growth is likely to have been stronger than expected in the second half of 2023, particularly in the USA and some larger emerging and developing countries. In some cases, public and private spending contributed to the upturn, while real gains in disposable income supported consumption.

This growing momentum was not equally noticeable everywhere in 2023. Growth in the eurozone, for example, was more subdued, reflecting poorer consumer sentiment, the after-effects of higher energy prices, and weakness in interest-sensitive manufacturing and investment activity. Low-wage countries continue to face a decline in output compared to the years before the pandemic, accompanied by higher financing costs.

Against the backdrop of increasing security of supply, global inflation is falling faster than expected. The figure for the fourth quarter of 2023 could even be 0.3 percentage points below the IMF's forecast from last October. Global inflation is expected to have amounted to 6.8% in the reporting year.

[1] IMF, World Economic Outlook, Update, January 30, 2024.
[2] World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, January 9, 2024.

North America

Growth in the US economy proved resilient in the reporting year. Despite rising interest rates and stricter lending conditions, it increased from 1.9% to 2.5% in 2023 according to current estimates. Consumer spending was solid, boosted by accumulated savings, tight labor markets, and gains in disposable income due to one-off tax adjustments. Economic activity was also supported by expansive stimulus from tax policy. Economic growth weakened in Q4 2023, a weakness that could intensify due to the effects of tighter monetary policy.

In comparison, Canada's GDP only grew by 1.1% after 3.8% in 2022.

For the current year, the IMF anticipates a renewed economic slowdown in the US to 2.1%, especially as high real interest rates are increasingly restricting economic activity. This corresponds to an increase in the outlook of 0.6 percentage points compared to October. At the same time, a more restrictive tax policy is expected, although higher financing costs and weaker growth are weighing on the federal budget balance. Canada's economy is expected to grow by 1.4% in the current year.

Europe

Europe's economic growth slowed sharply in the reporting year and ultimately amounted to just 0.5%. This is due to the high energy costs, which have risen as a result of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and are impacting both household spending and the activities of companies, especially manufacturing companies. The downturn in the latter part of 2023 is due to a widening weakness in the European economy, which has recently also affected the services sector. This manifests itself in a continuous decline in exports along with dwindling competitiveness of export prices and tepid foreign demand.

However, with forecast growth of 0.9% in 2024, the turning point appears to have been reached. Easing price pressure should boost real wages and increase disposable income. However, the after-effects of tighter monetary policy will dampen domestic demand and investment, partly due to slower credit growth. The outlook for the eurozone has been downgraded by 0.3 percentage points compared to October.

Asia

The emerging and developing economies of Asia are set to grow by 5.4% in 2023. According to the IMF, this rate is expected to be 5.2% in the current year. This corresponds to an increase of 0.4 percentage points compared to last October and is due to China's economic development. China itself can expect growth of 4.6% in 2024, an improvement of 0.4 percentage points. Behind this upgrade is the continuation of stronger-than-expected growth in the reporting year and higher government spending on disaster prevention.

India's growth is expected to fall from 6.7% in 2023 to 6.5% in 2024. The ASEAN-5 countries are on an opposite trajectory. Last year, they reported growth of 4.2%, which is expected to rise to 4.7% this year.

Detailed information on the development of Rosenbauer's individual sales areas and the Preventive Fire Protection segment can be found in this Annual Report from page 30 onwards.

ECONOMIC REPORT

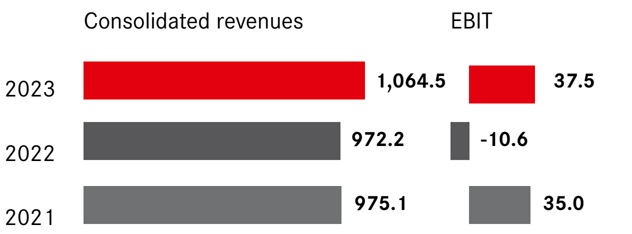
Overall development in 2023

The global firefighting market has an annual volume[1] of around 21,000 vehicles with a total value of around € 6.3 billion. This figure does not include compact vehicles up to a gross vehicle weight of 7.5 t, fire and safety equipment, service and stationary equipment.

Based on Rosenbauer's internal estimates, the global market volume is likely to have increased in 2023, partly due to continuous investment activity in the public sector and partly due to price adjustments made by numerous manufacturers in response to increases in personnel and material costs. The strongest sales regions are Europe, North America, and Asia; the biggest single markets the US, China, and Germany.

Demand for ARFF vehicles in particular picked up in the reporting year, especially in Europe and Asia. This includes both planned new procurements and catch-up effects from the COVID-19 pandemic. Interest in firefighting vehicles with electric drives is also increasing. At the same time, international supply chains have not yet returned to their usual stability and there are recurring interruptions in the supply of individual parts. As a result, delivery times for firefighting vehicles are still above the long-term average.

Consolidated revenues/EBIT (in € million)



Despite these challenging conditions, all Rosenbauer sales regions and the Preventive Fire Protection segment succeeded in increasing their revenues in 2023. At € 1,450.3 million, order intake in the 2023 financial year was once again at a record level (2022: € 1,230.0 million). All segments, with the exception of the Middle East & Africa area and Preventive Fire Protection, recorded significant growth. The order for 45 industrial firefighting vehicles from Saudi Electric Company is particularly noteworthy, as the customer is relying on chassis from Rosenbauer production in the US and superstructures from Europe. The order is to be manufactured partly in the US, partly in Austria and partly locally in the region. The order backlog of € 1,788.0 million as of December 31, 2023 (2022: € 1,469.7 million) was significantly higher than consolidated revenues for the year.

Development of revenues and earnings

Revenue development

At € 1,064.5 million, revenues in 2023 were well above the previous year's level (2022: € 972.2 million) despite a cyber-attack in February. At the same time, supply chains stabilized only slowly in the reporting year. Particularly in the first half of the year, the number of chassis delivered was still below the agreed delivery volumes and only gradually increased in the second half of the year.

The Group's strongest product segment in terms of revenues was Vehicles at around 74% (2022: 74%). This was followed by Customer Service, which generated revenues of € 103.7 million (2022: € 96.5 million), accounting for 10% (2022: 10%) of total revenues. The revenue contribution of the Equipment segment was 9% (2022: 10%) and that of the Other Revenues segment was 3% (2022: 3%). Preventive Fire Protection generated revenues of € 41.6 million (2022: € 32.2 million), thus contributing 4% (2022: 3%) to consolidated revenues.

By far the largest share of revenues was accounted for by the parent company Rosenbauer International AG at € 524.2 million (2022: € 443.8 million). With an export ratio of 89% (2022: 84%) and deliveries to more than 120 countries, Rosenbauer has the largest international presence in the firefighting industry.

Cost of sales increased to € 899.4 million (2022: € 843.3 million). Gross profit increased by 28.1% to € 165.1 million (2022: € 128.9 million). The gross profit margin went up to 15.5% (2022: 13.3%).

Cost development

At € 652.6 million (2022: € 572.6 million), cost of materials accounted for the largest share of cost of sales, which was higher than in the previous year relative to revenues. Proportionate personnel expenses amounted to € 215.1 million (2022: € 189.6 million) and were likewise higher than in the previous year in relation to revenues. Depreciation and amortization expenses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets decreased from € 14.1 million to € 13.5 million in the reporting year.

Structural costs comprise expenses for research and development, sales and administration. At € 137.9 million, these were significantly lower than the previous year's figure of € 147.7 million. Capitalized research and development costs fell from € 6.3 million to € 6.1 million.

Other operating expenses of € 2.6 million (2022: € 1.9 million) were offset by other operating income of € 12.9 million (2022: € 10.2 million).

Result of operations

As a result of the increased gross profit, the Rosenbauer Group is reporting clearly positive EBIT of € 37.5 million for the 2023 financial year (2022: € -10.6 million). The measures to increase efficiency and higher sales prices for the vehicles delivered made a significant contribution to this result.

The enormous increase in interest rates and higher debt in 2023 led to significantly higher financing costs and, as a result, to a negative financial result of € -30.5 million (2022: € -19.6 million).

Earnings before taxes (EBT) amounted to € 7.0 million (2022: € -30.2 million). The reported tax expense amounted to € 5.8 million (2022: tax income of € -7.8 million).

This resulted in a positive result for the period of € 1.2 million (2022: € -22.3 million).

[1] Last available market data from 2022. Own calculation based on figures from the World Bank and the UN as well as annual reports and expert estimates.

The non-controlling interests held by the partners at Rosenbauer Aerials, Rosenbauer Española, Rosenbauer South Africa, Eskay Rosenbauer Brunei and Rosenbauer Saudi Arabia accounted for a share of earnings of € 2.2 million in the reporting year (2022: € 1.9 million).

Orders

In the past year, the Rosenbauer Group recorded order intake of € 1,450.3 million (2022: € 1,230.0 million). With the exception of Preventive Fire Protection, all segments reported significant growth. The Europe area recorded the greatest growth. There was exceptionally dynamic growth in demand over the year as a whole. For example, Rosenbauer once again won a tender from the state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and reported a record order intake level for rescue platform vehicles in Germany in the year under review.

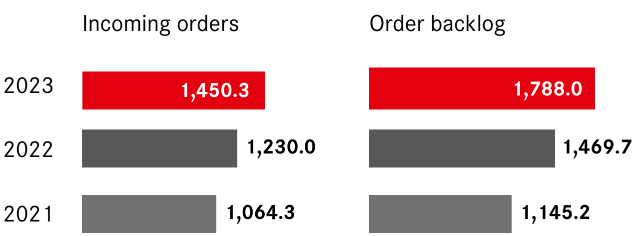
The order backlog of € 1,788.0 million as of December 31, 2023 (2022: € 1,469.7 million) was significantly higher than consolidated revenues for the year.

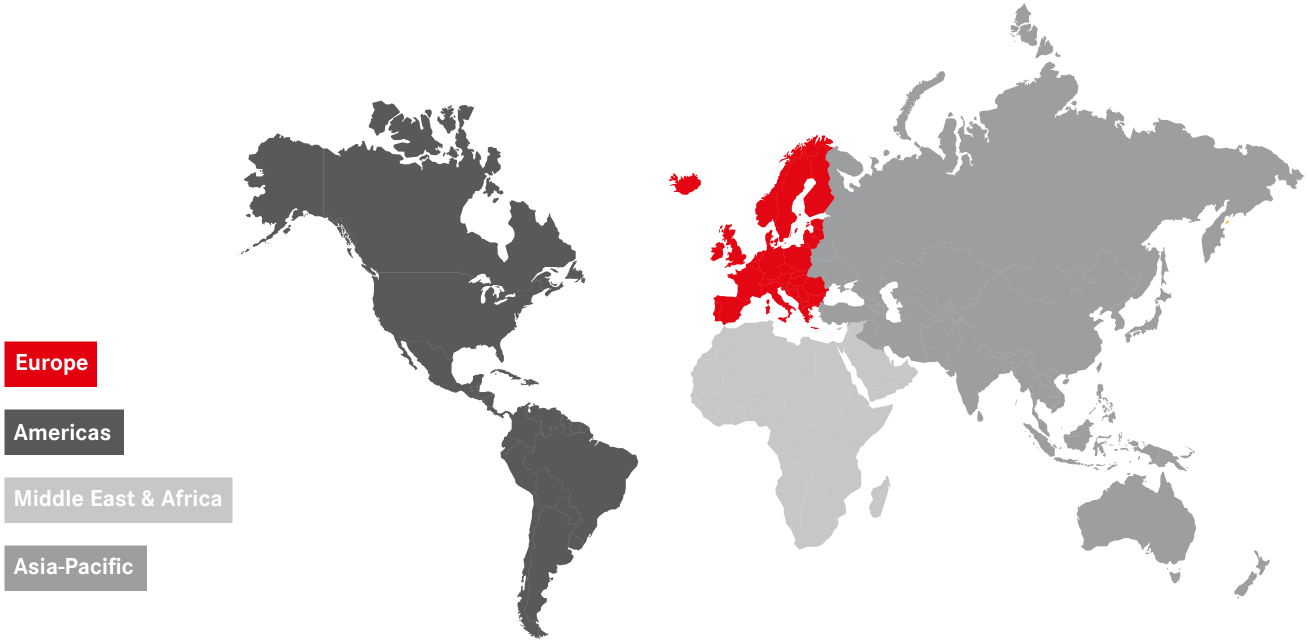
Segment reporting – business segments (by area)

Segment reporting is presented based on four defined sales regions: the areas Europe, Middle East & Africa, Asia-Pacific as well as Americas. Preventive Fire Protection (PFP) is presented as a separate segment.

To improve comparability, the prior-year period has been adjusted to the new sales structure.

Incoming orders/order backlog as of Dec. 31 (in € million)





Europe area

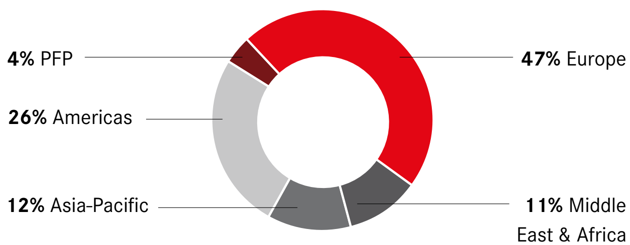
The Europe area comprises the European countries, with the GSA region (Germany, Austria, Switzerland) as its historic domestic market. The Europe area includes the Group companies Rosenbauer International and Rosenbauer Österreich in Leonding (Austria), Rosenbauer Deutschland in Luckenwalde (Germany), Rosenbauer Karlsruhe (Germany), Rosenbauer Slovenia in Radgona (Slovenia), Rosenbauer Italia in Andrian (Italy), Rosenbauer Rovereto (Italy), Rosenbauer Schweiz in Oberglatt (Switzerland) and Rosenbauer Polska in Lomianki (Poland), Rosenbauer Española in Madrid (Spain), Rosenbauer France in Meyzieu (France) and Rosenbauer UK in Meltham (UK).

The plants in the Europe area (Leonding, Neidling, Karlsruhe, Radgona and Rovereto) produce for all sales areas, while the Luckenwalde plant primarily produces for the German market.

Market development

Despite a slowdown in economic growth, demand for firefighting technology in Europe's heterogeneous and often small-scale markets will continue to rise in 2023. In Germany, for example, collective tenders for municipal vehicles have become increasingly popular. On the one

Revenues by areas in 2023



hand, these support the standardization of vehicle fleets and, on the other, enable lower prices due to economies of scale in production. This trend is also slowly gaining a foothold in Austria. What is rather atypical for Europe is that more ARFF vehicles are being procured again. At the same time, interruptions in the supply of individual parts and a lack of adherence to delivery dates on the part of OEMs continue to create uncertain production conditions and put a strain on the efficiency of vehicle production.

In view of the growing importance of the service business, Rosenbauer Karlsruhe's rescue platform service was merged with Rosenbauer Germany's firefighting vehicle service in 2023. This marked the step from manufacturer responsibility to market responsibility. Workshop and field service for rescue platform and firefighting vehicles are now part of a single organization under the umbrella of Rosenbauer Germany.

Order intake in this area during the reporting year was significantly up on the previous year at € 624.2 million (2022: € 518.2 million).

Business development

Revenues in the Europe area increased to € 509.9 million in 2023 (2022: € 458.4 million). Germany accounted for the largest share, followed by Austria. The Europe area thus contributed around 48% of consolidated revenues (2022: 48%). EBIT in the reporting year amounted to € 27.9 million (2022: € 4.5 million), with an EBIT margin of 5.5% (2022: 1.0%).

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Revenues	422.7	458.4	509.9
EBIT	17.6	4.5	27.9
Order intake	506.9	518.2	624.2
Order backlog	518.3	580.5	690.7

Middle East & Africa area

The Middle East & Africa area geographically comprises the countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa.

The Middle East & Africa area includes the Group companies Rosenbauer South Africa in Johannesburg (South Africa), Rosenbauer Saudi Arabia headquartered in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) with the production site in King Abdullah Economic City (KAEC) and Rosenbauer MENA Trading – FZE (Dubai) with a subsidiary in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates).

Market development

The countries of the Middle East experienced a slowdown in economic growth in the reporting year, in some cases a very significant one. The Saudi Arabian economy even shrank by -1.1% in 2023. The economy also slowed down in the African markets.

The Rosenbauer Group has had its own production facility in Saudi Arabia for 10 years and has established numerous other branches in the region during this time. In addition to local production, customers place great emphasis on local service in their procurements. Against this backdrop, the Middle East & Africa area succeeded in increasing its deliveries. Demand for high-quality ARFF and industrial firefighting vehicles in particular recovered well in the reporting year.

At € 138.2 million, order intake in the Middle East & Africa area was almost unchanged in the reporting year compared to € 145.8 million in the previous year.

Business development

At € 114.8 million, revenues in the Middle East & Africa area in 2023 were significantly higher than in the previous year (2022: € 100.6 million). The Middle East & Africa area thus contributed 11% to consolidated revenues in the reporting year (2022: 10%). EBIT improved to € 3.4 million (2022: € -4.9 million), and the EBIT margin was 3.0% (2022: -4.9%).

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Revenues	133.6	100.6	114.9
EBIT	5.3	-4.9	3.4
Order intake	114.5	145.8	138.2
Order backlog	127.1	178.2	175.3

Asia-Pacific area

The Asia-Pacific area comprises the entire ASEAN-Pacific region, Japan, India, China, the CIS countries and Turkey. The Asia-Pacific area includes the Group companies S.K. Rosenbauer in Singapore, Rosenbauer Australia based in Brisbane and Rosenbauer Fire Fighting Technology (Yunnan) in China. There are further sales and service locations in Brunei and the Philippines. The Singapore plant produces vehicles for the Southeast Asian market.

Market development

In contrast to the Central Asian or ASEAN countries, the emerging and developing countries in the region showed dynamic growth in 2023. Despite all the uncertainties, the Chinese economy in particular is likely to have shown solid growth again.

For the Asia-Pacific area, which is responsible for highly fragmented national markets, 2023 was another year of recovery. Both order intake and revenues rose sharply. This clearly reflects the lifting of regional travel restrictions imposed in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is now allowing an increased presence with clients again. Demand for ARFF vehicles in particular has continued to pick up. Highly developed firefighting markets like Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia and New Zealand have once again performed strongly. These countries are also increasingly interested in firefighting vehicles with alternative drive systems.

China, Asia's largest single market, has practically closed itself off to imports in the wake of its economic conflict with the US. Standard vehicles have to be procured from Chinese manufacturers. Only specialty vehicles can still be purchased from overseas, subject to approval. Rosenbauer has therefore modified its sales strategy and geared it toward the sale of fire and safety equipment and components.

Order intake of € 165.1 million (2022: € 120.5 million) was recorded in the Asia-Pacific area in the reporting year.

Business development

In the 2023 reporting year, the Asia-Pacific area reported an increase in revenues to € 122.9 million (2022: € 109.9 million). Its share of total revenues was 11% (2022: 11%). EBIT improved to € 3.0 million after € -1.3 million in the previous year. The EBIT margin amounted to 2.4% (2022: -1.2%).

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Revenues	117.1	109.9	122.9
EBIT	2.5	-1.3	3.0
Order intake	113.1	120.5	165.1
Order backlog	110.1	123.0	168.6

Americas area

The Americas area comprises North and South America and the Caribbean. In addition to Rosenbauer America, based in Lyons, the area also includes the production companies Rosenbauer Minnesota and Rosenbauer Motors in Wyoming (Minnesota), Rosenbauer South Dakota in Lyons (South Dakota) and Rosenbauer Aerials in Fremont (Nebraska).

Market development

In 2023, the American economy developed very differently from region to region. While Canada and Latin America saw a slowdown in economic activity, growth in the US accelerated. According to initial estimates, the North American firefighting market is likely to have fallen from over 6,000 vehicles in the record year of 2022 to around 5,500. Interest in electric emergency vehicles remains high. At the same time, supply chains have stabilized further and prices in manufacturers' order books have improved.

Against this backdrop, the Americas area significantly increased its order intake level. Despite the cyber-attack on the Rosenbauer Group in February 2023, which led to a corresponding interruption in production, deliveries again reached the previous year's level. Among other things, the first fully electric RTX was handed over to the Vancouver Fire and Rescue Department in British Columbia, Canada. Profitability has turned around despite higher personnel and material costs.

The Latin American market, whose national fire department organizations rely on chassis from both European and US manufacturers for firefighting vehicles, also developed positively.

Order intake in the Americas area amounted to a pleasing figure of € 483.9 million in the reporting year, which was considerably higher than in the previous year (2022: € 403.2 million).

Business development

In the reporting period, the Americas area generated revenues of € 275.7 million, which was on a par with the previous year (2022: € 271.5 million). This corresponds to a 26% share of consolidated revenues (2022: 28%). EBIT significantly improved year-on-year to € 1.0 million (2022: € -9.3 million), with an EBIT margin of 0.4% (2022: -3.4%).

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Revenues	271.9	271.5	275.7
EBIT	9.6	-9.3	1.0
Order intake	299.3	403.2	483.9
Order backlog	366.6	560.1	725.0

Preventive Fire Protection

The two Group companies Rosenbauer Brandschutz in Leonding (Austria) and Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland in Mogendorf (Germany) as well as the locations in Gladbeck, Hilden and Hattersheim all operate in the Preventive Fire Protection segment. They plan, install and maintain stationary firefighting and fire alarm systems and are recognized as VdS-approved installation companies, which is a requirement for companies to be able to bid in German and international tenders.

Market development

The Stationary Fire Protection segment recorded a very good order intake in 2023 despite the ongoing negative economic trends. The recycling industry continues to be an important customer, where Rosenbauer once again received orders in the waste-to-energy sector. Thanks to the broad product range, all necessary fire protection measures can be offered or installed. There was also increased interest from the retail sector in the reporting year.

At € 38.9 million, order intake in Preventive Fire Protection was down slightly compared to € 42.3 million in 2022.

Business development

Revenues in Preventive Fire Protection developed encouragingly in the reporting period, moving up from € 31.8 million to € 41.2 million. Its share of total revenues was therefore 4% (2021: 3%). EBIT amounted to € 2.2 million (2022: € 0.4 million).

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Revenues	29.8	31.8	41.2
EBIT	0	0.4	2.2
Order intake	30.5	42.3	38.9
Order backlog	23.1	27.9	28.4

Segment reporting – information on business units (by product)

Vehicles

Rosenbauer produces all types of firefighting vehicles (municipal, ARFF and industrial vehicles as well as rescue platforms) in accordance with European and US standards as well as numerous national standards. Municipal vehicles by far accounted for the largest share of production in 2023; most of the vehicles were manufactured for fire departments in Austria, Germany and the US.

A total of 1,850 vehicles were delivered in the reporting year (2022: 1,882 vehicles). With revenues of € 790.5 million (2022: € 716.2 million), this product segment accounted for the highest share of the Group's revenues at around 74% (2022: 74%).

Vehicle revenue also includes firefighting systems, most of which are installed in our own vehicles. The product portfolio includes firefighting pumps, pump systems and portable fire pumps, foam proportioning systems, compressed air (CAFS) and high-pressure firefighting systems, turrets for vehicles and stationary fire protection systems as well as nozzles, extinguishing arms and motor pump units.

Series production of the fully electronic "Revolutionary Technology" (RT/RTX) began in Leonding in May 2023. The orders received for the RT and RTX in the reporting year clearly show the growing interest of fire departments in Europe and the US in alternative drive technologies.

In addition, the reporting period saw the official project start for the transition of the PANTHER electric into series development, which previously only existed as a concept vehicle.

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Order intake	834.4	960.9	1,133.5
Revenues	735.0	716.2	790.5

Fire & Safety Equipment

Rosenbauer offers the emergency services a wide range of products, from personal protective equipment to technical equipment, which is constantly being optimized and adapted to customer needs. In the reporting year, Rosenbauer pressed ahead with the completion of personal protective equipment for fighting forest fires and presented this at numerous trade fairs in Austria and abroad.

The current product range of personal protective equipment for forest fires consists of the GAROS G10, a lightweight protective suit, the GLOROS F10, which is a special forest fire glove, and the BOROS B2 and BOROS B3 Cross line. The associated HEROS H10 forest fire helmet was presented to the public as a prototype in the reporting year. In addition, there is a portable forest fire pump set for the emergency services in the technical equipment area.

In the equipment product segment, Rosenbauer is pushing ahead with the global distribution of its own high-quality products. This is also reflected in the revenues for 2023, with more than 65% of the € 98.6 million coming from the company's own brands. Its share of consolidated revenues was around 9% (2022: 10%).

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Order intake	83.6	92.2	112.7
Revenues	88.6	93.4	98.6

Customer Service

Rosenbauer operates service centers (25 in total) in all areas through which regional customer service is managed. Around 550 service staff are employed worldwide, and another 100 service partners complete the global Customer Service network.

Customer Service offers defined service packages with graded services, as well as training and education programs. Other key elements are spare parts business, repairs and general overhauls (refurbishment) in addition to the rental of vehicles and equipment. The Customer Service segment also includes business with digital products and services. These comprise drones for firefighting operations, simulators for training operations, as well as the Connected Command (formerly EMEREC) operations management system and the Connected Fleet vehicle and fleet management system.

The Customer Service segment generated revenues of € 103.7 million in 2023 (2022: € 96.5 million). The share of consolidated revenues remained unchanged at 10% (2022: 10%).

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Order intake	80.3	91.0	112.4
Revenues	78.4	96.5	103.7

Other Revenues

Other revenues amounted to € 30.4 million in the past financial year (2022: € 33.9 million). They essentially include freight and delivery costs and have hardly any impact on the company's results.

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Order intake	35.5	43.5	52.8
Revenues	43.3	33.9	30.4

Financial position, net assets and capital structure

Principles of financial management

Rosenbauer's financial management system provides financial resources within the Group, ensures financial independence and that the company is liquid at all times, and monitors all interest and currency risks. In order to safeguard liquidity, suitable financing instruments are used that guarantee the necessary freedom to finance operations, investments and targeted growth.

The Treasury department manages and ensures the Group's liquidity, regularly assesses liquidity requirements and works closely with the operating units.

Investments

Investments (in rights and property, plant and equipment) of € 20.3 million made by the Rosenbauer Group in 2023 were higher than in the previous year (2022: € 16.9 million). Depreciation and amortization (rights and property, plant and equipment) were static at € 20.5 million (2022: € 20.5 million).

Efficient production

Rosenbauer formulated an energy efficiency roadmap for selected locations that will allow it to conserve and save natural resources as much as possible. As part of this roadmap, the natural gas supply at the Leonding 1 and Leonding 2 locations was reduced and replaced by district heating, with the exception of the supply for the adhesive water dryer in the paint shop. The consumption of natural gas was thus reduced from 293 kWh to 138 kWh, with 11 more production days compared to the previous year. Consumption of district heating was reduced by 678 kWh per production day by optimizing heating characteristic curves and switch-on times using the building management system.

Furthermore, as part of maintenance and replacement measures, large parts of the lighting were converted to LED technology, which is reflected in a reduction in electricity consumption of 336 kWh per working day.

Work began on the construction of the new employee parking lot at the Luckenwalde location. Completion and commissioning are scheduled for the beginning of 2024.

A photovoltaic system was also installed and put into operation at the Radgona location in Slovenia as part of the energy efficiency roadmap. The electricity generated by this system can achieve average savings of € 45 thousand per year.

At the end of 2023, work on the new administration and service building in Karlsruhe was completed on schedule to the extent that the move and workplace furnishings are expected to be completed by the end of March 2024. The new service hall has seven assembly stations where maintenance, repairs and conversions can be carried out on vehicles. This means that the constantly growing demand of the service business can also be met in the future and the new premises provide a prestigious environment for vehicle handovers to customers.

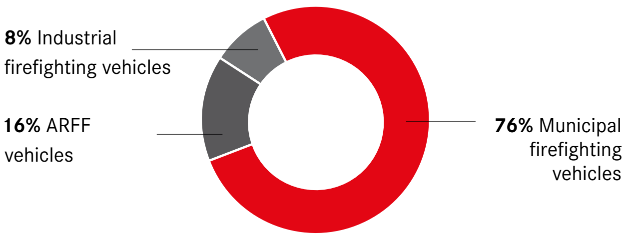
The originally rented property in Gladbeck was purchased from the landlord for Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland. During the purchase process, different modernization and repair work was carried out on the building, such as the renovation of the windows and parts of the exterior facade, as well as the necessary renovation of some office wings. The purchase of the property ensures the continuation and expansion of stationary fire protection in the region for the future.

Due to stricter government space requirements and a growing volume of business, the construction of a new service and office wing has become necessary for the Singapore production location. As part of the expansion, a service center with four parking spaces as well as an office and training wing will be built. In addition, logistics processes will be optimized and some of the machinery will be expanded or modernized as part of the expansion. As part of the energy efficiency roadmap, the location will also be equipped with a photovoltaic system. The project was launched in spring 2023 and is scheduled for completion in April 2024.

Efficient processes

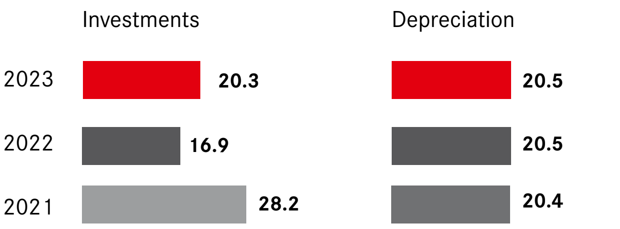
As part of its "Refocus, Restart" restructuring program, Rosenbauer continued the comprehensive initiatives launched in 2022 in the areas of increasing efficiency and productivity, reducing purchasing prices and value analyses. For example, existing framework agreements were renegotiated in order to compensate for the unexpectedly sharp rise in material and personnel costs.

Vehicle revenue by category in 2023



Vehicles delivered

Investments/depreciation (in € million)



Rosenbauer also pressed ahead with the introduction of SAP S/4HANA as a Group-wide ERP system. In October 2023, the project system (POC), engineering and quality management production departments went live at the Radgona and Ljubljana locations. These locations served as pioneer sites in the project with a focus on production.

Financing

Equity amounted to € 183.1 million as of the end of the year (2022: € 186.2 million). As a result of the simultaneous increase in total assets, the equity ratio decreased to 15.7% (2022: 19.1%).

Non-current interest-bearing liabilities, predominantly fixed interest agreements, were significantly higher in 2023 at € 346.2 million (2022: € 202.2 million). The interest incurred on total interest-bearing financial liabilities amounted to € 30.0 million (2022: € 13.3 million). The average interest rate was 6.6% (2022: 3.5%).

The enormous rise in interest rates as part of the fight against inflation led to significantly higher financing costs. Net debt (the net amount of interest-bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents and securities) rose to € 428.2 million (2022: € 319.9 million) due to higher interest rates and higher trade working capital. The gearing ratio increased to 233.8% (2022: 171.8%).

Net cash flow from operating activities was negative at € -82.8 million in 2023 (2022: € 6.5 million; previous year's figure has been adjusted in accordance with IAS 8). This development is mainly due to the increase in inventories and receivables.

In September 2023, Rosenbauer began examining the issue of a hybrid bond. Issuing any hybrid bonds is intended to strengthen the equity base in the short term and to finance further growth in the US. After intensive market research, Rosenbauer decided not to issue the hybrid bond, as the interests of potential investors did not match those of Rosenbauer.

Key figures (in € million)	2021	2022	2023
Capital Employed[1]	610.5	590.4	637.6
ROCE	5,7%	-1,8%	5,9%
ROE	13,6%	-15,1%	3,8%

[1] Average

Asset structure

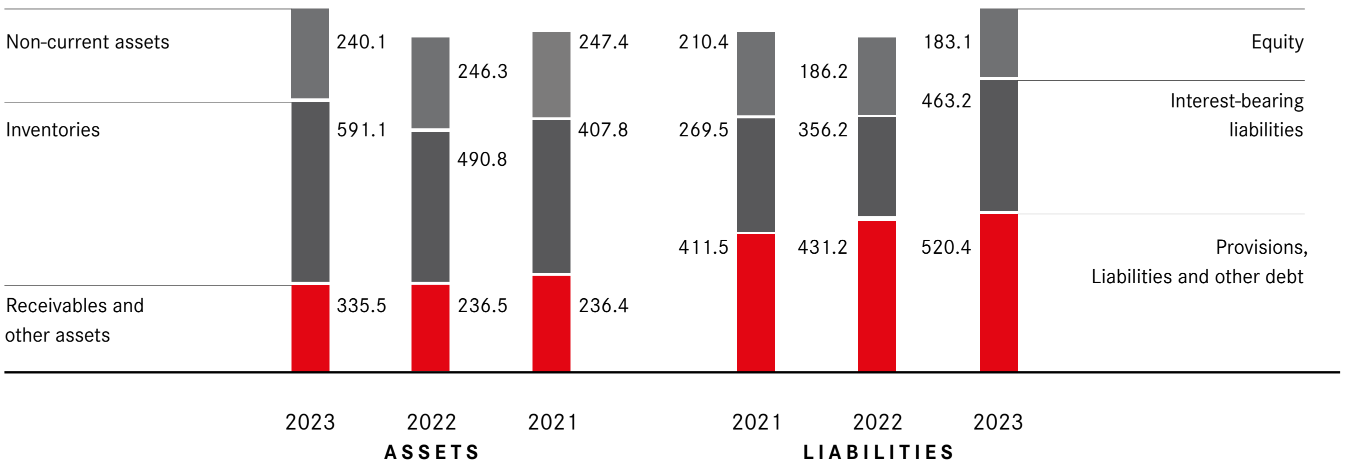
The financial situation of the Rosenbauer Group remains solid despite the difficult conditions. Total assets increased year-on-year and amounted to € 1,166.7 million as of December 31, 2023 (2022: € 973.6 million).

Non-current assets decreased to € 262.0 million (2022: € 268.7 million). Right-of-use assets, which have also been recognized in non-current assets since 2019 on the basis of IFRS 16 Leases, decreased to € 29.8 million (2022: € 34.0 million). Current assets amounted to € 904.7 million (2022: € 704.9 million).

By the end of 2023, trade working capital stood at € 472.7 million (2022: € 368.0 million). This increase can primarily be attributed to the company's larger inventories and higher trade receivables of € 278.0 million (2022: € 177.9 million).

Current interest-bearing liabilities decreased to € 85.7 million in the reporting year (2022: € 118.8 million).

Structure of the statement of financial position over three years (in € million)



Procurement, logistics and production

Purchasing and supplier policy

It is crucial to the business success of the Rosenbauer Group to only work with the best and most innovative suppliers. Fire departments' wide-ranging requirements are constantly changing, and Rosenbauer and its suppliers must be just as flexible in how they respond. Rosenbauer deliberately sets store by close cooperation based on a spirit of partnership with its suppliers. Together, strategies are developed to improve cost-efficiency, optimize the logistics chain, satisfy environmental aspects and even develop innovative product solutions. One of the goals of the intensive cooperation with suppliers is to leverage not just Rosenbauer's own knowledge, but also the expertise, creativity and experience of its suppliers.

High purchasing volume

Given the high material intensity (61% of revenues) and the corresponding high procurement volumes, on-time production is a core challenge. The majority of Rosenbauer's procurement volume is sourced in the EU, primarily in Austria and Germany, and the rest mostly comes from the US. Chassis make up the largest share of the Group's procurement volumes. Vehicles for the American market, as well as the complete PANTHER series and the RT, are built on proprietary chassis manufactured at Rosenbauer Motors in Wyoming (Minnesota) and in Leonding.

Cost increases and material availability

Against the backdrop of significant price increases, the focus at the beginning of the year was on reducing material costs as part of the "Refocus, Restart" initiative. The price declines on the raw materials markets for aluminum, steel and plastics were successfully used to negotiate purchase prices on a broad basis or to eliminate inflation surcharges. At the same time, value analysis projects were supported on the purchasing side in order to find alternative and more cost-effective solutions for our products.

Compared to the previous year, the availability of important materials, components and transportation improved in 2023. As a result, long-standing bottlenecks in electronic components or certain technical equipment were eliminated. Chassis and chassis components, on the other hand, continued to experience major delays. One step the company took was to coordinate even more closely with the manufacturers affected in order to encourage greater transparency and find a way of gradually improving the situation.

The situation in transport logistics improved somewhat in 2023. The general increase in demand for shipping capacity represented a bottleneck in some cases. However, the availability of containers and transport containers was easier.

The fundamental challenges in the cost and supply chain situation will continue to be felt. Cost pressure remains for energy and labor-intensive materials. Freight costs are also on the rise again due to increased charges or disruptions on important shipping routes. With regard to the supply of chassis, the currently reduced delivery times point to a further easing of the situation.

OTHER LEGAL INFORMATION

Non-financial statement/sustainability

Sustainability concept

At Rosenbauer, sustainability means taking corporate social responsibility for long-term economic success in harmony with the environment and society. Achieving sustainable, profitable growth is a declared corporate goal. All relevant stakeholders will be involved in the process and addressed directly.

Rosenbauer's sustainability strategy sets out the key areas for action. In addition to the efficient use of resources, Rosenbauer as a technology leader aims to use future-oriented materials to create products that help customers protect life and infrastructure. Furthermore, as a top employer, Rosenbauer aspires to offer its employees an optimal work-life balance and to create a modern and, above all, safe working environment for them. In the 2023 financial year, a CSR policy was drawn up based on the sustainability strategy, in which an expanded Group-wide understanding of sustainability is established. Information on our understanding of sustainability can be found in the Sustainability Report on page 11.

A climate strategy – together with a set of reduction targets – was formulated for the Rosenbauer Group in the 2022 financial year. It was examined and approved by the Executive Board. It will form the basis for mandatory and in-depth reporting in the future. In 2023, the climate targets were submitted to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and successfully validated. Information on our climate strategy can be found in the Sustainability Report on page 26.

The sustainability strategy is embedded in the corporate strategy; it is founded on Rosenbauer's brand values. As a naturally curious company, Rosenbauer is tackling the challenges facing modern fire services around the world, and is taking bold and confident strides in the right direction. As their partner, Rosenbauer works with a focus on product and service solutions that make the everyday work of emergency service teams easier and, above all, safer.
In its activities, the Group is not just bound by legal provisions, but also has its own rules, such as its Code of Conduct, which go even further. Rosenbauer also demonstrates responsibility for its supply chain with its own Business Partner Code of Conduct, which was established in 2023 and covers social issues, human rights, the environment, and fair competition.

Sustainability management

Organizationally, Rosenbauer's Sustainability Management team is located within the Group Communication, Investor Relations & CSR department, and reports to the Executive Board. The aim of Sustainability Management is to consider the environmental and societal impact of all business processes and to balance the company's economic objectives with its ecological and social ideals. Sustainability Management and operational units work together closely on this. Both quantitative and qualitative tools are used in the monitoring and annual review of target achievement.

Sustainability reporting

Since the 2017 financial year, Rosenbauer has published an annual sustainability report that is available for download from the Rosenbauer website. The sustainability report is prepared in accordance with the standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the requirements of the Nachhaltigkeits-und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz (NaDiVeG – Austrian Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act) and is published as a separate non-financial report in accordance with Section 267a and Section 243b of the Austrian Commercial Code (UGB). In 2023, the report was examined and approved by the Supervisory Board.

For the 2023 reporting year, Rosenbauer is subject to the reporting obligation under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Since the 2022 reporting year, Rosenbauer has been required to disclose the share of economic activities that are and are not compliant with taxonomy in total revenues, capital expenditure, and operating expenses as well as corresponding qualitative information on these. Information on the EU taxonomy can be found in the Sustainability Report on page 14.

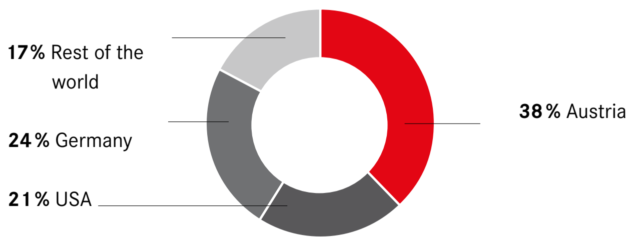
Employees

Personnel policy

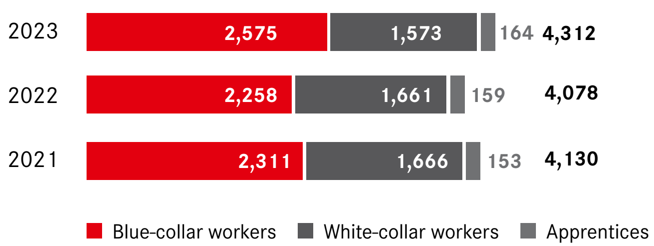
Rosenbauer has brought its personnel policy into line with general economic and social conditions. Its most important objectives are to position the company as an attractive employer in the public eye, to implement modern management tools in operational processes, to promote internationality and diversity in the employee structure, and to create the framework for a performance-led corporate culture.

The company attaches great importance to employees that are professionally and socially competent and supports them in the targeted and ongoing development of their skills. In addition to an extensive skills training program, there are international programs for team and management development. The Group employed 4.312 employees as of the end of 2023, 5.7% more than in the previous year. The Group also had a total of 149 temporary employees as of the end of 2023 (2022: 106).

Employees by countries 2023



Number of employees as of Dec. 31



Personnel development

Employee development and skills training are among the most important tasks of HR management. Rosenbauer continually evaluates its range of training and continued professional development programs and adapts them to meet given strategic and organizational needs. These mainly include technical and business training sessions and seminars on improving negotiation and conversational and social skills. Another focus is employee health. The #StayHealthy portfolio comprises a broad range of programs on general health matters, stress management, and resilience. The training and continued professional development program also touches on the topic of diversity and inclusion, and this is set to be expanded further.

The Group invested a total of € 573 thousand in training and continued professional development programs in 2023 (2022: € 580 thousand). Recognized programs, such as the Rosenbauer Sales and Purchase Academy, were rolled out internationally. The Rosenbauer Customer Service Excellence Program was also expanded throughout the Group. Rosenbauer established a new management training program in the form of the modular Rosenbauer Leadership Excellence Curriculum. This program is Rosenbauer's response to the current economic climate and equips its managers to operate successfully in a complex and volatile environment.

The Operations Management Development Program (O-MDP) was completed in the year under review. The excellent feedback from managers in production and production-related areas of the German-speaking Group companies confirms the success of the program.

Rosenbauer attaches a great deal of importance to the training of apprentices, and apprentice training was expanded further in the reporting year. There were 164 young people in training in 2023. The main professions offered as apprenticeships were metal technician with a focus on mechanical engineering, mechatronics and industrial salesperson. In line with these priorities, the training workshop in Leonding was expanded to include special workstations for electrical engineering.
The company still aims to give preference to women when taking on apprentices for technical professions. For a few years now, there has been a steady rise in the number of female apprentices in the mechatronics and metal engineering professions as well as in the number of women working in production. At the end of 2023, as many as 13.7% of Rosenbauer's employees were female (2022: 13.5%).

Equal opportunities

Rosenbauer strives to give all employees equal opportunities – irrespective of their background, age, gender, culture, or origins. In the reporting year, Rosenbauer continued the women@rosenbauer initiative aimed at promoting diversity. The focus remains on increasing the proportion of women in the workforce. Suitable measures are being developed and implemented step by step by Human Resources together with the women's network.

In a traditionally male-dominated occupational field, targeted measures are needed for the advancement of women. women@rosenbauer aims, above all, to create networking opportunities for female employees and to provide a space for mutual support and discussion. Several working groups have worked on various areas and on implementing these effectively within the organization. This includes more intensive support for women and men on parental leave, an internal website with information on the topic of equality, and various events to improve cooperation among all employees. The newly introduced baby starter package was presented to many parents in 2023 as a visible sign of appreciation.

Another focus is on recruitment, with the explicit aim of attracting more women to Rosenbauer in the future – especially in technical professions. A number of initiatives are being supported to inspire an interest in technology among school-aged girls. In 2023, the Rosenbauer Technical Trainee Program was successfully continued with an international assignment for female technicians in the USA and Singapore, among other things.

Information in accordance with Section 243a (1) Austria Commercial Code (UGB)

Rosenbauer's shares are listed in the Prime Market of the Vienna Stock Exchange. The share capital of Rosenbauer International AG amounts to € 13.6 million and is divided into 6,800,000 no-par-value shares, each embodying a pro rata amount of € 2.0 of the share capital. 3,665,912 shares are registered shares and 3,134,088 are bearer shares. Each Rosenbauer share confers one vote.

Rosenbauer Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH (BVG) holds 51% of the shares in Rosenbauer International AG. BVG requires a majority of 75% of votes for a transfer of its shares to third parties. In line with the principle of equal treatment, there are no restrictions on voting rights or transfers of shares if the share of bearer shares in the share capital of the company is not less than 40% at any time. One shareholder of Rosenbauer Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH indirectly holds an interest equivalent to 11.8% in Rosenbauer International AG. To the best of the company's knowledge, there are no shareholders with special rights of control. Employees who own shares exercise their voting rights directly.

The Articles of Association of Rosenbauer International AG set out the provisions for the appointment and dismissal of members of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board. Only persons who are under the age of 65 at the time of their appointment can be appointed as members of the Executive Board. However, a person over the age of 65 at the time of such appointment can be appointed to the Executive Board if there is a resolution to this effect by the Annual General Meeting that is approved by means of a simple majority of votes cast. Only persons who are under the age of 70 at the time of their appointment can be appointed as members of the Supervisory Board. However, a person over the age of 70 at the time of such appointment can be appointed to the Supervisory Board if there is a resolution to this effect by the Annual General Meeting that is passed by means of a simple majority of votes cast.

No compensation agreements have been concluded between the company and its Executive Board and Supervisory Board members or its employees providing for the event of a public takeover bid.

The corporate governance report of the Rosenbauer Group has been published on the website under www.rosenbauer.com/en/at/group in the "Investor Relations" section under "Corporate Governance".

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Risk management

Rosenbauer is exposed to various risks and opportunities in its business activities. The ongoing identification, appraisal, and controlling of these risks and opportunities form an integral part of the management, planning, and controlling process. The risk management system builds on the organizational, reporting, and leadership structures in place within the Group and supplements these with specific elements needed for proper assessment. The five core elements of Rosenbauer's risk management are as follows:

- a risk management handbook that is valid throughout the Group and particularly contains all definitions and a fully formulated risk strategy,
- a defined organizational structure with risk managers in the areas defined as risk units, subsidiaries, and departments and a central Group Risk Manager,
- regular recording and evaluation of risks and opportunities in all risk units,
- the reporting structure of the Group,
- the risk report at Group level and evaluations at the level of individual risk units.

Systematic monitoring

Risk management at Rosenbauer is mapped in a system that enables a clear presentation of the existing risks and opportunities in the Rosenbauer Group at the level of the respective risk unit. Business risks and opportunities are identified and recorded twice a year by means of a structured process in which the risk managers receive the support and assistance of the Group Risk Manager.

Risks and opportunities are assessed in terms of their probability of occurrence and potential impact on EBT. To assist in this, ten risk categories have been recorded in a catalogue that classifies the identified risks and opportunities.

On the basis of the risk analysis, the necessary control and management measures and risk management tools are derived as defined measures at operational level and assigned to the respective risks. The risk managers in the individual risk units are responsible for implementation. Furthermore, the results of the risk inventory are reported to the Audit Committee once per year. The general functionality and effectiveness of the system are also assessed at this meeting.

Internal control system

The purpose of the internal control system (ICS) is to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of business activities. It comprises systematically designed organizational measures and controls for adhering to internal and external policies and preventing damage that could, for instance, be incurred as a result of unregulated or unlawful actions. The controls are directly integrated into business processes and procedures. Process-independent audits of the effectiveness of the controls are also performed by Internal Audit.

In order to raise awareness of the internal control system at Rosenbauer, an online learning course on the topic was designed and made available to employees via the online learning platform. Participation is validated in the course of ongoing audits.

Targeted control environment

Company-wide regulations and policies form a key basis for the ICS. There are also process descriptions and work instructions established in the integrated management system. Internal audits monitor whether these policies are adhered to and the processes properly implemented. The results are documented, recommendations are derived, and operational implementation is ensured.

Standard financial reporting

The control environment for the financial reporting process is characterized by clear structural and process organization. All functions are clearly assigned to particular persons (in Accounting or Controlling, for example). The employees involved in the financial reporting process fulfill all professional requirements. Insofar as it is technically or organizationally feasible, the principle of dual control is observed during the relevant financial reporting processes. The accounting systems used are largely standard software protected against unauthorized access. Key accounting principles for the financial reporting process are set out in a binding corporate manual.

Detailed financial reports

The completeness and accuracy of accounting data are checked regularly by means of both random inspections and plausibility testing. There is also ongoing analysis by the Group's Controlling and Treasury departments. Detailed financial reports are prepared on a monthly and quarterly basis, with the up-to-date version retrievable on a daily basis, so as to promptly identify and correct deviations in the income and asset situations from projected figures.

Clear responsibilities

In addition to the process-oriented conditions, this distinctive regulatory and reporting system primarily provides for procedural measures that must be implemented by all units affected. Operational responsibility is borne by the respective process managers. Compliance with Rosenbauer regulations is monitored by Internal Audit as part of the periodic review of the relevant areas.

Explanations of individual risks

General and industry risks

Global warming

In 2020, an analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities was carried out with the support of an external consultant. The recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) were applied. The first step here was to identify those climate-related risks and opportunities that could potentially be financially relevant for Rosenbauer. These climate-related risks and opportunities identified were subjected to an assessment with regard to their financial impact on Rosenbauer and their probability of occurrence. There were no changes for the 2023 reporting year. Rosenbauer will continue to monitor the development of climate policy framework conditions and reassess the identified risks and opportunities if necessary.

The physical climate risks for Rosenbauer production and assembly sites were identified as the most significant climate-related challenge, while the generally increasing demand for fire protection products and the opportunities for new Rosenbauer products and services were identified as the most significant climate-related opportunity.

Rosenbauer supports the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Information on the TCFD can be found in the Sustainability Report 2023 on page 69.

Market risks and opportunities

The international firefighting business is a typical “laggard” and responds to economic weaknesses only at a delay of 12 to 24 months. This is because the majority of customers are from the public sector, plan their procurements for the long term, and want to set trends with their investments counter-cyclically. Furthermore, orders are only canceled in very rare exceptional cases.

As part of the assessment of market risks and opportunities, Rosenbauer refers to the assumptions of leading institutions regarding economic trends in the individual countries and regions. There is also a higher level of investment in firefighting technology after natural disasters. While such procurement contracts cannot be planned, they always offer additional sales opportunities for the firefighting technology providers. Rosenbauer regularly analyzes the relevant industry risks and seizes opportunities by responding rapidly to market changes.

Annual business planning is based on the Group’s mid-term planning and comprises a catalogue of objectives broken down by region and product that serves as a control instrument. This allows opportunities and any strategic risks to be identified at an early stage. Having production sites on three continents and a global sales and service network means that sales fluctuations on individual markets are evened out.

Competitive and price pressure

Competitive and price pressure is at its highest in the firefighting industry for municipal vehicles. The increasing centralization of procurement presents opportunities through the promotion of fair competition and more transparent processes but it also entails the risk of losing major orders due to the bundling of procurement.

Rosenbauer is constantly analyzing and monitoring market and sales trends in the individual countries and areas and has clearly defined its strategy and growth targets for each distribution and product area.

Risks arising from legal and political conditions

Risks to the fire safety business arising from changes in overall political or legal conditions are very difficult to protect against. Rosenbauer is subject to various legal systems due to its activities on global markets. A change in laws or regulations (e.g. import duties, product classifications, environmental requirements, etc.) and a stricter interpretation of existing law can lead to considerable additional costs or competitive disadvantages. In addition, political crises and embargoes can temporarily restrict access to certain markets.

These uncertainties and the possibility of government intervention can affect the Group’s business activities in various ways, for example by preventing the Group from making investments or recovering money invested or through higher production costs and business interruptions.

In production, hazardous substances that can endanger health are managed with the ongoing monitoring of workplaces at risk and in compliance with local provisions.

Operation risks

Production risks and opportunities

Manufacturing activities necessitate a thorough examination of risks along the entire value chain. Potential production risks are minimized by industrial engineering on the basis of precise process planning. The production processes are then monitored by means of periodic process audits. Key figures such as productivity, assembly and throughput times, production numbers, quality, costs, etc. are the central control element in vehicle production. In addition to key figures, “concurrent costing” is the central method used to monitor the manufacturing costs of each individual order in a target/actual comparison. To even out changes in capacity utilization at individual locations, Rosenbauer’s manufacturing processes operate on a Group-wide basis and the company also outsources construction contracts to external partners. This limits the risk of the underutilization of production capacity in the event of a significant market decline.

Income risks that can occur on account of external disruptions to production are covered by suitable insurance against loss of production. Appropriate insurance cover is also in place for risks associated with fire, explosions, and similar elemental risks.

Product risks and opportunities

Rosenbauer practices systematic quality management in accordance with ISO 9001 and describes its processes and procedures in it. The management system is regularly audited and makes a significant contribution to ensuring uniformly high product quality worldwide and to continuously increasing customer satisfaction.

The latest development methods, a pronounced awareness of quality, and ongoing process optimization help reduce product risks. Rosenbauer operates a systematic innovation management process and works closely with fire services on product development. Professional product management determines the direction in the development process, and market analyses and profitability considerations are also taken into account. To reduce potential financial risks from customer claims, the instrument of product liability insurance is used throughout the Group alongside the risk management system.

Procurement risks

The 2023 financial year was initially still characterized by ongoing availability risks for purchased materials. Shortage of materials and uncertainty regarding deadlines made production planning more difficult and led to longer throughput times, higher inventories, and additional costs for retrofitting missing parts.

A crucial component for vehicle manufacturing is the on-time supply of chassis. The reliability of supply with regard to planned delivery dates on the part of manufacturers was unsatisfactory. In the first half of the year in particular, delivery volumes fell short of the promised quantities. This was due to various material bottlenecks, which led to the chassis manufacturers rescheduling their production programs at short notice.

Due to the manufacturers' high-capacity utilization, delivery times for the most important chassis in 2023 were still very long, at over 12 months in some cases. It was not until the end of the second half of the year that an initial improvement in delivery volumes became apparent. In the same period, chassis manufacturers reported shorter delivery times for the first time in a long time.

Suppliers of energy-intensive production materials and labor-intensive services are under greater cost pressure. New price demands are therefore to be expected here, although they are likely to be significantly lower than the increases of recent years.

In close cooperation with Purchasing, Logistics and Production, measures are being implemented to increase resilience in supply chains. These include development measures targeted to critical suppliers or longer-term price and volume hedging of certain raw materials, such as aluminum, or the price of electricity and gas. In addition, the financial situation of suppliers is also being monitored.

IT risks

The more networked a company is, the greater the cyber risk. This term covers various individual risks that could result from a potential cyberattack. Essentially, these are violations of the confidentiality of data (spying, data loss), violations of the integrity of the IT system or data (manipulation by malicious software), violations of the availability of the IT system or data (interruptions in the internal area, failure of communication paths), etc.

To minimize cyber risk as far as possible, Rosenbauer pays great attention to a secure IT infrastructure. These risks are countered by means of regular investment in hardware and software, the use of state-of-the-art IT security systems, up-to-date data protection methods, and structured access controls. The robustness of the security systems is also tested by simulated external attacks. The technical measures are supported by regular, targeted IT security and data protection awareness training for employees.

Nevertheless, Rosenbauer was the target of a cyber-attack in February 2023. Comprehensive measures were introduced immediately to ensure the security of the systems. Despite the challenging situation, sensitive data was successfully protected and all systems were restored. The incident served as an opportunity to rethink and further improve existing security practices. An in-depth review of the systems made it possible to gain valuable insights and take decisive steps to strengthen the resilience of the IT infrastructure. Additional security measures have been implemented to proactively ward off future threats.

Environmental risks

The Rosenbauer Group's production activities essentially comprise assembly work, and therefore entail hardly any environmental risk. Furthermore, clear environmental standards and instructions apply to processes. These are documented in an environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001 and are regularly reviewed and amended by internal and external audits.

As part of the regular tours and audits, energy consumption is examined and energy-intensive processes are scrutinized. By implementing an energy management system (ISO 50001), waste can thus be identified and measures to eliminate it are defined. Similarly, the total use of resources is recorded and deviations are therefore detected early, saving energy costs.

Personnel risks and opportunities

The tense situation on the labor market also poses a major challenge for Rosenbauer in its search for qualified skilled employees. By establishing a successful employer brand, Rosenbauer is able to recruit, integrate, and retain skilled personnel. The slogan "Saving lives starts with you!" makes it clear that working at Rosenbauer is meaningful. Our employees help others and make a valuable contribution to society through their actions.

Attractive working time models, a wide range of health measures and activities, and a modern remuneration system are some of the reasons for the high level of satisfaction among employees, which is reflected in low staff turnover and high resilience.

To secure the skilled workers needed for the future against the backdrop of volatile labor markets, apprenticeships in particular are of great importance. With the women@rosenbauer initiative, Rosenbauer is becoming particularly attractive to women. A wide range of training and development measures also make it possible to retain, qualify, and motivate employees within the company. In addition to succession planning for key positions, Rosenbauer also attaches importance to the ongoing further development of managers and the possibility of an internal career path.

Legal risks

Rosenbauer International AG and its subsidiaries face legal proceedings, lawsuits, and official investigations in the context of their business activities. These can affect – among other things – product safety, patents, and other intellectual property rights, dealer, supplier, and other contractual relationships, and can also lead to legal proceedings.

Irregularities were detected in the process of preparing the 2017 annual financial statements of Rosenbauer Deutschland GmbH. The investigations initiated in this context were concluded by the end of 2018. Proceedings for asserting claims were initiated at the civil courts and were concluded in 2023 with a settlement and payment in favor of Rosenbauer Deutschland GmbH.

Rosenbauer International AG was informed at the end of January 2022 that a tax liability was imminent in connection with a tax investigation against a former managing director of subsidiaries. The tax liability relates to a period in which the subsidiaries concerned were not yet owned by Rosenbauer International AG. The additional tax claims were settled by the subsidiary as legal successor in 2022/2023. Legal action has been initiated against the former managing director and the former owner of the subsidiaries and is currently pending in court.

Compliance risks are being addressed as part of Rosenbauer Compliance Management. Regular training aims to prevent violations in relation to compliance. An anonymous whistleblower platform for reporting suspected cases of antitrust law, corruption, economic crime, discrimination, or sexual harassment has been available to all employees, suppliers, and business partners since December 2021.

Financial risks

In September 2023, the company attempted to place a hybrid bond on the capital market to strengthen equity and generate further growth in the US. Eventually, this hybrid bond was not issued in November 2023 due to a lack of investor demand. Given the risk of breaching financial covenants in existing financing agreements, the Rosenbauer Group then began talks with all major financing partners. A temporary "standstill agreement" was agreed with the support of the majority shareholder to stabilize the Rosenbauer Group's financial position in the short term.

The standstill agreement allowed for negotiations to go ahead on the comprehensive refinancing of the Rosenbauer Group under a multilateral financing agreement with key financing partners. This is to include a capital increase, where necessary from authorized capital, at Rosenbauer International AG. Rosenbauer International AG's majority shareholder supports the refinancing efforts and has agreed to provide collateral.

At the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the multilateral financing agreement had already been signed by all parties. Details can be found in the list of financial liabilities under note D37. "Risk management".

Interest rate and currency risks

The international nature of the Group's activities gives rise to interest and currency-related risks that are hedged by the use of suitable instruments. A financial and treasury policy that applies throughout the Group stipulates which instruments are permitted. Operating risks are hedged with derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forwards and interest rate swaps. These transactions are conducted solely to hedge risks and not for the purposes of trading or speculation. Please see the explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Credit risks

Credit risks, which can arise from payment defaults, are considered unlikely as most customers operate in the public sector. Various options are used to secure payments, such as letters of credit and retention of title. For deliveries to countries with increased political or economic risk, public and private export insurance is taken out for the purpose of protection.

Assessment of overall risk

Rosenbauer is currently facing the operational and financial challenges described above. In all these areas, Rosenbauer has taken measures to sustainably improve its earnings and liquidity position and strengthen its equity base. Please refer, in particular, to the explanations on liquidity risks under note D37 section d). Considering the measures taken, Rosenbauer does not currently anticipate any material uncertainty regarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

FORECAST REPORT

Objectives, strategy, and controlling

As an industry trendsetter, Rosenbauer helps shape fire and disaster prevention with pioneering innovations and outstanding products. Looking ahead as well, the company aims to break new ground in the development of firefighting technology. Rosenbauer strives to be the best in all areas. Its primary business goal is to achieve sustainable, profitable growth and to continuously increase the enterprise value of the company. Rosenbauer benefits from a number of strengths in implementing this claim to leadership:

- its global presence and comprehensive service offering as the only system provider for preventive firefighting and disaster protection technology,
- its role as an innovation and technology leader,
- its strong, vertical integration and industrial production methods,
- the international reputation of the Rosenbauer brand, and
- its skilled and dedicated employees.

The starting point for business decisions and the controlling of the Group is strategic multi-year planning, which includes market, portfolio, product, and production planning. A detailed budget will be adopted for each of the next financial years for all companies, the areas, and the Group. During the year, these annual budgets will be monitored for target achievement using tools including comparisons between target and actual performance, comparisons with the previous year, variance analyses, and forecasts.

The key performance indicators in the Group are revenues and operating EBIT, the operating EBIT margin, ROCE (return on capital employed), and earnings before taxes (EBT). Further relevant performance indicators are incoming orders and order backlog.

Rosenbauer is conscious of its particular social responsibility as a provider of equipment to fire services whose members show a high level of social commitment. The group of companies therefore also takes non-financial factors, including the environment, human resources, and compliance, into account in its business activities; places great emphasis on sustainability; and maintains continuous dialogue with its stakeholders. Information on our understanding of sustainability can be found in the Sustainability Report 2023 on page 26.

Overall economic development[1, 2]

At the beginning of the year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) slightly raised its forecast for global economic growth in 2024. It now expects growth of 3.1% instead of the previous 2.9%. This figure is therefore exactly the same as the previous year. The reasons for this increase are the resilience of the US economy and some emerging and developing countries, which is above expectations, as well as the tax incentives in China. A further marginal improvement in the economy is expected for 2025. Global inflation is expected to drop from 6.8% to 5.8% this year.

This forecast is based on the assumption that prices for fuels and other commodities will fall in 2024 and 2025, as will key interest rates in the major economies. The price of oil is expected to fall by 2.4% on average in 2024, while other commodities are expected to become 0.9% cheaper. According to the IMF, both the US Federal Reserve and the ECB will leave their key interest rates at their current levels until the second half of the year before they can be gradually lowered as inflation approaches the target values.

Declining inflation and continuous growth have reduced the likelihood of a hard economic landing. At the same time, the risks to global growth are largely balanced.

On the positive side, a faster decline in inflation could lead to a further improvement in financing conditions and a looser fiscal policy than necessary could result in temporarily stronger growth. Greater efforts for structural reforms could support productivity and have positive effects across borders. On the downside, new commodity price peaks due to geopolitical shocks and supply chain disruptions – such as continued attacks in the Red Sea – or more stubborn inflation could prolong tight monetary policy. Greater concerns about the Chinese real estate sector or a disruptive shift to tax hikes and spending cuts elsewhere could also trigger growth disappointments.

Prospects on sales markets

The firefighting industry follows economic developments with a gap of one to two years. Demand is largely defined by countries with steady procurement. However, elevated safety awareness following natural disasters also leads to increased investment in firefighting technology and equipment. There are also currently signs that airports around the world are becoming more willing to invest again.

Although international supply chains have not yet returned to their usual stability, the global firefighting industry should be able to continue growing in 2024. Despite a weak economic environment, the public sector is continuously investing in the safety of people and infrastructure. A good portion of the revenue growth in the developed markets is also likely to come from the price measures taken by manufacturers in response to the occasionally significant increases in material costs.

After the record purchases of 2022, a consolidation phase is expected for the North American market. Accordingly, new vehicle purchases are expected to level off at a level of over 5,000 units per year, which would be well above the historical average. The North American market has started the 2024 financial year with stable demand. Many manufacturers have increased their offer prices in the face of rising costs, while delivery time is often more important than vehicle price in tenders. Dealer networks are undergoing a streamlining process, which is leading, in part, to larger dealer territories and also to the expansion of dealer portfolios to include additional brands. The trend towards electric mobility continues.

Europe's firefighting market is expected to continue to grow from a high level in 2024. Despite last year's price increases, demand for forest fire equipment and vehicles, for example, remains strong. Rather atypically for Europe, the airport business has also picked up again after years of investment restraint. Interest in firefighting vehicles with alternative drive systems continues to grow. The European Union's New Growth Plan for the Western Balkans 2024–2027 with a volume of € 6 billion could provide additional market impetus in Eastern Europe.

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1 IMF, World Economic Outlook, Update, January 30, 2024.
2 World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, January 9, 2024.

The recovery of the heterogeneous Asian firefighting markets will continue in the current year. Demand for ARFF vehicles in particular is picking up and should stabilize at solid pre-COVID levels in the short term. At the same time, international competition is growing in this product segment, which has an initial advantage in tenders due to weaker domestic currencies. Some of the major markets in the region will remain inaccessible to exporters in the long term due to the tense geopolitical conditions.

Stronger demand is expected for the countries of the Middle East in the current year in view of improved economic data. In the industrial and airport business in particular, a number of attractive projects are ready for decision following delays. In addition to local production, increasing attention is also being paid to alternative vehicle drives.

Rosenbauer closely monitors the development of the different firefighting markets in order to exploit sales opportunities early on. Sales activities are then stepped up in the countries or regions where greater procurement volumes have been identified. At the end of the reporting period, the Group had a historically high order backlog of € 1,788.0 million (2022: € 1,469.7 million). This figure is higher than a year's revenues, although the equipment products and service revenues included here have only partly been taken into account owing to the shorter delivery times and larger vehicle orders with delivery times of two to three years.

America

The Americas area recorded a higher order intake than expected in the reporting year. In particular, demand for PANTHER vehicles from airport operators clearly exceeded expectations for the previous year, creating additional potential for an increase in revenues in 2024. The US companies have started the current year with corresponding confidence.

The production layout at the Wyoming location has been fundamentally revised with a view to shortening throughput times and improving profitability. Here, US PANTHER vehicles and municipal and industrial firefighting vehicles are built on two parallel assembly lines.

In addition to a stronger presence with government authorities and public bodies and an increase in service quality for customers, the cooperation between Customer Service and the dealer network is to be intensified this year. The focus will be on spare parts management so that vehicles and equipment can be used in the field with as few interruptions as possible. In addition, there will be a central sales specialist team for aerials and for the fully electric RTX[3], which will support the dealer partners in their activities in this area.

Growth is also expected for the markets in Latin America, which have been under the responsibility of the Americas area since 2023. The equipment and components sectors offer particularly good prospects. This is because import taxes and restrictions in some markets could open up interesting opportunities for component sales to local manufacturers of firefighting vehicles.

Europe

European countries' spending on fire and disaster protection has remained at a stable, high level for years. Centralized collective tenders for municipal vehicles have recently become increasingly popular.

For the current year, the Europe area expects the growth in revenues and incoming orders to continue. Among other things, a large number of PANTHER vehicles are to be delivered in 2024, which is rather atypical for Europe. The most important customer countries for these vehicles include Germany, Denmark, Greenland, France, and Ireland. The PANTHER vehicles ordered are replacements and catch-up investments from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Customer Service is also enjoying rising demand, which is also due to the large fleet of Rosenbauer vehicles owned by customers, as well as the equipment and components product segments. In the Customer Service area, the service organizations of the former CEEU and NISA areas were successfully merged in the reporting year. The aim now is to expand its own offering and leverage additional potential by rolling out comprehensive service concepts, selling spare parts across Europe and supporting vehicle fleets, for example.

In addition, Rosenbauer Customer Service intends to continue focusing on refurbishment, i.e. the technical overhaul of long-serving emergency vehicles in order to extend their service life.

Middle East and Africa

The economic outlook for Rosenbauer in the Middle East in the 2024 financial year has improved significantly. After a decline in the previous year, the Saudi Arabian economy, for example, is expected to return to growth this year. This should also enable higher government revenues.

Rosenbauer has been involved in Saudi Arabia for 10 years and has made a clear commitment to the region by establishing further branches in neighboring countries. Around 5,000 vehicles have been delivered in the last 20 years. For the current year, the Middle East & Africa area is expecting a significant increase in revenues. Most tenders are for "all-in solutions", i.e. firefighting vehicles and service. Business in the newly integrated African markets will continue to be limited to individual deliveries, which are often only possible in combination with a suitable financing solution due to financial restrictions. The geopolitical situation in many African countries also creates an economically unstable environment.

Asia and Oceania

The Asia-Pacific area also anticipates an improvement in revenues and order intake in 2024. This is provided that the tense geopolitical situation does not deteriorate further. Demand for ARFF vehicles is recovering and interest in electromobility is growing. The largest market in the region, China, is inaccessible to international vehicle exporters following its lockdown, which is why Rosenbauer is concentrating on selling equipment and components for end customers and local superstructure manufacturers. By contrast, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore and Macau are developing particularly dynamically.

[3] US version of the fully electric "Revolutionary Technology" (RT)

Innovations and new products

The goal of Rosenbauer's research and development activities is to strengthen and expand its international competitive position. The Group is intensively analyzing global megatrends – such as global warming, demographic change, urbanization, and digitization – and their impact on emergency services and technology for fire departments. The Group derives specific measures for product development from this analysis.

In the 2023 financial year, further workshops were held as part of the "Green Energy on Fire" initiative with renowned participants from environmental and firefighting organizations. Representatives from fire departments, the energy industry, technology companies and politics discussed ideas on their approaches to reducing climate-damaging greenhouse gases and what supporting measures are needed to achieve this. The most important fields of action are summarized and further developed in the "Green Energy on Fire Map". An online version of the map is currently being developed.

Investments and production capacity

Investment management at Rosenbauer systematically records all needs in the Group and ranks them according to priority. Investments of just over € 22 million are planned for 2024. This is still below the average investment level before the COVID-19 pandemic, but represents an increase of around € 7 million compared to the previous year and is the result of the continuation of the restructuring measures. The focus here is on measures to increase energy efficiency, boost productivity, and invest in the renewal and expansion of operating equipment and facilities.

The most important investment projects in 2024 include

- Completion and occupation of the new office building at the Singapore location
- Completion and occupation of the new administration building with service hall at the Karlsruhe location
- Construction and commissioning of a new fully automated small and medium-sized parts warehouse at the Leonding location
- Project start for a new PV system at the Leonding location
- In addition, the Group-wide roll-out of SAP-S/4 Hana will continue as planned.

Financial and liquidity situation

Rosenbauer has high financing requirements during a year for reasons specific to the industry. One reason for this is the long throughput times, particularly in vehicle production, and the relatively low advances paid by customers. The Group counteracts this with targeted measures intended to optimize order handling.

The Group's liquidity is determined and continuously monitored by means of a corresponding liquidity planning. Sufficient and long-term credit lines as well as a reserve in the form of bank balances and unutilized credit lines with banks are intended to ensure solvency at all times. In addition, a multilateral refinancing agreement was agreed with existing financing partners to stabilize the financial and liquidity situation, obliging Rosenbauer to comply with agreed credit terms (in particular, implementing a capital increase). More detailed explanations can be found in the Financial risks section and in the notes D37 "Risk management", section d) Liquidity risk.

Overall assessment of future development

More stable delivery and production conditions over the course of the year and a comprehensive program to reduce manufacturing costs and increase efficiency have enabled the Rosenbauer Group to return to profitability in 2023. As part of the "Refocus, Restart" program, 54 sub-projects were implemented and potential savings of € 33.6 million were realized. At the same time, bid prices for new tenders have been increased in several stages since 2021 in line with material and wage increases, which are now gradually having an impact on earnings.

The public sector continued to invest in the safety of people and infrastructure in 2023, meaning that the volume of the global firefighting industry is likely to have grown. Rosenbauer's order backlog at the start of 2024 was significantly higher than the Group's consolidated revenues for the year. The Group is therefore ideally placed to increase its revenues in 2024. The easing of prices for energy, raw materials, and input materials should also contribute to an improvement in earnings. Rosenbauer has launched a new project to analyze its offer-to-cash process with a view to sustainably shortening throughput times and thus reducing working capital. This should help to accelerate the various sub-processes in vehicle construction and reduce the financing requirements for production during the year.

A capital increase planned for the 2024 financial year is intended to lay the foundation for further profitable growth of the Rosenbauer Group.

Revenues and result of operations

According to experts, the global economy will grow by 3.1% in 2024, a marginal improvement on the previous year. The most recent forecast adjustments focus primarily on the resilience of the US economy and some emerging and developing countries. At the same time, global inflation should fall significantly, which could lead to key interest rate cuts and an easing of financing conditions for companies.

The firefighting industry, whose order books are full to bursting, lags behind the economic cycle. While it is expected that demand will continue to increase in 2024, actual industry sales will depend on the further stabilization of international supply chains. Many manufacturers have passed on the recent cost increases in the form of price adjustments, which should have a positive impact on their earnings quality.

Following a record level of incoming orders in 2023, the Rosenbauer Group has started the current financial year with a solid order backlog well in excess of one year's revenues. Based on a further stabilization of the supply chains, the Rosenbauer Group's Executive Board expects revenues of around € 1.2 billion and an EBIT margin of around 5% for 2024.

Leonding, March 29, 2024

Sebastian Wolf   Andreas Zeller   Markus Richter

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS (in € thousand)		**Explanatory notes**	**Dec. 31, 2022**	**Dec. 31, 2023**
A.	**Non-current assets**			
I.	Property, plant and equipment	(D1)	155,920	150,146
II.	Intangible assets	(D1)	54,083	58,048
III.	Right-of-use asset	(D1)	34,032	29,806
IV.	Securities	(D2)	685	156
V.	Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	(D3, D4)	1,585	1,904
VI.	Deferred tax assets	(D5)	22,402	21,915
			268,707	**261,975**
B.	**Current assets**			
I.	Inventories	(D6)	490,763	591,095
II.	Receivables and other assets	(D7)	177,949	278,020
III.	Income-tax receivables		542	742
IV.	Cash and cash equivalents	(D8)	35,601	34,863
			704,855	**904,720**
Total ASSETS			**973,562**	**1,166,695**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (in € thousand)		**Explanatory notes**	**Dec. 31, 2022**	**Dec. 31, 2023**
A.	**Equity**			
I.	Share capital	(D9)	13,600	13,600
II.	Capital reserves	(D9)	23,703	23,703
III.	Other reserves	(D9)	21,247	17,674
IV.	Accumulated results	(D9)	125,528	125,917
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		**184,078**	**180,894**
V.	Non-controlling interests	(D10)	2,099	2,206
Total equity			**186,177**	**183,100**
B.	**Non-current liabilities**			
I.	Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	(D11)	202,234	2,383
II.	Non-current lease liabilities		28,648	25,057
III.	Other non-current liabilities	(D12)	1,784	1,657
IV.	Non-current provisions	(D13)	24,552	25,957
V.	Deferred tax liabilities	(D5)	5,269	5,674
			262,487	**60,728**
C.	**Current liabilities**			
I.	Putable Non-controlling interests	(D14)	13,517	12,431
II.	Current interest-bearing liabilities	(D15)	118,805	429,508
III.	Current lease liabilities		6,543	6,226
IV.	Contract liabilities	(D16)	190,505	248,843
V.	Trade payables	(D17)	78,753	114,948
VI.	Other current liabilities	(D18)	86,109	85,449
VII.	Income-tax liabilities	(D19)	5,757	2,769
VIII.	Other provisions	(D20)	24,909	22,693
			524,898	**922,867**
Total EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			**973,562**	**1,166,695**

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

in € thousand	Explanatory notes	2022	2023
1. Revenues	(D21)	972,245	1,064,543
2. Cost of Sales	(D22)	-843,344	-899,414
3. Gross Profit		**128,901**	**165,129**
4. Other operating income	(D26)	10,176	12,890
5. R&D and Productmanagement	(D23)	-25,315	-21,721
6. Selling expenses	(D24)	-61,691	-56,490
7. Administrative expenses	(D25)	-60,710	-59,713
8. Other expenses	(D27)	-1,915	-2,577
9. Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		**-10,554**	**37,518**
10. Interest income	(D30)	4,116	3,385
11. Interest expense	(D31)	-17,969	-34,274
12. Share in results of companies accounted for using the equity method	(D3, D4)	-5,744	355
13. Financial result		**-19,597**	**-30,534**
14. Earnings before income tax (EBT)		**-30,151**	**6,984**
15. Income tax	(D32)	7,804	-5,823
16. Net income for the period		**-22,347**	**1,161**
thereof Non-controlling interests		1,912	2,245
thereof Shareholders of parent company		**-24,259**	**-1,084**

Average number of shares outstanding	(E5)	6,800,000	6,800,000
Basic earnings per share	(E5)	-3.57	-0.16
Diluted earnings per share	(E5)	-3.57	-0.16

PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in € thousand	Explanatory notes	2022	2023
Net profit for the period		**-22,347**	**1,161**
Restatements as required by IAS 19	(D13)	4,341	-1,761
thereof deferred taxes		-1,191	412
Change in fair value of financial liabilities that is attributable to a change in credit risk		1,128	-501
thereof deferred taxes		-259	115
Total changes in value recognized in equity that cannot be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss		**4,019**	**-1,735**
Gains/losses from foreign currency translation		10,673	-506
Gains/losses from foreign currency translation of companies accounted for using the equity method	(D3)	4,239	0
Gains/losses from cash flow hedge	(D37c)		
Change in unrealized gains/losses		1,999	-57
thereof deferred tax		-452	-48
Realized gains/losses		1,782	-1,999
thereof deferred tax		-446	500
Total changes in value recognized in equity subsequently reclassified into profit or loss when certain conditions are met		**17,796**	**-2,110**
Other comprehensive income		**21,815**	**-3,845**
Total comprehensive income after income taxes		**-532**	**-2,684**
thereof:			
Non-controlling interests		2,209	1,972
Shareholders of parent company		-2,741	-4,657

CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

		Attributable to shareholders in the parent company									
				Other reserves							
in € thousand	Explanatory notes	Share capital	Capital reserve	Currency translation	Restatement as required by IAS 19	Revaluation reserve	Hedging reserve	Accumulated results	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Group equity
As of Jan 1, 2023		**13,600**	**23,703**	**21,251**	**-2,489**	**869**	**1,616**	**125,529**	**184,079**	**2,099**	**186,177**
Other comprehensive income		0	0	-233	-1,349	-386	-1,604	0	-3,572	-273	-3,845
Net profit for the period		0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,084	-1,084	2,245	1,161
Total comprehensive income		**0**	**0**	**-233**	**-1,349**	**-386**	**-1,604**	**-1,084**	**-4,656**	**1,972**	**-2,684**
Changes in non-controlling interests	(D14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,472	1,472	-386	1,086
Dividend	(D9) (D10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,480	-1,480
As of Dec 31, 2023		**13,600**	**23,703**	**21,018**	**-3,838**	**482**	**12**	**125,917**	**180,894**	**2,206**	**183,100**
As of Jan 1, 2022		**13,600**	**23,703**	**6,635**	**-5,639**	**0**	**-1,268**	**169,770**	**206,801**	**3,617**	**210,418**
Other comprehensive income		0	0	14,616	3,150	869	2,884	1	21,519	297	21,815
Net profit for the period		0	0	0	0	0	0	-24,259	-24,259	1,912	-22,347
Total comprehensive income		**0**	**0**	**14,616**	**3,150**	**869**	**2,884**	**-24,258**	**-2,740**	**2,209**	**-532**
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	(B1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12,409	-12,409	-1,781	-14,190
Changes in non-controlling interests	(D14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,454	-1,454	2,632	1,179
Dividend	(D9) (D10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6,120	-6,120	-4,578	-10,698
As of Dec 31, 2022		**13,600**	**23,703**	**21,251**	**-2,489**	**869**	**1,616**	**125,529**	**184,079**	**2,099**	**186,177**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

in € thousand	Explanatory notes	2022 adjusted	2023
Profit before income tax		-30,151	6,984
+ Depreciation	(D29)	29,418	30,218
± Gains/losses of companies accounted for using the equity method	(D3, D4)	5,744	-355
-/+ Gain/Losses from the retirement of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and securities	(D26)	-1,310	47
+ Interest expenses	(D31)	19,662	33,371
- Interest and securities income	(D30)	-5,819	-2,494
± Other non-cash expenses and income		8,868	741
± Change in inventories	(D6)	-73,054	-106,440
± Change in receivables and other assets and construction contracts	(D7)	-10,239	-102,922
± Change in other receivables		2,499	-5,857
± Change in trade payables/advance payments received and contract liabilities		65,658	100,843
± Change in other liabilities		12,416	2,140
± Change in provisions (excluding income tax deferrals)		2,091	-2,723
Cash earnings		**25,783**	**-46,446**
- Interest paid		-19,405	-32,663
+ Interest received and income of securities		5,819	2,229
+ Dividends received from companies accounted for using the equity method	(D3, D4)	0	36
- Income tax paid		-5,658	-5,991
Net cash flow from operating activities		**6,540**	**-82,835**
- Payments from the purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and securities	(D33)	-20,204	-23,483
+ Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and securities		3,115	5,588
- Payments from capitalized development costs	(D1)	-6,247	-6,003
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-23,336**	**-23,898**
- Payments from the acquisition of non-controlling interests		-82,034	0
- Dividends paid	(D9)	-6,120	0
- Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(D10)	-4,578	-1,480
+ Proceeds from interest-bearing liabilities		99,233	132,989
- Repayment of interest-bearing liabilities		-12,541	-19,835
- Repayment of leasing liabilities		-6,074	-5,915
Net cash flow from financing liabilities		**-12,114**	**105,760**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**-28,909**	**-974**
+ Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	(D8)	65,450	35,601
± Adjustment from currency translation		-940	236
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**(D8)**	**35,601**	**34,863**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. General Information

A1. Information on the company and the basis of preparation

The Rosenbauer Group is an international group of companies whose ultimate parent company is Rosenbauer International AG, Austria. Its main focus is on producing firefighting vehicles, developing and manufacturing firefighting systems, equipping vehicles and their crews, and preventive firefighting. The Group's head office is located at Paschinger Strasse 90, 4060 Leonding, Austria. The company is registered with the Linz Regional Court under commercial register number FN 78543 f and is listed on the Prime Market of the Vienna Stock Exchange. The ultimate parent company of the Rosenbauer Group is Rosenbauer Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH.

These consolidated financial statements of Rosenbauer International AG and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 were prepared in accordance with the principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as endorsed by the EU, and are expected to be presented by the Executive Board to the Supervisory Board for approval for publication in April 2024. The additional requirements of section 245a(1) of the Unternehmensgesetzbuch (UGB – Austrian Commercial Code) have been complied with.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using the same reporting date as the parent company, Rosenbauer International AG. The financial year is the calendar year. The annual financial statements of the individual companies included in the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of the same date as the consolidated financial statements.

Within the Group, accounting and measurement are based on uniform criteria and on the principle of going concern (for the estimates and judgments, see C15 as well as for the new financing agreements, see D37. Risk management d) Liquidity risk).

The consolidated statement of financial position is structured by maturity in accordance with IAS 1. Assets and liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be received or settled within twelve months of the end of the reporting period. The consolidated income statement has been prepared using the cost of sales method.

Unless stated otherwise, the consolidated financial statements and the figures shown in the notes have been prepared in thousands of euro (€ thousand). The commercial rounding of individual items and percentages may result in minor rounding differences.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared applying the historical cost system. This does not apply to derivative financial instruments, interest rate hedging transactions, or securities, which were measured at fair value.

A2. Effects of new accounting standards

Standards that are mandatory for the first time or prematurely adopted

The following new, revised or supplemented standards must be applied to the consolidated financial statements of Rosenbauer International AG in the financial year:

Standards/Interpretations	Effective date in the EU
Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	Jan. 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information	Jan. 1, 2023
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	Jan. 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 Income taxes: International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules	Jan. 1, 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies, Amendment to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Jan. 1, 2023
Amendment IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Jan. 1, 2023

The Rosenbauer Group applies the Minimum Taxation Act (MinBestG) applicable in Austria, together with the EU directive for guaranteeing a global minimum taxation for groups of companies based on the OECD model rules ("Pillar 2"). The amendments include a temporary, mandatory and immediately applicable exclusion of the accounting of deferred taxes resulting from the introduction of the global minimum taxation, and they also prescribe targeted disclosures on the impact of the minimum taxation.

Rosenbauer Beteiligungsverwaltung AG, Leonding, is the ultimate parent company of Rosenbauer International AG and its subsidiaries in the context of minimum taxation rules.

Future tax burdens and the impact of the Pillar 2 rules on the Rosenbauer Group will be continuously evaluated. From today's perspective, no major effects on the Rosenbauer Group are anticipated due to the temporary Safe Harbor rules and the minimum tax calculation. On the basis of ongoing evaluations, the Safe Harbor regulations are currently satisfied.

The mandatory exclusion is to be applied retroactively. However, since no new law on the introduction of the global minimum taxation already existed or was soon to come into force in any of the countries in which the

Group is active on December 31, 2022, and no associated deferred taxes were recorded at this time, this retroactive application has no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

None of the other standard amendments have any major impact on the consolidated financial statements of Rosenbauer International AG.

A3. Future changes in accounting policies due to new accounting standards

As of the time of these financial statements being approved for publication, in addition to the standards and interpretations already applied by the Group, the following standards and interpretations had already been published but were not yet effective or had not yet been endorsed by the European Commission. The Group intends to adopt these new or amended standards from their effective date.

The changes to the following standards/interpretations are not expected to have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of Rosenbauer International AG.

Standards/Interpretations	Effective date
Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Endorsement Status December 2023)	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liabilities in a Sale and Leaseback (published November 2023)	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Finance Arrangements (not yet endorsed)	-
Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (not yet endorsed)	-

A4. Correction of an error in accordance with IAS 8

Amendment to the Group cash flow with regard to currency translation (error correction)

In the Group cash flow, the item relating to the amendment from the currency translation, with the exception of the effects from cash or cash equivalents, was reclassified to the cash flow from current business activities. The previous year was also amended. During the previous year, currency effects totaling € 8,869 thousand from the amendment from the currency translation were reclassified to the cash flow from current business activities (other non-cash expenses and income). The amendment from the currency calculation totaled € 7,929 thousand before error correction and is now € -940 thousand.

B. Consolidation Principles

B1. Companies included in consolidation

The companies included in the consolidated financial statements are shown in the list of investees (see note E3. “Related party disclosures”).

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the parent company. The parent company controls an investee when it has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to utilize its control over the material activities of the investee so as to influence the amount of returns from the investee.

The parent company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the above criteria for control.

If the parent company does not have a majority of voting rights, the investee is still controlled if it has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities unilaterally. At the subsidiaries where Rosenbauer International AG does not directly or indirectly hold more than half of the voting rights, control is contractually assured.

Thus, in accordance with IFRS 10, in addition to the parent company there are four (previous year: five) Austrian and 25 (previous year: 25) foreign subsidiaries legally or constructively controlled by Rosenbauer International AG.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins from the date the parent company obtains control of the subsidiary and ceases when the parent company loses control of the subsidiary. All the subsidiaries included are included in consolidation.

Associates and joint ventures (companies accounted for using the equity method)

An associate is an investee over which the parent company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the entity in which the investment is held. This does not constitute control or joint control of the decision-making processes.

A joint venture is a subcategory of joint arrangement as defined by IFRS 11, which is jointly controlled by the parties involved and in which the parties involved have a right to the net assets. Joint control requires the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement and exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties involved.

Shares in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized at cost on addition. The carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor’s share of the profit or loss of the companies accounted for using the equity method after the date of acquisition. The Group’s share of the profit or loss of the companies accounted for using the equity method is recognized in profit or loss in the financial result from the acquisition date.

During the financial year, the shares in joint venture Rosenbauer Ciansa S.L. (Rosenbauer shares 50%) were accounted for using the equity method. The associated company in Russia (PA “Fire-fighting special technics” LLC.) was deconsolidated during the previous year (Rosenbauer shares 49%).

	Companies consolidated		Companies accounted for using the equity method	
	2022	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**
As of Jan. 1	31	31	2	1
Foundation	0	0	0	0
Mergers	0	1	0	0
Disposals	0	0	1	0
As of Dec. 31	**31**	**30**	**1**	**1**

Acquisitions, reorganizations and disposals

In 2023 Rosenbauer E-Technology Development GmbH was merged retrospectively into Rosenbauer International AG as of January 1, 2023. No further company acquisitions or sales were completed during the 2023 financial year.

The transaction to increase the investment in Rosenbauer d.o.o., Slovenia, was closed on December 8, 2022. Rosenbauer International AG acquired the remaining 10% of shares from a co-owner and now holds 100%. The purchase price was € 1,000 thousand.

PA “Fire-fighting special technics” LLC. was deconsolidated as of December 31, 2022 due to lack of significant influence. The deconsolidation resulted in a loss of € 5,812 thousand, € 4,112 thousand of which was due to the recycling of cumulative currency losses in other comprehensive income. The loss on deconsolidation was recognized under net finance costs. The equity investment is recognized at fair value as of December 31, 2023 in accordance with IFRS 9 with € 0 thousand (2022: € 0 thousand).

B2. Methods of consolidation

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of a business acquisition is calculated as the total of the consideration transferred, measured at fair value as of the acquisition date, and the non-controlling interests in the company acquired. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Costs incurred in the business combination are recognized under other expenses.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or whenever an impairment event occurs. The annual financial statements of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are based on uniform accounting policies. The separate financial statements of the companies included were prepared as of the same date as the consolidated financial statements. All receivables and liabilities, expenses and income between companies included in the consolidated financial statements are eliminated. Intercompany profits and losses are also eliminated.

Non-controlling interests are reported separately in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of financial position. They are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position under equity but separately from the equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as equity transactions. The difference between the purchase price and the carrying amount of the pro rata acquired net assets is offset against accumulated net profits.

Callable interests in the equity of subsidiaries with options to sell on the part of non-controlling shareholders represent financial liabilities for the Rosenbauer Group. In accordance with IFRS 9, these are initially recognized at the fair value of the repurchase amount and subsequently remeasured at fair value through other comprehensive income as of the end of each reporting period. The earnings of the subsidiaries concerned are allocated in full to the Rosenbauer Group, and the non-controlling interests are reported in the consolidated income statement.

B3. Currency

The annual financial statements of the entities included in the consolidated financial statements that prepare their accounts in foreign currency are translated into euro in line with the functional currency concept in accordance with IAS 21. As the companies conduct their business as financially, economically, and organizationally independent entities, this is the respective national currency for all companies. All assets and liabilities are therefore translated at the respective mean rate of exchange at the end of the reporting period while expenses and income are translated at average rates for the year.

Differences from foreign currency translation in asset and liability items as against the previous year's translation and translation differences between the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated income statement are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The translation difference arising from remeasurement of equity as against first-time consolidation is offset against consolidated reserves in other comprehensive income. Translation differences as of the end of the reporting period of € -506 thousand (2022: € 14,912 thousand) were transferred to other comprehensive income in the year under review.

The exchange rates on which currency translation is based developed as follows:

	Closing rate		Annual average rate	
in €	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
100 US dollars	93.7559	90.4977	94.8877	92.3489
100 Swiss francs	101.5538	107.9914	99.4855	102.9169
100 Singapore dollars	69.9301	68.5354	68.8721	68.7951
100 Brunei dollars	69.9301	68.5354	68.8721	68.7951
100 South African rands	5.5253	4.9146	5.8105	4.9898
100 Saudi riyals	24.8756	24.0964	25.2723	24.6567
100 Australian dollars	63.7227	61.4893	65.9040	61.1724
101 Zloty	21.3639	23.0441	21.3471	22.1075
101 VAE-Dirham	25.5102	24.6354	25.8592	25.1851
100 British pounds	112.7485	115.0682	117.2873	115.1016

B4. Fair value measurement

Financial instruments such as derivatives are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would have to be received from the sale of an asset or that would have to be paid for the transfer of a liability between market participants as part of an orderly transaction on the measurement date. In measuring fair value, it is assumed that the transaction in which the asset is sold or the liability is transferred takes place on the principal market for the asset or liability, of the most advantageous market if there is no principal market. The Group has to have access to the principal market or to the most advantageous market.

Rosenbauer measures fair value using assumptions that market participants would use in pricing. It is assumed that the market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use.

In calculating fair value, Rosenbauer uses measurement methods that are appropriate under the respective circumstances and for which there is sufficient data available to measure fair value, using observable inputs where possible.

The following hierarchy is used in the consolidated financial statements to determine and report the fair values of financial instruments by measurement method:

- Level 1: Quoted (non-adjusted) prices on active markets for similar assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Methods in which all the input parameters that significantly affect the calculation of fair value are either directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3:Method in which the input parameters that significantly affect the calculation of fair value are not based on observable market data.

For all classes of financial instruments other than non-current interest-bearing loan liabilities, the carrying amount is equal to the fair value.

C. Accounting Policies

The principle of uniform accounting is implemented by applying the same policies throughout the Group.

C1. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at the lower of cost less depreciation and cumulative impairment or recoverable amount. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method from the time it is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.

The following amortization rates are applied:

Plant buildings and other constructions	3.00% - 10.00%
Office buildings	2.00% - 4.00%
Technical equipment and machinery	10.00% - 25.00%
Other equipment, furniture and fixture	10.00% - 33.33%

The residual carrying amounts, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted as necessary.

If there is evidence of impairment for non-financial assets and the recoverable amount – the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs of disposal – is less than the respective carrying amount, the assets are written down to recoverable amount in accordance with IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets). Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are derecognized either on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset cannot be calculated, the asset is included in a cash-generating unit (CGU) and tested for impairment, using the value in use as the recoverable amount. In the Rosenbauer Group, usually the legally separate business units each form a CGU.

An impairment loss recognized previously is only reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. However, this amount must not increase the carrying amount of an asset above the carrying amount that would have been determined for the asset had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. Such a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

C2. Intangible assets

With the exception of goodwill, intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method. The following amortization rates are applied:

Rights / licenses	25.0% - 33.3%
Customer base	10.00%
Technology	7.00%-10.00%
Capitalized development costs	10.00% - 25.00%
Other intangible assets	25.0% - 33.33%

The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Amortization of intangible assets is reported in "Depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets."

Goodwill

Goodwill in accordance with IFRS 3 is tested for impairment annually and whenever there are indications it has become impaired. Goodwill is assigned to the cash-generating units that are expected to profit from the business acquisition in order to perform impairment testing. A key criterion for qualifying as a cash-generating unit is its technical and economic independence for generating income. Impairment in a cash-generating unit is calculated by comparing its current amortized carrying amount (including the goodwill assigned) with the value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the associated future receipts and payments based on data from medium-term corporate planning. Cash flows incurred after a period of three years are used in the perpetual annuity as a growth of 1% (2022: 1%).

The table below summarizes key assumptions for each cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been assigned:

	Period of cash flow forecasts	Average annual increase in revenues	Annual margin development	Discount rate before taxes
2023				
Rosenbauer d.o.o.	3 years	19%	Constantly rising	13.3%
Rosenbauer UK plc	3 years	51%	Constantly rising	13.2%
Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland	3 years	3%	Constantly rising	12.2%
2022				
Rosenbauer d.o.o.	3 years	9%	Constantly rising	13.1%
Rosenbauer UK plc	3 years	19%	Constantly rising	11.8%
Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland	3 years	7%	constant	11.7%

The assumptions regarding revenue development in the cash-generating units are generally based on past results and internal forecasts. The cost drivers and additions to assets are based on empirical values and internal expectations. The discount rate is calculated based on current market data for similar enterprises in the same branch of industry.

In the assumptions used there is estimation uncertainty regarding earnings, the change in working capital, investment and the discount rate.

A sensitivity analysis in which discount rates were raised by 100 basis points did not identify any impairment. In addition, the sensitivity analysis showed that given a reduction in EBIT of 10% for 2024 to 2026, with all other parameters remaining constant, the carrying amounts would still be covered and there would no impairment requirement. At CGU Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland the EBIT would have to decrease by around 29% (2022: 49%) or the discount rate (WACC) after taxes would have to increase by 2.5% (2022: 4.8%) that the recoverable amount would be equal to the book value.

For the purposes of the goodwill impairment test, the legally independent business units were generally defined as goodwill-carrying CGUs based on internal monitoring of goodwill.

The table below shows the carrying amounts of the existing goodwill for each CGU:

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Rosenbauer d.o.o	843	843
Rosenbauer UK plc	326	333
Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland	4,146	4,146
	5,315	**5,322**

If the carrying amount of the CGU to which the goodwill was allocated exceeds its recoverable amount, then impairment is recognized on the goodwill allocated to this CGU in the amount of the difference. If the impairment loss exceeds the carrying amount of the goodwill, the additional impairment is divided up based on the carrying amounts of each individual asset of the CGU. The carrying amount of an asset must not be written down below a determinable net realizable value or value in use or below zero. Impairment losses on goodwill cannot be reversed in accordance with IAS 36.

Research and development

Research costs are not capitalized under IAS 38 (“Intangible Assets”) and are therefore shown directly and in full in the income statement.

Development costs intended to significantly advance a product or process are only capitalized in accordance with IAS 38 if the product or process is technically and economically feasible, it can be marketed and will generate future economic benefit, the expenses can be reliably measured and Rosenbauer has sufficient resources to complete the development project. All other development expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Capitalized development expenses for completed projects are reported at cost less cumulative write-downs. As long as a development project has not been completed, the cumulative amounts recognized are tested for impairment annually or whenever there are indications that they may have become impaired.

During the 2023 financial year, € 27,825 thousand (2022: € 31,586 thousand) was invested in research and development, of which development costs amounting to € 6,104 thousand (2022: € 6,271 thousand) were capitalized. The carrying amount of capitalized development costs was € 40,415 thousand (2022: € 37,235 thousand) as of December 31, 2023 and essentially relates to development services for vehicles, high-rise aerial appliances and firefighting systems.

C3. Securities

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets, such as securities, are recognized as of the settlement date, i.e. the date on which the company commits to purchasing the asset.

In accordance with IFRS 9, at initial recognition, financial assets are classified for the subsequent measurement either at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is dependent on the properties of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets and on the Group’s business model for the management of its financial assets.

In the Rosenbauer Group, at initial recognition, securities are measured at fair value and are assigned to the “Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss” IFRS 9 category. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value, with the changes in the fair value recognized as a total in the income statement.

Interest received or paid for financial investments are reported as interest income or interest expenses. Interest income is recognized pro rata temporis taking into account the effective interest rate on the asset. Dividend income is reported when the legal right to payment arises.

C4. Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognized on all taxable temporary differences between the value in the IFRS consolidated statement of financial position and the tax accounts. They are calculated in accordance with IAS 12 using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for the deferred tax liabilities arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Furthermore, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for taxable temporary differences in connection with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures if the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is likely that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities for the current and earlier period are measured at the amount expected to be refunded by the tax authority/paid to the tax authority. Current taxes on items recognized in other comprehensive income are not recognized in the income statement but rather in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards are recognized if their utilization is expected in the planning period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is assessed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be at least partially utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are assessed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

Current taxes are calculated using the tax rates and laws that apply as of the end of the reporting period.

C5. Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value (market price) at the end of the reporting period. The cost is calculated for assets of the same type using moving average prices or a similar method. The cost includes only the directly attributable costs and pro rata overheads assuming the normal utilization rate of the production facilities. Interest is not recognized for borrowed capital.

C6. Trade receivables

Subject to a significant financing component, trade receivables are initially recognized at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 9. Non-interest-bearing or low-interest receivables with an expected remaining term of more than one year are discounted and initially recognized at their present value.

Allocation to possible IFRS 9 categories is dependent firstly on the business model test and secondly on the characteristics of the cash flows. Some companies in the Rosenbauer Group use the “hold and sell” business model for trade receivables, as the contractual cash flows are collected both through customer payments and through sales to various house banks under factoring agreements. Trade receivables are therefore assigned to the “Measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income” category. The allocation of trade receivables to this category does not have any material effect on Rosenbauer’s consolidated financial statements as the majority of trade receivables are expected to be settled within one year, and it is therefore assumed that the fair value is approximately equal to amortized cost in line with the previous measurement standard. The other trade receivables are assigned to the “At amortized cost category”, as the Group adopts the “hold” business model for these trade receivables.

Trade receivables that were assigned to the “At fair value through other comprehensive income” category on initial recognition are subsequently measured at fair value and written down for expected credit losses. Trade receivables that were assigned to the “At amortized cost” category at initial recognition are subsequently measured at amortized cost, reduced for write-downs for expected credit losses.

Trade receivables in foreign currency are measured at the middle exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period.

The Group determines on each balance sheet date whether there is an impairment of a financial asset or a group of financial assets.

In calculating the impairment at the level of expected credit losses, a distinction is made between receivables with and without credit impairment. A receivable is classified as having credit impairment if the following events occur:

- The receivable is past due and there are clear indications that the customer will fail to make payment on what is owed.
- Bankruptcy proceedings are likely to or have already been initiated.
- Settlement negotiations were initiated with Rosenbauer.

For receivables with credit impairment, the impairment is recognized using a specific valuation allowance in the amount of the expected credit losses.

All other receivables are therefore not classified as having credit impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the impairment is generally determined for receivables without credit impairment using an impairment matrix in the amount of the expected credit losses. The provision rates are determined on the basis of the past due period in days. The calculation includes the probability-weighted outcome based on the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events and economic conditions to be expected in the future that are available at the end of the reporting period.

Impairment losses are reversed in profit or loss if the reason for the impairment is no longer applicable or there is improvement.

The receivable is derecognized only in the event of insolvency or unsuccessful legal claims.

A financial asset (or part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when it meets one of the following three conditions:

a) The contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset have expired.

b) The Group has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset and either transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

C7. Cash in hand

The cash and cash equivalents reported under “Cash and cash equivalents” such as cash in hand and bank balances are classified at initial recognition as “At amortized cost” for subsequent measurement.

The cash and cash equivalents reported under “Cash and cash equivalents” are measured in subsequent periods using the effective interest method and are tested for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9. Impairment is recognized through profit and loss.

The Group determines on each balance sheet date whether there is an impairment of a financial asset or a group of financial assets. In terms of calculating impairment requirements for cash and bank balances, the Group uses simplification regulations from IFRS 9.5.5.10 (the simplification of financial instruments with low credit risk), according to which there is no review of credit deterioration at financial institutions with a credit rating in the “investment grade” category. The expected credit losses calculated for bank balances are immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency are measured at the middle exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period.

Interest income is recognized pro rata temporis taking into account the effective interest rate on the asset.

C8. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized as of the settlement date, i.e. the date on which the company commits to purchasing the asset.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency forwards, as hedge against exchange rate risks. These derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value when the agreement is concluded and subsequently remeasured at fair value in subsequent periods. Derivative financial instruments are recognized as financial assets if their fair value is positive, and as financial liabilities if this is negative.

Subsequent derivatives to which hedge accounting does not apply are assigned to the “Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss” IFRS 9 category, with the total changes in the fair value recognized in the income statement.

In the Rosenbauer Group, certain hedging relationships in the foreign currency area are designated as cash flow hedges. Derivative financial instruments, which are designated as hedging instruments as part of the hedge accounting regulations of IFRS 9 (“Financial Instruments”), are recognized at the effective portion of fair value in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve in equity. The ineffective portion of an effective hedging instrument is recognized in profit or loss. As of the date of the hedged item being recognized, the result of the hedge will be reclassified from other comprehensive income to the income statement. When the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer exists but the proposed transaction is still expected to occur, the unrealized gains/losses accrued from this hedging instrument to date remain in equity and, in accordance with the above, are recognized in profit or loss when the hedged item is recognized in the income statement. If the originally hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative unrealized gains and losses in equity until then are also recognized in profit or loss.

The hedging policy and the financial instruments in place as of the end of the reporting period are described in more detail under note D37. “Risk management”.

C9. Non-current staff obligations

Defined benefit plans

On the basis of statutory obligations, employees of Austrian Group companies who joined before December 31, 2002 receive a one-time settlement in the event of termination or as of the retirement date. This is dependent on the number of years of service and the relevant remuneration at the time of settlement. The benefit obligations are offset by provisions calculated in line with actuarial principles. The provision for defined benefit plans recognized in the statement of financial position is equal to the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the end of the reporting period. Provisions for severance are calculated uniformly as of the end of the reporting period in line with the projected unit credit method using an interest rate of 3.5% p.a. (2022: 4.1% p.a.) and a growth rate for future pay increases of between 3.0% and 4.5% p.a. (2022: 3.0% to 6.0% p.a.). Interest expenses on staff provisions are recognized as finance cost. The discount rate is determined on the basis of yields on prime, fixed rate corporate bonds with a rating of AA or better. The term of the bonds matches the expected maturities of the defined benefit obligations.

In addition to disability and mortality rates (basis: data AVÖ 2018-P for salaried employees and Pagler & Pagler for manual workers) and retirement on reaching pension age, the turnover rate was set at between 0.0% and 2.32% (2022: between 0.0% and 1.81%) depending on the number of years of service completed. The calculation is based on individual retirement age in accordance with the Austrian Pension Reform, taking into account the gradual achievement of retirement age.

The provision amounts are calculated by an actuary as of the end of the respective reporting period in the form of an actuarial report.

In accordance with IAS 19, the remeasurement of provisions for pensions and similar obligations, and of settlement obligations, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

For the pension commitments in place that were determined under works agreements, the scope of benefits is based on eligible years of service in the form of a fixed amount per year. This fixed amount is based on the eligible individual income on retirement. Current pensions are regularly reviewed to ensure that they maintain their value. Current pensions are paid out 14 times per year.

The calculation of severance and pension obligations is based on the following parameters:

	Interest rate		Salary increase		Pension increase	
in %	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Austria	4.1	3.5	2023 6%; 2024 4.5%; 2025f 3%	2024 4.5%; 2025f 3%		
Germany	4.1	3.5			2.0	2.0

Defined contribution plans

In addition to the defined benefit system, there is a defined contribution plan for employees in Austria who joined after January 1, 2003. An amount prescribed by law of 1.53% of gross total salary must be paid into an employee pension fund (2023: € 1,310 thousand; 2022: € 1,210 thousand), which is recognized in staff costs. Furthermore, amounts of € 307 thousand (2022: € 429 thousand) in Austria and € 1,603 thousand (2022: € 1,384 thousand) in the United States were paid into a pension system that constitutes a defined contribution plan. In Germany, contributions of € 4,006 thousand (2022: € 3,883 thousand) were paid into the German pension plan that also constitutes a defined contribution plan. As there are no further commitments other than these contributions, as in Austria, no provisions were required.

Other con-current staff obligations

Provisions for anniversary bonuses are calculated uniformly as of the end of the reporting period in line with the projected unit credit method using an interest rate of 3.5% p.a. (2022: 4.2% p.a.) and a growth rate for future pay increases of between 3.0% and 4.5% p.a. (2022: 3.0% to 6.0% p.a.). In addition, further to disability and mortality rates (basis: AVÖ 2018-P for employees and Pagler & Pagler for manual workers) and retirement on reaching pension age, turnover rates of between 0.0% and 6.69% (2022: between 0.0% and 6.53%) depending on the number of years of service completed were taken into account. The interest expenses on staff provisions for long-service bonuses are reported in staff costs.

C10. Other provisions

Other current and non-current provisions include all risks from uncertain obligations from past events by the time of the preparation of the statement of financial position. If such obligations will probably lead to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, they are carried at the amount considered the most likely given a careful review of the matter.

If the Group expects at least a partial reimbursement for a recognized provision (for example, from an insurance policy), the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset if it is as good as certain. The expense relating to the provision is reported in the income statement net of the amount recognized for reimbursement. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability, if necessary, in the individual case. The increase in provisions over time in the event of discounting is recognized in net finance costs.

C11. Liabilities

Other current and non-current provisions include all risks from uncertain obligations from past events by the time of the preparation of the statement of financial position. If such obligations will probably lead to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, they are carried at the amount considered the most likely given a careful review of the matter.

Financial liabilities from callable non-controlling interests are recognized at fair value (level 3). For the repayment amount, the purchase price formula according to the shareholders' agreement ("operating agreement") is applied at the earliest possible exercise date. The two most recently available financial statements and the most recently approved planning for the subsequent year are consulted for the purchase price formula, and the pro rata equity is also recognized. The longest lead time of the shareholders' agreement (three months) is used as the expected payment date. The short-term interest rate of 9.5% (2022: 6.7%) is derived from observable, short-term USD interest rates and also includes own credit risk and other risk components. The result of remeasurement is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. If the net result planned for the subsequent year were to increase by 10%, the liability would increase by € 325 thousand (2022: € 275 thousand).

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires. If a financial liability is exchanged for a different financial liability to the same lender with substantially different terms or if the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially changed, such an exchange or change of terms is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

C12. Revenue recognition

The Group operates in the areas of the sale of firefighting vehicles, firefighting systems and equipment, the sale of stationary and mobile systems for preventive firefighting and related after-sale services. Revenues from contracts with customers are recognized if the control of goods and after-sale services is transferred to the customer. Recognition occurs in the amount of the consideration that the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for these goods or services.

The significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in connection with the revenues from contracts with customers are described in C15 disclosures.

Revenues from the sale of vehicles, firefighting systems, equipment and stationary and mobile fire extinguishing systems

These revenues are recognized when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. This is generally the case for delivery. In special cases, for example, delayed acceptance by the customer, bill-and-hold agreements may also apply. The payment terms are short-term and do not include a financing component. If other loan commitments are included in the contract that represent separate performance obligations, a portion of the transaction price is assigned to these loan commitments. (e. g. extended warranties) In accordance with IFRS 15, repurchase obligations are taken into account as a variable component of consideration when determining the transaction price. Anticipated penalties are treated as transaction price reductions and, as a result, shown as revenue reductions.

In applying the regulatory waiver contained in IFRS 15, the Group needs not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the entity expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the entity transfers of the promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

Revenues from the sale of after-sale services

The Group performs servicing (maintenance, customer service, refurbishment) that is sold to the customer either individually or in a bundle with the sale of vehicles, firefighting systems, equipment and stationary and mobile fire extinguishing systems. Multiple-element arrangements therefore contain both a service component and the delivery of goods. Consequently, the Group allocates the transaction price of the individual components on the basis of relative individual selling prices and the revenues from these contracts are not realized in full as of a specific time. The payment period normally ends 0 to 30 days after invoice date.

Repurchase obligations

In accordance with IFRS 15, repurchase obligations in customer contracts must be taken into account as a variable component of consideration when determining the transaction price. IFRS 15 requires that revenues from sales are only recognized to the extent that future cancellation is not expected.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is a Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers the goods or services to the customer, a contract liability will be recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenues, as soon as the Group fulfills its contractual obligations.

Warranty

For the majority of contracts with customers, there is a legal warranty period in the respective country. In individual cases, extended warranties are sold in separate contracts or in multiple-component arrangements, beyond the legal warranty period. In the case of multiple-component arrangements, these are accounted for as separate performance obligations.

Contract acquisition costs

The Rosenbauer Group uses the practical expedient from IFRS 15, whereby contract acquisition costs from contracts with customers with a term of less than one year are to be recognized as an expense and should not be capitalized when these costs are incurred.

C13. Government grants

Government grants in connection with investments result in reductions in acquisition and production costs. Grants for costs that cannot be specifically allocated, such as in particular research and development costs for research and development projects that cannot be capitalized, are recognized in other income. Grants relating to directly attributable costs, such as in particular short-time working allowances or reimbursement of non-wage labor costs, reduce the corresponding expenses in the income statement.

C14. Currency translation

Monetary items in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the end of each reporting period using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items recognized in line with the historical cost principle are still reported using the exchange rate at the time of first-time recognition. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences from the translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss. This does not include foreign exchange differences from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are used to hedge a net investment in a foreign operation.

C15. Estimates and judgments

In the consolidated financial statements, to a certain degree, estimates and assumptions must be made that affect the recognized assets and liabilities, the disclosure of other obligations at the end of the reporting period and the reporting of income and expenses during the reporting period. The actual amounts that arise in the future can differ from estimates.

Assumptions and estimates

Measurement of receivables

The Group uses an impairment matrix to calculate the expected credit losses on trade receivables. The provision rates are determined on the basis of the past due period in days.

The impairment matrix is initially based on the Group's historical loss rates. The Group subsequently calibrates the table to adjust its historical defaults to information about the future. If, for example, it is assumed that the forecast economic conditions will deteriorate in the course of the coming year, the historical loss rates will be adjusted. This occurred in 2022 in connection with adjustments due to the coronavirus crisis and the Russia/Ukraine crisis. The historical loss rates are updated and any changes to estimates about the future are analyzed at the end of each reporting period.

Assessment of the relationship between the historical loss rates, the forecast economic conditions and the expected credit losses constitutes a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit losses depends on the changes in circumstances and the forecast economic conditions. (Details on receivables and the probability of default can be found in notes D7. "Current receivables and other assets.")

Inventory measurement

A standardized marketability and visibility write-down was implemented to take into account the risk of obsoleteness. Finished goods are also systematically reviewed in terms of measurement at the lower of cost or market value, which is essentially defined by sales price expectations, currency developments, the time of sale and the costs still anticipated (for details see note D6.).

Deferred tax assets

Tax planning is used as the basis for the capitalization of deferred tax assets, taking into account the business planning by subsidiaries. If, on the basis of these future forecasts, a loss carryforward is not expected to be used within an appropriate period of five years, the loss carryforward is not recognized (see note D5.).

Staff provisions

The Rosenbauer Group uses actuarial calculations from actuaries for staff provisions. The calculations are based on assumptions regarding the discount rate and increases in remuneration and pensions (details of the assumptions and the amounts recognized for staff provisions can be found in

Other provisions

The amount recognized as a provision for warranties is the present value of the best estimate of these costs based on past experience (2023: € 11,786 thousand; 2022: € 12,871 thousand). The Group expects to settle the majority of the provisions in the coming year.

Development costs

Development costs were capitalized in line with the accounting policies presented. First-time recognition of costs is based on the management assessment that technical feasibility and commercial viability have been demonstrated. For the purposes of calculating the amounts to be capitalized, the management makes assumptions regarding the forecast future cash flows from the project, the applicable discount rates and the period when the forecast future benefit will be received.

Capitalized development costs that have not yet been amortized and their underlying development projects generate their own future cash inflows, which are tested for impairment at least once a year on the basis of economic efficiency calculations.

Cash flow hedges

In accounting for cash flow hedges for future cash flows it is assumed that these cash flows are highly likely.

Fair value option

When accounting for financial liabilities, estimates are made concerning the existence of a hedging relationship that lead to measurement at fair value being exercised.

Accounting of leases

IFRS 16 requires estimates that influence the valuation of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets. These include the terms of contracts covered by IFRS 16, the terms of the contracts and the incremental borrowing rate used to discount future payment obligations. The incremental borrowing rate is derived from the risk-free interest rate of the underlying term, adjusted for country, currency and corporate risk.

Impairment of non-financial assets

There is an impairment loss if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding disposal transactions between independent business partners for similar assets or observable market prices less directly attributable costs for the disposal of the asset. A discounted cash flow method is used to calculate the value in use. The recoverable amount is dependent on the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow method and on forecast future cash flows as well as the growth rate used for purposes of extrapolation (details of the impairment of non-financial assets can be found in notes C2. and D1.).

Climate risks

In conjunction with risk management, Rosenbauer also evaluates climate risks on an ongoing basis. The identified climate-related risks and opportunities were subjected to an analysis of the financial effects on Rosenbauer and the likelihood of occurrence. The climate-related opportunities and risks were integrated into the annual risk management process. If activities with an accounting effect arise from risk management, these are recognized accordingly in the financial statements. Climate risks had no effects resulting in a change of assets' useful lives. Short- and medium-term financial planning, and thus impairment testing, are based on the strategy and the business model geared towards sustainability. Furthermore, no obligations arose in the financial year that would have required a provision or contingent liability due to climate issues. Subsidies in connection with research and development work are used where possible.

Judgments when applying accounting policies

Receivables under factoring agreements

Assesment of the requirements for derecognition as defined in IFRS 9 (see D7).

Assesment of control of subsidiaries and joint management of joint ventures

Please see D10. and D4. for information on the judgments and assumptions made in classifying Rosenbauer Aerials as a subsidiary and classifying Rosenbauer Ciansa as a joint venture.

Puttable non-controlling interests

The repayment amount results from the application of a purchase price formula. This is based on the local subgroup financial statements and the most recently approved planning for the subsequent year. The sub-group financial statements regularly include estimates and judgments, but these do not usually differ from those of the Group as a whole. The planning entails estimation uncertainty regarding the net result. There is low estimation uncertainty regarding the discount rate.

Liquidity risk

Judgements were made by the executive board for the company's going concern, for more details see D37. Risk Management d) Liquidity risk.

Changes in estimates

There were no significant changes in estimates in the 2023 financial year.

C16. Leases

All significant individual leases relate to property. The terms of these contracts range between two and 31 years. Some leases provide for an extension option for the lessee; one allows for early termination by the lessee.

The majority of leases that have property as a leased asset provide for an annual index adjustment, which is based on local indices.

In terms of volume, most individual contracts in the Rosenbauer Group relate to vehicles. Many of these contracts can be classified as current. Vehicles that were included in the statement of financial position have a term of between 12 and 48 months.

Extension and termination options

Some leases within the Rosenbauer Group contain extension or termination options for the lessee. On the provision date, for each extension or termination option an assessment is made by the Group as to whether the exercise of the option can be regarded as sufficiently certain. Various factors are taken into account, including economic barriers.

The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain that an extension option will be exercised if a significant event or significant change in circumstances occurs that is within its control.

Potential future cash outflows of € 162 thousand (2022: € 286 thousand) were not included in the lease liability because it is not sufficiently certain that the lease agreements will be extended (or not terminated).

General notes on the accounting of leases

At inception of the lease, the Group assesses whether the agreement constitutes or contains a lease. This is the case when the agreement gives the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period of time against payment of a fee. In order to assess whether an agreement contains the right to control an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in accordance with IFRS 16.

This method was applied to all contracts relevant to IFRS 16.

Low-value leased assets and short-term leases with a term of less than twelve months are not capitalized in accordance with the exemption option, but are recognized on a straight-line basis.

On the provision date or when an agreement containing a lease component is amended, the Group allocates the contractually agreed remuneration on the basis of the relevant individual selling prices.

On the provision date, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at amortized cost, which is equal to the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for payments made on or before the provision date, plus any initial direct costs and the estimated costs of dismantling or removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments not yet made at the provision date, discounted at the Group's incremental financing rate.

To determine its incremental borrowing rate, the Group obtains interest rates from external financial sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect lease terms and the nature of the asset.

C17. Consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows is presented using the indirect method. Net interest income (including interest from IFRS 16) is a component of net cash flow from operating activities. During the financial year, the item relating to the amendment from the currency translation, with the exception of the effects from cash or cash equivalents, was reclassified to the operating cash flow. The previous year was also amended (see A4).

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed payments, including de facto fixed payments
- variable lease payments linked to an index or (interest) rate, initially measured on the basis of the index or interest rate valid on the provision date
- amounts expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee, and
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise it, lease payments for an extension option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise it, and penalties for early termination of the lease, unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate the lease early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured if future lease payments change as a result of a change in an index or (interest) rate, if the Group adjusts its estimate of the expected payments under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment regarding the exercise of a purchase, extension or termination option or if a de facto fixed lease payment changes.

If the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, it is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group shows right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as separate items in the statement of financial position.

D. Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated income statement

D1. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets

The breakdown of the items compiled in the consolidated statement of financial position and their development can be found in the consolidated statement of changes in non-current assets. As in the previous year, property, plant and equipment do not include any investment property.

The Group had contractual obligations to buy property, plant and equipment of € 3,685 thousand as of December 31, 2023 (2022: € 3,017 thousand).

Property, plant and equipment of € 8,099 thousand was pledged as collateral for liabilities in 2023 (2022: € 7,617 thousand). There are no restrictions on title.

Development costs of € 6,104 thousand (2022: € 6,271 thousand) were capitalized as internally developed intangible assets in the 2023 financial year.

in € thousand	Cost of acquisition or production: As of Jan 1, 2023	Currency differences	Change in basis of consolidation	Additions	Disposals	Adjust-ments	As of Dec 31, 2023	Accumulated depreciation: As of Jan 1, 2023	Currency differences	Additions	Disposals	Adjust-ments	As of Dec 31, 2023	Net book value: As of Dec 31, 2023	As of Dec 31, 2022
I. Property, plant and equipment															
1. Land and buildings															
a) Land value	15,064	-50	0	0	0	0	15,014	42	0	2	0	0	44	14,970	15,022
b) Office and plant buildings	126,468	-200	0	2,658	987	298	128,237	57,980	120	4,182	317	0	61,965	66,272	68,488
c) Outside facilities	10,012	0	0	570	0	0	10,582	6,248	0	465	0	0	6,713	3,868	3,763
d) Investments in non-owned buildings	12,924	-66	0	440	41	-49	13,208	7,588	-62	987	27	0	8,486	4,722	5,336
2. Undeveloped land	10,762	137	0	0	0	0	10,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,899	10,762
3. Technical equipment and machinery	70,603	-1,354	0	5,256	5,579	952	69,878	42,007	-436	5,091	1,779	0	44,883	24,994	28,595
4. Other equipment, furniture and fixture	93,994	716	0	7,545	2,453	-856	98,946	70,693	-121	7,996	2,164	0	76,404	22,542	23,301
5. Advance payments received and construction in progress	672	19	0	1,619	58	-356	1,896	20	0	0	0	0	20	1,876	652
	340,499	**-798**	**0**	**18,088**	**9,118**	**-11**	**348,660**	**184,580**	**-499**	**18,723**	**4,287**	**0**	**198,517**	**150,143**	**155,919**
II. Intangible assets															
1. Rights/licenses	18,116	-85	0	2,170	193	-640	19,368	9,431	-8	1,814	185	0	11,052	8,316	8,685
2. Goodwill	6,600	7	0	0	0	0	6,607	1,286	0	0	0	0	1,286	5,322	5,315
3. Customer base	7,324	17	0	0	7	0	7,334	5,887	13	443	0	0	6,343	991	1,437
4. Technology	3,131	0	0	0	0	0	3,131	1,737	0	174	0	0	1,911	1,220	1,394
5. Development costs	47,432	0	0	6,003	0	0	53,435	10,195	0	2,824	0	0	13,019	40,415	37,236
6. Other intangible assets	15	0	0	1,100	0	650	1,765	0	0	0	21	0	-21	1,786	15
	82,618	**-61**	**0**	**9,273**	**200**	**10**	**91,640**	**28,536**	**5**	**5,255**	**206**	**0**	**33,590**	**58,050**	**54,082**
III. Right-of-Use Assets															
1. Land and buildings	46,980	-393	0	547	0	0	47,134	16,470	-118	4,731	0	0	21,083	26,052	30,510
2. Undeveloped land	741	-23	0	0	0	0	718	193	-6	48	0	0	235	483	548
3. Technical equipment and machinery	7,371	6	0	1,732	0	0	9,109	4,461	11	1,423	0	0	5,895	3,214	2,911
4. Other equipment, furniture and fixture	201	1	0	31	0	0	233	137	1	36	0	0	174	59	64
	55,293	**-409**	**0**	**2,310**	**0**	**0**	**57,194**	**21,261**	**-112**	**6,238**	**0**	**0**	**27,387**	**29,807**	**34,032**
	478,410	**-1,268**	**0**	**29,671**	**9,318**	**-1**	**497,494**	**234,377**	**-606**	**30,216**	**4,493**	**0**	**259,494**	**238,000**	**244,033**

in € thousand	Cost of acquisition or production							Accumulated depreciation						Net book value	
	As of Jan 1, 2022	**Currency differences**	**Change in basis of consolidation**	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Adjust-ments**	**As of Dec 31, 2022**	**As of Jan 1, 2022**	**Currency differences**	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Adjust-ments**	**As of Dec 31, 2022**	**As of Dec 31, 2022**	**As of Dec 31, 2021**
I. Property, plant and equipment															
1. Land and buildings															
a) Land value	14,958	83	0	23	0	0	15,064	40	0	2	0	0	42	15,022	14,918
b) Office and plant buildings	123,349	2,041	0	2,318	1,636	396	126,468	53,732	1,073	4,103	928	0	57,980	68,488	69,617
c) Outside facilities	10,039	0	0	142	169	0	10,012	5,925	0	489	166	0	6,248	3,763	4,113
d) Investments in non-owned buildings	12,346	179	0	413	14	0	12,924	6,543	85	965	5	0	7,588	5,336	5,803
2. Undeveloped land	10,572	101	0	89	0	0	10,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,762	10,572
3. Technical equipment and machinery	68,473	1,052	0	4,476	3,014	-384	70,603	37,182	681	5,725	1,334	-247	42,007	28,595	31,290
4. Other equipment, furniture and fixture	89,648	577	0	6,056	2,792	505	93,994	64,572	396	7,611	2,133	247	70,693	23,301	25,076
5. Advance payments received and construction in progress	684	2	0	503	0	-517	672	0	0	20	0	0	20	652	684
	330,069	**4,035**	**0**	**14,020**	**7,625**	**0**	**340,499**	**167,996**	**2,235**	**18,915**	**4,566**	**0**	**184,580**	**155,919**	**162,073**
II. Intangible assets															
1. Rights/licenses	14,061	80	0	2,899	333	1,409	18,116	8,136	11	1,617	333	0	9,431	8,685	5,925
2. Goodwill	6,618	-18	0	0	0	0	6,600	1,286	0	0	0	0	1,286	5,315	5,333
3. Customer base	7,369	-45	0	0	0	0	7,324	5,469	-31	449	0	0	5,887	1,437	1,900
4. Technology	3,131	0	0	0	0	0	3,131	1,563	0	174	0	0	1,737	1,394	1,568
5. Development costs	39,927	0	0	6,247	-1,258	0	47,432	8,260	0	1,935	0	0	10,195	37,236	31,666
6. Other intangible assets	17	0	0	1,410	3	-1,409	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	17
	71,123	**17**	**0**	**10,556**	**-922**	**0**	**82,618**	**24,714**	**-20**	**4,175**	**333**	**0**	**28,536**	**54,082**	**46,409**
III. Right-of-Use Assets															
1. Land and buildings	43,626	668	0	2,686	0	0	46,980	11,465	166	4,839	0	0	16,470	30,511	32,161
2. Undeveloped land	700	41	0	0	0	0	741	136	8	49	0	0	193	548	564
3. Technical equipment and machinery	5,457	48	0	1,866	0	0	7,371	3,072	11	1,378	0	0	4,461	2,910	2,386
4. Other equipment, furniture and fixture	196	5	0	0	0	0	201	99	2	36	0	0	137	64	97
	49,979	**762**	**0**	**4,552**	**0**	**0**	**55,293**	**14,772**	**187**	**6,302**	**0**	**0**	**21,261**	**34,032**	**35,207**
	451,171	**4,814**	**0**	**29,128**	**6,703**	**0**	**478,410**	**207,482**	**2,402**	**29,392**	**4,899**	**0**	**234,377**	**244,033**	**243,689**

D2. Securities

The securities reported in the consolidated financial statements in the amount of € 156 thousand (2022: € 685 thousand) are assigned to the "Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" IFRS 9 category. The securities are listed equities, bonds and units in funds.

D3. Investments in associates

The Group holds a 49% equity investment in a Russian company (PA "Fire-fighting special technics" LLC.; Russia, Moscow). PA "Fire-fighting special technics" LLC. was deconsolidated as of December 31, 2022 due to lack of significant influence (see B1. "Companies included in consolidation").

The reconciliation of the summarized financial information shown to the carrying amount is as follows:

in € thousand	2022	2023
As of Jan 1	1,573	0
Share of net profit for the period	-218	0
Foreign exchange differences	127	0
Deconsolidation	-1,482	0
As of Dec 31	**0**	**0**

D4. Interests in joint ventures

The Group has a 50% interest in a Spanish company (Rosenbauer Ciansa S.L.). This was founded with the joint owner and manager of Rosenbauer Española.

The Board consists of four members in total, two of whom appointed by Rosenbauer International AG and two by the joint venture partner. Rosenbauer International AG is therefore not able to control the relevant activities of Rosenbauer Ciansa S.L. under this arrangement. In the event of a tied vote on the Board, decisions are made by an independent business consultant. In the company agreement, Rosenbauer has the option to acquire a further 12.11% of shares. Exercising this option would not grant Rosenbauer a voting majority on the Board as voting is per capita and not by voting rights. The company is therefore a joint venture as defined by IFRS 11.

This interest is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. The joint venture is not material to the Group.

Development of the carrying amount of the equity investment in the joint venture in Spain:

in € thousand	2022	2023
As of Jan 1	1,517	1,585
Share in total comprehensive income	68	355
Dividend	0	-36
As of Dec 31	**1,585**	**1,904**

The total comprehensive income of the joint venture does not include any items in other comprehensive income.

D5. Deferred taxes

The differences between the carrying amounts in the tax accounts and the IFRS consolidated statement result in the following deferred taxes:

	Deferred tax 2022		Deferred tax 2023	
in € thousand	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Outstanding 1/7th write-downs as per section 12 (3) KStG (Corporation Tax Law)	766	0	1,170	0
Currency forwards, securities (outside profit or loss)	0	720	57	205
Currency forwards, securities (in profit or loss)	1,006	0	0	127
IAS 19 measurement in other comprehensive income	901	0	1,321	8
Capitalized development costs	0	7,881	0	8,174
Measurement differences on receivables	0	960	540	1,228
Elimination of intercompany profits	1,965	0	2,927	0
Extraordinary tax write-down	4,340	51	4,020	94
Measurement differences on provisions and liabilities	4,815	0	3,686	296
Capitalized loss carryforwards	7,603	0	6,942	0
Measurement differences on intangible assets	5,564	1,236	5,651	625
Leasing according to IFRS 16	8,905	8,558	7,973	7,594
Others	709	35	304	0
Deferred tax asset/liability	**36,574**	**19,441**	**34,591**	**18,350**
Netting of deferred tax assets and liabilities	-14,172	-14,172	-12,676	-12,676
Balance sheet approach as of Dec 31	**22,402**	**5,269**	**21,915**	**5,674**

Deferred tax assets of 29,644 t€ as of December 31, 2023 were recognized on tax loss carryforwards (2022: € 32,650 thousand), these can be used indefinitely. There were loss carryforwards of € 51,155 thousand in 2023 (2022: € 30,913 thousand) for which deferred tax assets were not recognized as their effectiveness as ultimate tax relief was not sufficiently assured. For temporary differences of € 85,231 thousand (2022: € 66,968 thousand) from investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, deferred tax liabilities were not recognized pursuant to IAS 12.39, as the parent company can control the timing and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

As part of the increase in the investment amount in Rosenbauer America LLC in the year 2022, deferred tax assets were recognized in the amout of 10.132 t€. In accordance with IAS 12.39, the difference between the carrying amount and the net assets included in the consolidated financial statements (outside basis differences) was not previously recognized. As of December 31, 2023 deferred tax assets of 8,950 t€ were recognised.

Deferred taxes include deferred tax assets of € 1,378 thousand (2022: € 901 thousand) and deferred tax liabilities of € 213 thousand (2022: € 720 thousand), which are through other comprehensive income.

D6. Inventories

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Raw materials and supplies	131,693	143,463
Work in progress	287,161	369,658
Finished goods and goods for resale	54,972	49,500
Goods in transit	11,398	25,075
Advance payments	5,540	3,399
	490,763	**591,095**

The change in the write-downs for the current year are reported in the income statement in the amount of -709 t€ (2022: € 4,322thousand) under cost of materials. No inventories were pledged as collateral for liabilities.

D7. Current receivables and other assets

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Trade receivables	145,743	245,269
Receivables from factoring	806	0
Receivables from derivatives	2,663	705
Receivables from other taxes	4,486	3,642
Deferred items	7,227	7,031
Other receivables and assets	17,025	21,374
	177,949	**278,020**

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Other current financial assets		
Receivables from factoring	806	0
Receivables from derivatives	2,663	705
Other	17,025	21,374
Other current non-financial assets		
Receivables from other taxes	4,486	3,642
Deferred items	7,227	7,031
Other	0	0
	32,206	**32,751**

All current receivables listed in the table above are due within one year. Current receivables and assets of € 10,672 thousand (2022: € 11,713 thousand) contain receivables and assets that are not a financial instrument.

The valuation allowances on receivables relate exclusively to trade receivables recorded under current receivables and, to a lesser extent, to receivables from factoring agreements. Impairment for the current year for trade receivables with and without credit impairments of € 214 thousand (2022: € 730 thousand) is recognized in other expenses. There was no impairment on other financial instruments.

Receivables with credit impairment in € thousand	2022	2023
Impairment as of Jan 1	2,594	3,088
Allocation	730	5
Utilization	-7	-907
Foreign exchange differences	-34	-26
Reversal	-195	-232
Impairment as of Dec 31	**3,088**	**1,928**

Receivables without credit impairment in € thousand	2022	2023
Impairment as of Jan 1	338	129
Allocation	0	209
Reversal	-209	0
Impairment as of Dec 31	**129**	**338**

More details on calculating impairment without credit impairment can be found under C6 Receivables from derivatives.

As of December 31, 2023, the factoring agreement has a total maximum usable nominal volume of € 35,000 thousand (December 31, 2022: € 115,625 thousand). This is a monthly revolving factoring. Selected receivables from banks amounting to € 24,245 thousand (December 31, 2022: € 61,956 thousand) were sold as of the end of the reporting period. The factoring agreement has an indefinite term and can be terminated by both parties with a notice period. As of December 31, 2022, factoring at the end of the reporting period is also included. The receivables relate to vehicle deliveries that are not yet due and are backed by corresponding collateral. The receivables sold are analyzed according to the derecognition rules of IFRS 9, and qualifying receivables are derecognized accordingly due to the transfer of risk.

The risk most relevant to the risk assessment of the receivables sold is the risk of default, which is regarded as very low. This is due both to the fact that the customers are predominantly governmental or government-related organizations and that the receivables are very well secured with letters of credit or other security instruments on the basis of internal guidelines. Rosenbauer transfers 100% of the remaining risk of default of the receivables sold to the bank.

D8. Cash and cash equivalents

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Bank balances	35,517	34,776
Cash and cash equivalents	84	88
	35,601	**34,863**

There were no restrictions on disposal on the amounts included in this item in the previous year.

D9. Equity

At the end of 2023 , the share capital amounted to € 13,600 thousand and was divided into 6,800,000 no-par value shares. 3,665,912 shares are registered shares and 3,134,088 are bearer shares.

The capital reserves originate from the new shares issued on the Vienna Stock Exchange in 1994 and constitute restricted capital reserves that cannot be distributed. The proposal for the appropriation of profits is based on the separate financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with the provisions of the UGB (Austrian Commercial Code).

The item “Other reserves” contains the foreign currency translation adjustment, the revaluation reserve, remeasurements in accordance with IAS 19 and the hedge reserve. The foreign currency translation adjustment contains the translation difference arising from remeasurement of equity as against first-time consolidation. This item also includes differences from foreign currency translation in asset and liability items as against the previous year’s translation and translation differences between the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated income statement.

The change in credit risk from the measurement of financial liabilities at fair value is included in the fair value reserve.

The change in the hedge reserve results from the remeasurement of currency forwards and interest rate swaps under IFRS 9, taking into account tax effects.

Measurement differences from callable non-controlling interests are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Details of reserves can be found in the “Statement of changes in consolidated equity”.

Proposal for the appropriation of profits

The 31th Annual General Meeting of Rosenbauer International AG approved the proposed dividend for the 2022 financial year of 0 Euro per share on Jun. 2, 2023.

The proposal for the appropriation of profits for 2023 is based on the separate financial statements of the company prepared in accordance with the provisions of the UGB (Austrian Commercial Code). The appropriation of the net retained profits for 2023 in the annual financial statements of Rosenbauer International AG according to the UGB is as follows:

in € thousand	2022	2023
Accumulated profit of Rosenbauer International AG	-35,391	-50,576
Dividends paid out or proposed	0	0
Carry forward	**-35,391**	**-50,576**

The Executive Board proposes to the Annual General Meeting not to distribute a dividend for the 2023 financial year.

D10. Non-controlling interests

The following table shows the summarized financial information for each subsidiary of the Group with significant non-controlling interests before inter-company eliminations.

2023 (in T€)	Putable non-controlling interests				
	Rosenbauer Aerials, LLC.	**Rosenbauer Española S.A.**	**Rosenbauer Saudi Arabia Ltd.**	**Immaterial non-controlling interests**	**Sum**
Based in	USA, Nebraska	Spain, Madrid	Saudi Arabia, Riyadh		
Shareholding (= share of voting rights) of interests held by parent company	**50.00%**	**79.82%**	**75.00%**		
Shareholding (= share of voting rights) of non-controlling interests	**50.00%**	**20.18%**	**25.00%**		
Current assets	13,676	22,232	52,298	1,348	75,878
Non-current assets	860	2,410	8,810	162	11,383
Current liabilities	3,319	20,286	53,873	1,394	75,554
Non-current liabilities	0	530	1,612	73	2,215
Consolidated Net assets (100%)	**11,217**	**3,826**	**5,623**	**44**	**9,493**
consolidated proportionate net assets	5,608	772	1,406	28	2,206
Revenues	22,525	30,418	33,425	1,915	65,758
Net profit for the period (100%)	**4,074**	**81**	**838**	**-85**	**834**
thereof non-controlling interests	2,037	16	209	-18	208
Other comprehensive income (100%)	**-430**	**0**	**-174**	**-56**	**-230**
thereof non-controlling interests	-215	0	-44	-14	-58
Total comprehensive income (100%)	**3,644**	**81**	**663**	**-141**	**604**
thereof non-controlling interests	1,822	16	166	-32	150
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-1,437	-18	0	-25	-43
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,958	-672	1,766	-463	630
Net cash flow from investing activities	-332	644	0	0	644
Net cash flow from financing activities	-2,832	-1,699	-853	-23	-2,576
Total net cash flows (100%)	**-1,207**	**-1,727**	**912**	**-487**	**-1,302**

2022 (in T€)	Putable non-controlling interests				
	Rosenbauer Aerials, LLC.	**Rosenbauer Española S.A.**	**Rosenbauer Saudi Arabia Ltd.**	**Immaterial non-controlling interests**	**Sum**
Based in	USA, Nebraska	Spain, Madrid	Saudi Arabia, Riyadh		
Shareholding (= share of voting rights) of interests held by parent company	**50.00%**	**79.82%**	**75.00%**		
Shareholding (= share of voting rights) of non-controlling interests	**50.00%**	**20.18%**	**25.00%**		
Current assets	13,204	25,171	23,522	2,956	51,650
Non-current assets	758	3,230	9,770	200	13,201
Current liabilities	3,502	23,808	27,125	2,775	53,708
Non-current liabilities	0	759	1,208	98	2,066
Consolidated Net assets (100%)	**10,461**	**3,835**	**4,959**	**284**	**9,078**
consolidated proportionate net assets	5,230	774	1,240	85	2,099
Revenues	20,279	28,262	23,817	3,352	55,432
Net profit for the period (100%)	**-29**	**180**	**455**	**232**	**866**
thereof non-controlling interests	-14	36	114	59	209
Other comprehensive income (100%)	**486**	**0**	**242**	**-30**	**212**
thereof non-controlling interests	243	0	61	-7	54
Total comprehensive income (100%)	**457**	**180**	**697**	**202**	**1,078**
thereof non-controlling interests	228	36	174	53	263
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-968	0	0	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,075	1,276	2,786	672	4,734
Net cash flow from investing activities	-237	639	-2,369	-28	-1,759
Net cash flow from financing activities	-2,135	-445	-141	-24	-610
Total net cash flows (100%)	**-297**	**1,469**	**276**	**621**	**2,366**

Although the Group holds only 50% (2022: 50%) of the voting rights in Rosenbauer Aerials in 2023, it controls this company on account of Rosenbauer International AG's right to cast a deciding vote. In accordance with the company agreements of these companies, Rosenbauer International AG is authorized to elect half of their Board members. The Board makes all relevant decisions and determines operational management. A simple majority is sufficient for this. In the event of a tied vote in the Board, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rosenbauer International AG, or the Deputy Chairman, has a contractual right to cast the deciding vote.

€ 1,480 thousand was distributed to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries in 2023 (2022: € 4,578 thousand).

D11. Non-current interest-bearing liabilities

This item includes all interest-bearing liabilities to banks and lease liabilities with a remaining term of more than one year. Details can be found in the list of financial liabilities under note D37. "Risk management".

D12. Other non-current liabilities

The non-current liabilities are export financing liabilities (2023: 1,534 t€; 2022: 1,395 t€) and other non-current liabilities (2023: € 123 thousand; 2022: € 389 thousand). Other non-current liabilities of € 1,534 thousand (2022: € 1,395 thousand) contain liabilities that are not a financial instrument.

D13. Non-current provisions

a) Severance provisions

Severance payments are one-time payments which labor law requires to be made to employees on termination and to employees when they retire. The amount is based on the number of years in service and the amount of remuneration. Severance provisions are recognized in the amount determined in line with actuarial principles (for details of the assumptions used in calculation please see note C9.).

in € thousand	2022	2023
Net present value of obligation as of Jan 1	20,163	15,412
Reclassification	0	0
Current service cost	1,021	1,013
Interest cost	199	549
Actuarial profits and losses	-3,575	1,459
Current payments	-2,396	-2,535
Net present value of obligation as of Dec 31	**15,412**	**15,898**

Actuarial gains and losses include € 606 thousand (2022: € 347 thousand) due to experience adjustments, € 717 thousand (2022: € -3,926 thousand) due to changes in financial assumptions and € 136 thousand (2022: € 4 thousand) for changes in demographic assumptions.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation for the current financial year is € 15,898 thousand (2022: € 15,412 thousand).

The net expenses for severance payments arising from commitments and settlement losses break down as follows:

in € thousand	2022	2023
Staff costs		
Current service cost	1,021	1,013
Interest expenses		
Interest cost	199	549
Net settlement expenses	**1,220**	**1,562**

The average term of the defined benefit obligation for severance payments was 9 years as of December 31, 2023 (2022: 9 years).

The sensitivity analysis for severance obligations below shows the effects on obligations resulting from changes in key actuarial assumptions. In each case one key factor has been changed while the others were kept constant. However, in reality it is somewhat unlikely that there would be no correlation between these factors.

Change in net present value of obligation in € thousand	**+1%**	**-1%**
Dec. 31, 2023		
Interest rate	-1,163	1,343
Pay increase	1,321	-1,167
Longevity	-443	-92
Dec. 31, 2022		
Interest rate	-1,144	1,323
Pay increase	1,307	-1,150
Longevity	-403	-120

b) Provisions for pensions

Within the Rosenbauer Group there are pension schemes that arose on the basis of national legislation or voluntary agreements. These include both defined benefit and defined contribution plans (for details of the assumptions used in calculation please see note C9.).

in € thousand	**2022**	**2023**
Net present value of obligation as of Jan 1	5,006	4,014
Current service cost	13	8
Interest cost	53	154
Actuarial profits and losses	-766	298
Current payments	-292	-302
Net present value of obligation as of Dec 31	**4,014**	**4,172**

Actuarial gains and losses include € 106 thousand (2022: €146 thousand) due to experience adjustments, € 192 thousand (2022: € -912 thousand) due to changes in financial assumptions and € 0 thousand (2022: € 0 thousand) for changes in demographic assumptions.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation for the current financial year is € 4,172 thousand (2022: € 4,014 thousand).

The net expenses for pensions arising from commitments broke down as follows:

in € thousand	**2022**	**2023**
Staff cost		
Current service cost	13	8
Interest expenses		
Interest cost	53	154
Net pension expenses	**66**	**162**

The average term of the defined benefit obligation for settlement as of December 31, 2023 was 10 years (2022: 10 years).

The sensitivity analysis for pension obligations below shows the effects on obligations resulting from changes in key actuarial assumptions. In each case one key factor has been changed while the others were kept constant. However, in reality it is somewhat unlikely that there would be no correlation between these factors.

Change in net present value of obligation in € thousand	**+1%/**	**-1%/**
Dec. 31, 2023		
Interest rate	-369	437
Pay increase	401	-347
Longevity	192	-189
Dec. 31, 2022		
Interest rate	-353	418
Pay increase	381	-330
Longevity	174	-172

Further information on staff provisions can be found in the description of accounting policies.

c) Miscellaneous non-current provisions

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Provisions for long-service bonuses	5,126	5,887
	5,126	**5,887**

Details of the changes in the non-current provisions shown can be found in the “Statement of changes in provisions” under D20.

D14. Puttable non-controlling interests

This item contains the options to sell held by the US minority shareholder Rosenbauer Aerials LLC., Nebraska, which can be exercised at any time. The value is calculated from the present value of the payment obligation from a purchase price formula, which takes into account the earnings values of two past and one future year, and the equity value. The options held by the minority shareholders of the US holding company Rosenbauer America LLC., South Dakota, which were exercised in 2022, had still been recognized in the previous year.

in € thousand	2022	2023
Net present value of obligation as of Jan 1	82,269	13,517
Dividend payment	-4,578	-1,437
Remeasurement	3,399	351
Execution of option	-67,574	0
Net present value of obligation as of Dec 31	**13,517**	**12,431**

D15. Current interest-bearing liabilities

In addition to production or investment loans and lease liabilities, these also include overdrafts as of December 31 of the respective year. Details can be found in the list of financial liabilities under note D37. “Risk management”.

D16. Contract liabilities

The contract liabilities include payments from the customer in the amount of € 238,953 thousand (2022: € 78,599 thousand), most of which were made for the delivery of firefighting vehicles, as well as accrued revenues from multiple-component arrangements in the amount of € 9,890 thousand (2022: €11,906 thousand), relating to performance obligations over time.

D17. Trade payables

The trade payables of €114,948 thousand (2022: € 78,753 thousand) are due within one year and of € 0.0 thousand (2022: € 0.0 thousand) are due after one year.

D18. Other current liabilities

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Liabilities from taxes	11,625	8,955
Social security liabilities	3,142	3,201
Liabilities from derivatives	5,017	2,595
Liabilities from staff obligations	28,208	28,395
Liabilities from commission obligations	5,841	4,531
Other liabilities	32,276	37,772
	86,109	**85,449**

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Other current financial liabilities		
Liabilities from derivatives	5,017	2,595
Liabilities from commission obligations	5,841	4,531
	32,276	37,772
Other current non-financial liabilities		
Liabilities from taxes	11,625	8,955
Social security liabilities	3,142	3,201
Liabilities from staff obligations	28,208	28,395
	86,109	**85,449**

The Other liabilities essentially include credit notes and liabilities from outstanding invoices. Other current liabilities of € 40,551 thousand (2022: € 42,975 thousand) contain liabilities that are not a financial instrument.

D19. Tax liabilities

Tax liabilities declined from € 5,757 thousand to € 2,769 thousand, essentially on account of payments made in the current financial year and local tax results.

D20. Other provisions and statement of changes in provisions

Other provisions include warranties and sales risks. Furthermore, a provision of € 3,650 thousand € 4,700 thousand was included for former members of the Executive Board in the financial year.

Miscellaneous current provisions for 2023 are shown in the "Statement of changes in provisions".

Details of the assumptions used in calculation can be found under C10 and C15.

in € thousand	As of Jan 1, 2023	Currency differences	Allocation	Consumption	Reversal	Compounding	As of Dec 31, 2023
Current							
Warranties	12,870	-200	3,910	-3,894	-902	0	11,786
Onerous contracts	1,484	-2	43	-395	-899	0	230
Others	10,553	5	4,677	-4,182	-377	0	10,676
Total current provisions	**24,908**	**-196**	**8,631**	**-8,472**	**-2,179**	**0**	**22,692**
Non-current							
Provisions for long-service bonuses	5,126	3	696	-130	-21	213	5,887
Total non-current provisions	**5,126**	**3**	**696**	**-130**	**-21**	**213**	**5,887**
Total	**30,034**	**-193**	**9,326**	**-8,602**	**-2,199**	**213**	**28,579**

The schedule of provisions for severance payments and pensions is contained under D13. "Non-current provisions" in the explanatory notes.

D21. Revenues

The table below shows the breakdown of revenues according to product groups and areas:

	2023					
	Areas					
Business units	**EUROPE area**	**MIDDLE EAST area**	**ASIA PACIFIC area**	**AMERICAS area**	**PFP**	**Total**
Vehicles	**365,751**	**80,196**	**99,201**	**244,985**	**0**	**790,134**
Fire & Safety Equipment	79,935	5,682	9,667	3,323	0	98,606
PFP	403	0	0	0	41,231	41,634
Customer Service	58,685	26,289	10,796	7,937	0	103,707
Others	5,098	2,691	3,264	19,409	0	30,462
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	**509,872**	**114,858**	**122,928**	**275,654**	**41,231**	**1,064,543**

	2022					
	Areas					
Business units	**EUROPE area**	**MIDDLE EAST area**	**ASIA PACIFIC area**	**AMERICAS area**	**PFP**	**Total**
Vehicles	**321,324**	**68,670**	**90,740**	**235,320**	**0**	**716,053**
Fire & Safety Equipment	74,856	8,388	9,031	1,106	0	93,380
PFP	400	0	0	0	31,800	32,200
Customer Service	56,002	21,204	8,184	11,149	0	96,539
Others	5,939	2,346	1,895	23,891	0	34,072
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	**458,521**	**100,608**	**109,850**	**271,466**	**31,800**	**972,245**

Please see the disclosures on the product segments and the segment reporting under note D35. “Segment reporting” for information on the composition of revenues.

The aggregated amount of the transaction price for not yet fulfilled performance obligations amounted to € 1,788.0 million (2022: € 1,469.7 million) at the end of the reporting period. Of this, between 60 and 65% (2022: 70% to 75%) is expected to be recognized as revenues in the following financial year.

D22. Cost of sales

in € thousand	2022	2023
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	-5,767	-54,077
Costs of goods sold	572,607	652,623
Staff costs	189,605	215,092
Depreciation and amortization	14,109	13,471
other expenses	72,790	72,305
	843,344	**899,414**

In addition to raw materials and supplies, the cost of materials mainly relates to chassis, metal components for vehicle bodies, plastic and electronic parts, as well as equipment and purchased parts.

The cost of purchased services mainly includes lease expenses for leased personnel in the operating area, energy costs and waste disposal costs.

D23. Development and product management

in € thousand	2022	2023
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	215	392
Costs of goods sold	2,175	3,613
Capitalized development costs	-6,271	-6,104
Allocations to other functional areas	-6,122	-8,252
Staff costs	23,626	20,977
Depreciation and amortization	3,285	4,221
other expenses	8,407	6,874
	25,315	**21,721**

Total development costs amount to 27,825 t€ (2022: 31,586 t€).

D24. Selling costs

in € thousand	2022	2023
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	71	38
Costs of goods sold	3,063	813
Staff costs	32,898	32,413
Depreciation and amortization	2,142	2,412
other expenses	23,517	20,814
	61,691	**56,490**

The other expenses item mainly includes event costs, travel expenses and costs of the marketing and sales department.

D25. Administration costs

in € thousand	2022	2023
Other income	-362	0
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	-191	-20
Costs of goods sold	6,418	4,599
Staff costs	40,255	38,749
Depreciation and amortization	10,074	10,064
other expenses	4,516	6,321
	60,710	**59,713**

The other expenses item mainly includes maintenance costs, legal, auditing and consulting costs, costs of third-party services and rent and leases. Expenses from leases of low-value assets amount to € 643 thousand (2022: € 563 thousand), and expenses from short-term leases not including low-value assets amount to € 497 thousand (2022: € 511 thousand).

Auditor's fees

Administrative expenses include the following expenses for services provided by the auditor of the consolidated financial statements, KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft:

in € thousand	2022	2023
Audit of group and local accounts	198	199
Other audit related services	19	166
Other services	6	8
	223	**373**

D26. Other operating income

in € thousand	2022	2023
Income from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,616	850
Government grants	238	5
Income from rent and insurance	902	2,990
Reversal of write-downs of provisions	416	934
Exchange rate gains	2,358	2,005
Sundry	4,647	6,106
	10,176	**12,890**

In February 2023 the Rosenbauer Group was targeted by a cyber attack. Therefore insurance income was recognised in the position of income from rent and insurance.

In particular, other income includes license proceeds, canteens, hospitality and compensation.

D27. Other expenses

in € thousand	2022	2023
Losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	180	841
Exchange rate losses	1,818	1,740
Other expenses	-83	-3
	1,915	**2,577**

D28. Staff costs and employee disclosures

in € thousand	2022	2023
Wages	110,349	128,389
Salaries	125,509	126,345
Pension costs	1,001	1,021
Expenses for company pension plan	6,906	7,225
Expenses for statutory and voluntary social security contributions and levies and mandatory contributions dependent on pay	42,619	44,252
	286,384	**307,232**

Average number of employees

	2022	2023
Workers	2,263	2,476
Salaried employees	1,669	1,567
Apprentices	143	147
	4,075	**4,190**

Expenses for company pension plan include expenses for benefits to company pension funds in the amount of € 1,310 thousand (2022: € 1,210 thousand).

D29. Depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation and amortization of 30,216 thousand (previous year: € 29,392 thousand) includes € 6,238 thousand (previous year: € 6,302 thousand) from the amortization of right-of-use assets arising from leases in accordance with IFRS 16.

D30. Financial income

in € thousand	2022	2023
Income from securities	0	12
Other interest and similar income	4,116	3,373
thereof from Fair Value evaluation	2,900	1,477
thereof from FX-profits	174	1,061
	4,116	**3,385**

The fair value measurement results from the financial liabilities designated at fair value.

D31. Finance expenses

in € thousand	2022	2023
Interest and similar expenses	17,717	33,571
thereof from leases in accordance with IFRS 16	973	967
thereof from Fair Value evaluation	4,111	0
thereof from FX-losses	85	2,581
Interest on non-current staff provisions	252	703
	17,969	**34,274**

The interest expense for long-term anniversary provisions is reported in staff costs.

D32. Income tax

in € thousand	2022	2023
Income taxes	4,309	3,969
thereof previous year	1,441	-293
Change in deferred income taxes	-12,113	1,854
thereof due to changes in tax rates	741	-24
	-7,804	**5,823**

An amount of € 979 thousand (2022 € -2,348 thousand) from the change in deferred taxes was recognized directly in other comprehensive income in the 2023 financial year.

In the RBI Group, there is a tax group in accordance with Austrian tax law. The parent company is Rosenbauer International AG. The group members are the Austrian companies Rosenbauer Österreich GmbH, Rosenbauer Brandschutz GmbH, APAC-Holding GmbH and Rosenbauer E-Technology Development GmbH. The compensation is implemented by way of an allocation agreement in which positive tax results are offset at the current rate of corporation tax. A negative tax allocation is kept on record for the purpose of future offsetting. Income tax income for all group members amounts to € 208 thousand (2022: € 939 thousand).

The table below shows the causes of the difference between the national income tax expense and the effective tax expense in the Group:

in € thousand	2022	2023
Profit before income taxes	-30,151	6,984
thereof 24% (2022: 25%) national income tax expense	-7,538	1,676
Effect of different tax rates	-1,177	-1,331
Permanent differences	2,341	557
Non-recognition of carryforwards	7,110	4,965
Taxes from previous years	-9,461	-306
Other	921	261
Effective tax income (–)/expense (+)	**-7,804**	**5,823**

Shareholders’ claims to dividends did not give rise to any tax consequences for the Group in 2023 or 2022.

D33. Consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows is presented using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents consist exclusively of cash in hand and bank balances. Interest received and paid are assigned to operating activities. Dividend payments are reported under financing activities. There were non-cash additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment of € 2,474 thousand (2022: € 1,732 thousand) in the 2023 financial year. Non-cash additions to right-of-use assets amounted to € 2,310 thousand in 2023 (2022: € 4,551 thousand).

The reconciliation of cash and non-cash changes in liabilities from financing activities is as follows:

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2023	Cashflow	Exchange rate changes	Accrued interest	non-cash change	Dec. 31, 2022
Current interest-bearing financial liabilities	429,508	310,917	-214	0	0	118,805
Non-current interest-bearing financial liabilities	2,383	-199,431	-420	0	0	202,234
Lease liabilities	31,283	-5,915	-303	967	1,343	35,191
Liabilities from callable non-controlling interests	12,431	-1,437	0	0	351	13,517
Total liabilities from financing activities	**475,605**	**104,135**	**-937**	**967**	**1,694**	**369,746**

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Cashflow	Exchange rate changes	Accrued interest	non-cash change	Dec. 31, 2021
Current interest-bearing financial liabilities	118,805	45,539	761	0	0	72,505
Non-current interest-bearing financial liabilities	202,234	41,152	0	0	0	161,082
Lease liabilities	35,191	-6,074	599	711	3,840	36,115
Liabilities from callable non-controlling interests	13,517	-72,151	0	0	3,399	82,269
Liabilities from the acquisition of non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities from financing activities	**369,746**	**8,465**	**1,360**	**711**	**7,239**	**351,971**

Further details on liabilities arising from the acquisition of non-controlling interests can be found in note B1.

The total payments from leases included in the statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS 16 amounted to 5,915 t€ (2022: 6,074 t€) in the financial year.

D34. Effects of the COVID-19 crisis on the Group’s net assets, financial position and results of operations

Rosenbauer’s business performance lags behind the economic cycle, so it took a while for the COVID-19 crisis to make an impact. In particular, the negative effects of the COVID-19 crisis and the Russia/Ukraine conflict caused disruptions in supply chains and the underutilization of plants due to delivery delays in 2022 as well as the deconsolidation of PA “Fire-fighting special technics” LLC. due to lack of significant influence (see B1. “Companies included in consolidation”).

The demand for ARFF vehicles, particularly in Europe, picked up noticeably during the reporting year. This relates to both regular new procurements and to catch-up effects from the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. The interest in electric firefighting vehicles is also on the rise. At the same time, international supply chains have not yet returned to their usual stability and there are regular interruptions to the supply of individual parts. As a result, the delivery times for firefighting vehicles remains unchanged above the expected level.

Despite these challenging conditions, all Rosenbauer sales regions and the Preventive Fire Protection segment succeeded in increasing their business volumes in 2023. Revenues therefore increased from € 972.2 million to € 1,064.5 million and another positive EBIT was generated.

The aid programs set by governments were used to cushion the negative impact on the Group’s net assets, financial position and results of operations. In particular, the option of short-time working and other measures to safeguard jobs allowed staff costs to be offset against a grant of € 1,694 thousand in the previous year.

D35. Segment reporting

In accordance with IFRS 8 (“Operating Segments”), segments must be defined and segment information disclosed on the basis of internal controlling and reporting. This results in segment reporting presented in line with the management approach of internal reporting. The Group is managed by the chief operating decision-makers on the basis of sales markets. The development of the market segments is particularly significant in internal reporting. Segmentation is based on the division of the sales regions (areas) defined by the chief operating decision-makers. In addition to the segments managed by sales markets (areas), the PFP (Preventive Fire Protection) segment is shown as a further segment in internal reporting.

The following reportable segments have been defined in line with the internal management information system:

Country responsibility has been streamlined with effect from January 1, 2023 in order to use synergies to simplify market development. The NISA area has been dissolved and integrated into the newly established Americas, Asia-Pacific, Middle East & Africa and Europe sales regions. Preventive Fire Protection (PFP) activities are also still presented in a separate segment. The figures for the previous year have been amended accordingly.

The chief operating decision-makers monitor the EBIT of the areas separately in order to make decisions on the allocation of resources and to determine the units’ earnings power. Segment performance is assessed on the basis of EBIT using the same definition as in the consolidated financial statements. However, income taxes are managed on a uniform Group basis and are not allocated to the individual segments.

Segment reporting refers to the revenues and earnings generated by the individual areas both on their respective local markets and from export sales.

Segment figures are presented in the tables “Business” and “Disclosures on business units” and “Information on geographic areas” for 2022 and 2023.

Business segments

2023 (in € thousand)	EUROPE area	MIDDLE EAST area	ASIA PACIFIC area	AMERICAS area	PFP[1]	Group
External revenues	509,872	114,858	122,928	275,654	41,231	1,064,543
EBIT before share of results of companies accounted for using the equity method	27,877	3,431	3,033	1,010	2,167	37,518
Profit before income tax (EBT)	1,397	3,990	1,999	-2,655	2,253	6,984
Balance-Sheet total	736,214	73,980	30,586	277,889	48,026	1,166,695
Depreciation	-22,900	-1,924	-629	-3,092	-1,671	-30,216
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance expenses	-30,711	-232	-105	-2,912	-314	-34,274
Financial income	2,924	36	110	306	9	3,385
Share in results of companies accounted for using the equity method	355	0	0	0	0	355

Further details in the explanatory notes under point D.30.

No customer contributed more than 10% of external revenues in 2022.

[1] Preventive Fire Protection

As shown above, balance sheet total, depreciation and amortization, financial expenses and income, and the share of results of companies accounted for using the equity method are allocated according to the locations of Group companies (production-based).

2022 (in € thousand) adjusted	EUROPE area	MIDDLE EAST area	ASIA PACIFIC area	AMERICAS area	PFP[1]	Group
External revenues	458,521	100,608	109,850	271,466	31,800	972,245
EBIT before share of results of companies accounted for using the equity method	4,570	-4,920	-1,332	-9,320	448	-10,554
Profit before income tax (EBT)	-23,190	2,903	2,953	-14,777	1,960	-30,151
Balance-Sheet total	612,858	40,537	35,923	252,290	31,954	973,562
Depreciation	-22,398	-1,563	-498	-3,397	-1,536	-29,392
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance expenses	-13,470	-44	-51	-4,376	-28	-17,969
Financial income	3,403	8	16	681	7	4,115
Share in results of companies accounted for using the equity method	68	0	-5,812	0	0	-5,744

Further details in the explanatory notes under point D.30.

No customer contributed more than 10% of external revenues in 2022.

[1] Preventive Fire Protection

As shown above, balance sheet total, depreciation and amortization, financial expenses and income, and the share of results of companies accounted for using the equity method are allocated according to the locations of Group companies (production-based).

Information on business units

in € million	Revenues 2022	Revenues 2023
Vehicles	716	790
Fire & Safety Equipment	93	99
Preventive Fire Protection (PFP)	32	42
Customer Service	97	104
Others	34	30
Group	**972**	**1,065**

Information on geographic areas

	Revenues		Property, plant and equipment		Intangible assets		Right-of-use Assets	
in € thousand	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Austria	77,023	84,528	80,456	74,114	41,152	46,179	5,772	5,357
USA	237,630	229,995	14,699	13,279	2,006	2,073	7,709	6,647
Germany	210,810	238,436	28,861	30,152	8,659	7,787	13,624	12,053
Saudi Arabia	28,391	60,801	8,489	7,933	0	0	715	482
Rest of the world	418,391	450,783	23,415	24,668	2,266	2,009	6,212	5,267
Group	**972,245**	**1,064,543**	**155,920**	**150,146**	**54,083**	**58,048**	**34,032**	**29,806**

D36. Capital management

The capital provided by equity and borrowed capital is taken as the basis for capital management in the Rosenbauer Group.

The financial strategy is designed to support and promote the strategic and operational development of the company. The aim is to strike a balance between profitability, liquidity and security. Financial and strategic flexibility must be maintained by ensuring access to capital and advantageous financing conditions at all times. Sufficient financial strength should enable both operating business and investment projects. The interests of shareholders and lenders are taken into account in the form of an attractive dividend policy, a stable corporate credit rating and the reliability and continuity of results and corporate statements. The financial strategy is an integral part of our business understanding and actions and forms the basis of all major planning and decision-making processes (see also D37. Risk management d) Liquidity risk).

The key financial figures for capital management are the ratio of net debt to EBITDA and the equity ratio. EBITDA stands for earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Net debt comprises interest-bearing liabilities and lease liabilities less cash, cash equivalents and securities. Net debt therefore amounts to € 428,155 thousand (2022: € 319,994 thousand). EBITDA amounts to € 67,734 thousand in 2023 (2022: € 19,058 thousand). The ratio of net debt to EBITDA is therefore 6.3 (2022: 16.8).

In the case of liabilities from callable non-controlling interests, the business opportunities and risks and the dividend claim remain with the minority shareholder, so the liability is still economically a minority interest and not an interest-bearing purchase price liability.

Furthermore, the equity ratio is optimized with total assets management, which ensures the optimization of restricted current assets with the continuous monitoring of production levels and trade receivables. The equity ratio is calculated as the percentage of equity to total assets and was 15.7% as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: 19.1%).

D37. Risk management

Rosenbauer is exposed to various risks in its business activities. Apart from the global crises (D34.), the annual evaluation of the Group companies did not reveal any significant new or previously unrecognized risks. On the basis of the information currently known, there are no specific risks to the future of the company as a going concern. The Rosenbauer Group operates globally and is therefore necessarily exposed to changes and fluctuations in inflation, interest rates and exchange rates. It is company policy, by closely observing the risk positions that exist and market developments, to balance risks internally as far as possible, to manage net positions with a view to optimizing earnings and, where reasonable, to hedge such positions. The goal of currency risk hedging is to create a secure basis of calculation for construction contracts.

A key area in hedging risks is financial instruments. Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. In accordance with IFRS 7, they include on the one hand primary financial instruments such as trade receivables and payables and financial receivables and liabilities. On the other, they also included derivative financial instruments used to hedge the risks of changes in exchange and interest rates. Both primary and derivative financial instruments are reported on below.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized as of the settlement date, i.e. the date on which the company commits to purchasing the asset.

Given the daily or short-term maturities, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, current receivables and liabilities is essentially the carrying amount. At the end of the reporting period securities were measured with a fair value of € 156 thousand (2022: € 685 thousand). The fair value is calculated from the market price at the end of the reporting period.

a) Climate and environmental risks

Climate change is also steadily growing in significance in the firefighting industry, so the Rosenbauer Group has been tackling this issue for many years in order to ensure a timely, solid and effective response to these risks.

The most immediate risk at present is the transition risk arising from the process of adaptation to a lower-carbon and more ecologically sustainable economy. Rosenbauer responded to the adaptation process around seven years ago and began developing the first hybrid firefighting vehicle, presenting it to the public in 2020. The vehicle has been very positively received by the market. However, this novel vehicle is probably just the beginning of an extensive adaptation of the product range to the new requirements, so research and development costs are expected to remain high. As of the end of the reporting period, development costs of € 19,467 thousand (2022: € 16,640 thousand) were capitalized in direct connection with this transformation of the product range, and development costs will continue to rise. The risk lies in the realization of development costs on the market, as these development costs also increase the products' production costs. The market is currently accepting of a higher price, particularly because the products developed so far offer significantly increased efficiency and convenience for fire services. Because of the higher costs, however, there remains a higher risk of undesirable developments and write-downs of development costs in the future.

Besides the development costs, rising costs from energy and material purchases are also to be expected, for example due to carbon pricing or sustainable production processes. There is a risk here that these regulations do not develop symmetrically in the various markets, so competitors in less regulated markets could enjoy a cost advantage.

The physical risk of climate change, i.e. the effects of physical events such as droughts, floods, storms, etc., has various consequences for Rosenbauer. On the one hand, the locations are of course exposed to an elevated risk (such as water scarcity, extreme weather, heat, etc.), and supply chains can be negatively affected by such events. On the other hand, Rosenbauer offers products and technologies to counter this risk and can do a lot to mitigate these effects. This not only involves the provision of first-class equipment for disaster response, such as in the event of forest fires, floods or storms, but also the prevention of such extreme situations. For Rosenbauer, prevention comes before de-escalation. Early detection plays a key role here – the product portfolio is being expanded and investments made in software solutions. There is a financial risk that these costs will not be realized on the market.

Climate and environmental risks are not currently affecting the measurement of assets and liabilities.

b) Credit risk

The risk on receivables can be rated as consistently low on account of the customer structure and the hedging policy for credit risks. In addition, all customers who wish to do business with the Group on a credit basis are subject to a credit check. Receivables are also monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group is not exposed to a significant risk of default. The maximum credit risk and therefore risk of default is equal to the carrying amounts.

The table below shows the credit risk for the Group's financial assets:

	Dec. 31, 2023			
in € thousand	12-month ECL or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Impairment	Net carrying amount
Securities	n/a	156	0	156
Other receivables and assets	12m ECL	21,374	0	21,374
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL	247,535	-2,266	245,269
With credit impairment	Lifetime ECL	18,893	-1,928	16,965
Without credit impairment	Lifetime ECL	228,642	-338	228,304
Cash and cash equivalents	12m ECL	34,863	0	34,863
		303,927	**-2,266**	**301,662**

	Dec. 31, 2022			
in € thousand	12-month ECL or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Impairment	Net carrying amount
Securities	n/a	685	0	685
Other receivables and assets	12m ECL	17,025	0	17,025
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL	148,960	-3,217	145,743
With credit impairment	Lifetime ECL	19,508	-3,088	16,420
Without credit impairment	Lifetime ECL	129,452	-129	129,324
Cash and cash equivalents	12m ECL	35,601	0	35,601
		202,271	**-3,217**	**199,054**

Within the EU receivables are mostly from municipal legal entities. If receivables relate to private customers of low or unknown credit standing, these receivables are insured through the private insurance market.

Receivables from customers outside the EU of low credit standing – including government customers – are secured with documentary credits or bank guarantees. Alternatively, but also cumulatively, insurance policies can be concluded with one of the government insurance companies. In Austria this is done with Österreichische Kontrollbank AG.

The diagram below shows the Group's calculated credit risk exposure for trade receivables using an impairment matrix:

	Trade receivables				
	Without credit impairment				
2023 in € thousand	**not past due**	**1 to 90 days past due**	**91 to 180 days past due**	**Over 180 days past due**	**With credit impairment**
Estimated total gross carrying amount in the event of past due payment	120,366	60,561	19,719	13,353	18,893
Expected credit losses	64	53	98	123	1,928

	Trade receivables				
	Without credit impairment				
2022 in € thousand	**not past due**	**1 to 90 days past due**	**91 to 180 days past due**	**Over 180 days past due**	**With credit impairment**
Estimated total gross carrying amount in the event of past due payment	61,790	52,817	9,074	0	19,508
Expected credit losses	28	51	50	0	3,088

c) Market risk

Inflation risk

In the last few decades of low interest rate policies and a threat of deflation, material prices and wage costs were also easy to predict and therefore easy to calculate in project business. Inflation risk was therefore only of subordinate importance. However, this situation changed significantly at the end of 2021. Material prices climbed sharply due to supply chain disruptions, and in 2022 this was joined by volatile and massively increasing energy prices as a result of the war in Ukraine. The 2023 trading year was again characterized by geopolitical tensions, extreme weather events and high rates of inflation. Supply chains did stabilize slowly throughout the course of the reporting year but are still not satisfactory and interruptions to the supply of individual parts continued.

As the time between a binding submission of a tender and actual delivery ranges from several months to over a year, there is a risk that the actual price increase will exceed the planned price increase. Rosenbauer responds to these risks with a variety of measures.

In purchasing, chassis are ordered only for specific contracts at fixed prices, so the price risk for chassis can be ruled out. For other materials, an attempt is made to achieve the highest possible price security by means of framework agreements and by coordinating the order times with the production program. Active supplier management and short-term adjustment of delivery schedules also reduce price risk. In addition, price lists are reviewed at short intervals and increased at short notice if a further increase in prices is foreseeable.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks mainly apply to receivables and liabilities with terms of more than one year.

For assets, interest rate risks apply to investment securities. Securities were measured at market value at the end of the reporting period. It is possible to reduce interest rate risks and optimize income with the regular monitoring of interest rate developments and the reorganization of securities holdings derived from this.

There are non-current liabilities to banks from loans for various investments in operating activities. However, more prolonged negative changes in market values can cause the result of operations to deteriorate. A change in interest rates of +/-1% on the credit portfolio as of the end of the reporting period would have reduced earnings and equity by € 3,475 thousand (2022: € 1,801 thousand) and respectively increased earnings and equity by € 3,475 thousand (2022: € 1,801 thousand). The sensitivity to current liabilities to banks is negligible.

Globally, the key benchmark rates are being fundamentally reformed, including the replacement of some Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) with alternative, virtually risk-free interest rates (referred to as "IBOR reform"). The Group's financial instruments are subject to IBORs that will be replaced or reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives. Rosenbauer has already switched its US dollar contracts to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). The EURIBOR will be used as a benchmark rate until further notice. The effects of this are considered immaterial.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may vary due to the change in exchange rates. The Group is particularly exposed to exchange rate risks in the course of its operating activities (if revenue and/or expenses are denominated in a foreign currency). In order to manage its currency risk, the Group hedges all transactions regarding expected sales and purchases that are expected to occur in the next twelve months. If a derivative transaction is concluded for the purposes of the hedge, the Group negotiates the terms of the contract such that the derivative financial instrument is equal to the risk to be hedged. For the hedge of expected transactions, the derivative financial instrument covers the risk period from the date at which cash flows from the transaction are forecast to the date at which the liability or receivable denominated in a foreign currency is settled. The majority of expected foreign currency exposure from the next financial year is hedged with currency forwards.

Group companies invest in non-current securities almost exclusively in their own currency area, hence there is no currency risk here.

In assets, currency risks relate mainly to the US dollar and UAE dirham, resulting from trade receivables from international customers, from previously agreed contracts and future transactions. Most other markets invoice in euro. In liabilities, with the exception of trade payables, there are no significant currency risks as current financing of operating activities is implemented by the Group companies in their own local currency. Any currency risks from short-term peaks are borne by the company themselves. In addition to hedging with derivative financial instruments, there is also natural hedging by the positions closed, for example US dollar trade payables are offset by US dollar receivables.

The table below shows the sensitivity of consolidated earnings before taxes (due to changes in the fair values of monetary assets and liabilities) and the Group's equity (due to changes in the fair values of currency forwards) to a change in exchange rates, considered possible in line with prudent business judgment, affecting the main currencies relevant to the Group. All other variables remain constant.

in € thousand	Exchange rate development	Effect on earnings before taxes 2022	Effect on earnings before taxes 2023	Effect on equity 2022	Effect on equity 2023
USD	+10%	5,535	6,350	-8,287	-10,222
	-10%	-5,598	-6,502	7,368	9,327
SGD	+10%	-138	-1	-25	150
	-10%	138	1	25	-150
CHF	+10%	-2	11	-301	-464
	-10%	2	-11	301	464
SAR	+10%	2	2	638	1,175
	-10%	-2	-2	-638	-1,175
AED	+10%	-253	-22	-177	-125
	-10%	222	-15	115	70
GBP	+10%	-63	-95	72	-80
	-10%	46	74	-72	69

Derivative financial instruments (hedges)

FX risks are hedged using derivative financial instruments such as FX forwards and FX swaps. This balances out the variability of cash flows from future transactions. There are no derivative financial instruments without a hedge. Within the Rosenbauer Group, the risk is hedged until the time of the payment in foreign currency. Effectiveness is measured on a regular basis.

Interest risks are hedged using derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps. Hedges are initially recognized at fair value when the agreement is entered into and subsequently remeasured at fair value.

In accordance with IAS 32, derivative financial instruments are only offset and reported in the statement of financial position as a net amount when there is a legal right to do so and it is intended to settle on a net basis. No offsetting was carried out in 2023 or in the previous year.

In accordance with IFRS 9, derivatives are classified in the following categories:

	31.12.2023	
in € thousand	non-current	current
Derivatives with positive fair values		
Derivatives that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss (receivables and other assets)	0	264
	0	**264**

	31.12.2023	
in € thousand	non-current	current
Derivatives with negative fair values		
Derivatives that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss (other liabilities)	35	236
	35	**236**

	Dec. 31, 2022	
in € thousand	non-current	current
Derivatives with positive fair values		
Derivatives that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss (receivables and other assets)	7	288
	7	**288**

	Dec. 31, 2022	
in € thousand	non-current	current
Derivatives with negative fair values		
Derivatives that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss (other liabilities)	0	592
	0	**592**

	Nominal value	Fair value
in € thousand	2023	2023
Currency forwards	21,732	-6

	Nominal value	Fair value
in € thousand	2022	2022
Currency forwards	17,883	-297

The economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is determined by comparing the value-determining risk factors. In the event of complete or approximate consistency of the hedged item's and hedging instrument's significant value-determining risk factors, the critical terms match method is used to provide evidence of the economic relationship. In all other cases, either sensitivity analyses or aspects of the dollar-offset method, depending on the scale of the value-determining risk factors, are used to demonstrate the economic relationship.

Deviations in the value-determining risk factors between the hedged item and the hedging instrument give rise to sources of ineffectiveness. For the hedge of foreign currency risks, deviations in the forward rate between the hypothetical derivative as the hedged item and the hedging instrument (currency forward) present such a source of ineffectiveness. Changes in expected timings for the hedged item's planned cash flows give rise to ineffectiveness. There was no hedge ineffectiveness in 2023 or 2022.

As the underlying assets of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are always consistent, the accounting hedge ratio is always 1:1, i.e. the hedging instrument's designated amount or volume is equal to the hedged item's designated amount or volume. Adjustments to the accounting hedge ratio are recognized if the hedge ratio has an imbalance that would result in ineffectiveness, with potential consequences for accounting that are incompatible with the purpose of hedge accounting.

In accordance with IFRS 9, derivatives are classified in the following categories:

	31.12.2023		
in € thousand	**non-current**	**current**	**Change in the value of hedging instruments as the basis for calculating ineffectiveness**
Derivatives with positive fair values			
Cash flow hedge derivatives (receivables and other assets)	84	357	440
Total	**84**	**357**	**440**

	Dec. 31, 2022		
in € thousand	**non-current**	**current**	**Change in the value of hedging instruments as the basis for calculating ineffectiveness**
Derivatives with positive fair values			
Cash flow hedge derivatives (receivables and other assets)	182	2,186	2,367
Total	**182**	**2,186**	**2,367**

	31.12.2023		
in € thousand	**non-current**	**current**	**Change in the value of hedging instruments as the basis for calculating ineffectiveness**
Derivatives with negative fair values			
Cash flow hedge derivatives (other liabilities)	203	261	464
Total	**203**	**261**	**464**

	31.12.2022		
in € thousand	**non-current**	**current**	**Change in the value of hedging instruments as the basis for calculating ineffectiveness**
Derivatives with negative fair values			
Cash flow hedge derivatives (other liabilities)	13	301	315
Total	**13**	**301**	**315**

2023		Maximum term	Average forward rate	Nominal values in € thousand	Fair value in € thousand
Currency forwards					
USD	Sale	Sep. 19, 2025	1.1075	46,205	216
AED	Sale	May. 31, 2024	4.0592	2,109	13
AED	Buy	Feb. 29, 2024	4.0886	627	2
CAD	Sale	Dec. 12, 2025	1.3403	21,715	-331
CAD	Buy	Oct. 31, 2024	1.3489	2,839	58
AUD	Sale	Feb. 5, 2024	1.6398	1,677	-13
HKD	Sale	Jul. 31, 2024	8.4586	2,500	59
GBP	Sale	Mar. 28, 2024	0.8812	545	-6
PLN	Sale	Mar. 28, 2024	4.4523	898	-20
PLN	Sale	Jan. 29, 2024	4.3310	462	-2
				79,577	**-24**

2022		Maximum term	Average forward rate	Nominal values in € thousand	Fair value in € thousand
Currency forwards					
USD	Sale	Sep. 28, 2023	1.0739	45,248	-90
AED	Sale	Mar. 6, 2024	3.8966	3,122	64
SEK	Sale	Nov. 24, 2023	10.2465	18,487	1,435
CAD	Sale	Nov. 20, 2024	1.2991	16,378	593
CAD	Buy	Oct. 31, 2024	1.3347	1,409	-11
NZD	Sale	Aug. 25, 2023	1.6530	429	13
AUD	Sale	Oct. 25, 2023	1.5345	1,662	42
AUD	Buy	Feb. 24, 2023	1.5737	635	1
HKD	Sale	Jul. 31, 2024	8.4586	2,500	7
SAR	Sale	Jul. 27, 2023	3.9267	1	-0
				89,872	**2,053**

The following items were hedged:

	2023	
Risk in € thousand	**Change in the value of the hedged item**	**Reserve status**
Foreign currency risk	24	12

	2022	
Risk in € thousand	**Change in the value of the hedged item**	**Reserve status**
Foreign currency risk	-2,053	1,616

The table below shows the change in the hedge reserve:

in € thousand	Foreign currency risk 2022	2023
Value as of Jan 1	**-1,268**	**1,616**
Gains / losses of the effective part from the change in fair value of hedging instruments	1,999	-57
Deferred tax thereon in OCI	-452	-48
Gains / losses reclassified to the income statement	1,782	-1,999
thereof deferred tax	-446	500
Carrying amount as of Dec 31	**1,616**	**12**

The financial investments available for sale shown in the following table as level 1 include – as in the previous year – listed equities and units in funds. The fair value of currency forwards and interest rate swaps shown as level 2 is determined – as in the previous year – by reference to bank valuations based on recognized mathematical measurement models (discounted cash flow method on the basis of current interest and currency future yields based on interbank mid-rates as of the end of the reporting period). The interest rate hedging relates to the hedging of parts of the promissory note interest. Financial liabilities that are recognized at fair value and where key input parameters are based on observable market data are shown under level 2. Interest rate holding transactions are also concluded, although these are not recognized as a hedging relationship in accordance with IFRS 9.

In 2023 – as in the previous year – there were no reclassifications between level 1 and level 2 or vice versa. There was no change in the measurement method.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
in € thousand	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Derivative financial instruments trough profit and loss						
Positive fair value			295	264		
Negative fair value			592	271		
Derivative financial instruments through OCI						
Positive fair value			2,367	440		
Negative fair value			315	464		
Interest rate swaps						
Positive fair value			0	0		
Negative fair value			4,111	1,861		
Interest-bearing liabilities mandatorily designated as effective at fair-value through profit and loss						
Positive fair value			4,028	2,753		
Negative fair value			0	0		
Investments mandatorily at fair-value through profit and loss						
Positive fair value	685	156				
Negative fair value						
Putable Non-controlling interests measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Positive fair value						
Negative fair value					13,517	12,431

For non-controlling interests see chapter C11. “Liabilities” and D10. “Non-controlling interests”.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to settle the liabilities due on time. Controlling the liquidity risk is of utmost importance within the Rosenbauer Group. Liquidity in the Group is determined by means of monthly rolling liquidity planning and is continuously monitored. Liquidity should be secured at all times by sufficient medium- and long-term credit facilities and furthermore with positive bank balances and not yet used credit lines by bank institutions.

The promissory note agreements were entered into in the 2019 financial year with a nominal volume of € 150,0 million and $ 10,0 million. Their carrying amounts are € 106,5 million (2022: € 106,5 million) and

$ 3,0 million (2022: $ 3,0 million) as of December 31, 2023. A syndicated loan with a volume of € 170,0 million was agreed in 2020. The term is three years with an extension option of one year in each case. There are liabilities from the syndicated loan of € 100,0 million (2022: € 35,0 million) as of December 31, 2023. A credit facility of € 40,0 million was agreed in the 2021 financial year with an outstanding amount of € 32,0 million as of December 31, 2023 (2022: € 32,0 million). Furthermore, financing of $ 80,0 million was raised for the acquisition of non-controlling interests in the US in the 2022 financial year, with a carrying amount of $ 71,8 million as of December 31, 2023 (2022: $ 77,3 million).

In September 2023, an attempt was made to place a hybrid bond on the capital market in order to strengthen the equity base and finance further growth in the USA. In November 2023, the decision was made not to issue this hybrid bond due to a lack of investor demand.

Subsequently, the Rosenbauer Group entered into discussions with all major financing partners as a result of impending violations of the financial covenants of existing financing agreements (see above mentioned finance agreements). A temporary “Standstill Agreement” was concluded with the support of the majority shareholder in order to quickly stabilize the financial position of the Rosenbauer Group.

The Standstill Agreement enabled negotiations to be held with major financing partners on the comprehensive refinancing of the Rosenbauer Group within the scope of a Multilateral Refinancing Agreement (MRFV), the implementation of which was to include a capital increase, if necessary from authorized capital, at Rosenbauer International AG. The majority shareholder in Rosenbauer International AG supports refinancing efforts and has committed to the provision of a security. At the time of drawing up the consolidated financial statements, the MRFV was signed by all parties.

Under the terms of the MRFV, all major financing instruments (bonded loans, syndicated loans, financing agreement for the acquisition of non-controlling interests in the USA and further non-annotated and annotated credit facilities) shall be extended until November 3, 2025. As part of the extension of the above financing, additional fees and an increase in interest margins will be agreed.

The original financial covenants for the 2023 financial year have been suspended. The MRFV contains new financial covenants that stipulate the achievement of an IFRS consolidated equity ratio of at least 20% as well as a ratio of net debt to EBITDA below a factor of 5. Failure to comply with the above financial covenants by December 31, 2024, following submission and on the basis of the audited consolidated financial statements, entitles the lenders to terminate the financing agreement.

In the MRFV, Rosenbauer International AG has also committed to fulfill further obligations, to treat all creditors equally and to pledge its shares in Rosenbauer Deutschland GmbH, Rosenbauer Karlsruhe GmbH and Rosenbauer Holdings Inc. to the lenders.

Further key provisions prescribe a capital increase in the 2024 financial year and the suspension of dividend payments. A share of the revenues from the capital increase is to be paid to the contractual partners of the financing agreement as an unscheduled repayment in the 2024 financial year. The capital increase is also intended to sustainably strengthen the equity of Rosenbauer International AG and support the further growth of the Group. Independently of the negotiations with the lenders, Rosenbauer International AG has already notified the capital market that a capital increase is set to take place in 2024 and has initiated the necessary preparations.

A further repatriation of the financing agreements shall take place in 2025 using excess liquidity from the 2024 financial year (“Excess Cash Sweep”).

Failure by the Rosenbauer Group to fulfill key provisions of the MRFV entitles the lenders to terminate the agreement, provided this is approved by a majority (2/3 quorum) of the financing partners. In the event of particularly serious violations of the contractual provisions, individual lenders are also entitled to terminate the MRFV with effect for themselves.

The executive board of Rosenbauer International AG therefore considers the probalitiy of the successful placement of the capital increase and the continuation of the company as a going concern to be very high because of the signed MRFV and the good business prospects.

The Rosenbauer Group also has a loan agreement in the USA for a volume of $ 40.0 million with a carrying amount of $ 30.1 million (2022: $ 12.9 million). This loan agreement contains financial covenants that were fulfilled up to December 31, 2023. Failure to comply with these financial ratios entitles the lender to terminate the financing agreement.

Total interest-bearing financial liabilities amount to € 431,891 thousand (2022: € 321,039 thousand). The average interest rate amounts to 6.6% (2022: 3.5%). As the incidental costs of the financial liabilities shown in the table below with the nominal interest rates are low, the nominal interest rate is approximately the effective interest rate, hence there is no impact on the net assets, financial position or results of operations.

The tables below show the structure of interest-bearing financial liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and the structure of trade payables and other liabilities.

Interest-bearing financial liabilities

in € thousand	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Interest rate agreement and maturity		
Fixed, current	85,018	83,429
Fixed, non-current	55,956	901
Floating rate, current	33,786	346,079
Floating rate, non-current	146,278	1,482
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**321,039**	**431,891**
Currencies		
€	227,474	323,919
CHF	0	2
AUD	0	0
BND	0	0
SGD	0	1
USD	93,564	107,969
ZAR	1	0
	321,039	**431,891**

Maturity structure

The figures shown in the table below reflect the undiscounted cash flows, hence they may differ from the carrying amounts.

in € thousand	Total	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Interest-bearing liabilities (current and non-current)					
2023	431,891	429,508	1,716	667	0
2022	362,315	132,591	75,422	87,625	66,676
Trade payables					
2023	114,948	114,948	0	0	0
2022	78,753	78,753	0	0	0
Leas liabilities					
2023	31,283	6,226	5,818	10,789	8,450
2022	35,191	6,544	5,633	12,189	10,825

Putable Non-controlling interests					
2023	12,430	12,430	0	0	0
2022	13,517	13,517	0	0	0
Other liabilities from financial instruments (without derivative liabilities) (current and non-current)					
2023	42,426	42,303	123	0	0
2022	38,506	38,117	315	74	0

The fair value of non-current loan liabilities bearing interest at fixed rates is € 1,071 thousand (2022: € 87,572 thousand). The inputs for calculating the fair value of non-current loan liabilities bearing interest at fixed rates are assigned to level 2 of the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy. The fair value of non-current loan liabilities bearing interest at fixed rates was calculated using a DCF method and a standard discount rate.

The table below shows the undiscounted cash flows from derivative liabilities.

in € thousand	**Total**	**Up to 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**3 to 4 years**	**4 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Derivative Verbindlichkeiten (kurz- und langfristig)							
2023							
Inflow	73,702	61,074	12,628	0	0	0	0
Outflow	-74,437	-61,571	-12,866	0	0	0	0
Balance	**-735**	**-497**	**-238**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2022							
Inflow	56,259	54,749	1,510	0	0	0	0
Outflow	-57,166	-55,642	-1,523	0	0	0	0
Balance	**-907**	**-893**	**-13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

e) Reconciliation of carrying amounts under IFRS 7Additional information on financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 7:

	Derivative financial instruments		Designated as effective at fair value through profit and loss	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss	Measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Measured at amortized cost	Not a financial instrument	Carrying amount	Fair Value
	Trading	Hedge Accounting						Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2023
ASSETS									
Other non-current assets	0	0	0	156	0	0	0	156	156
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0	14,148	231,121	0	245,269	245,269
Income tax receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	742	742	742
Other current assets	0	705	0	0	0	21,374	10,672	32,751	32,751
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	0	0	34,863	0	34,863	34,863
LIABILITIES									
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	2,383	0	2,383	2,238
Non-current lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	25,057	0	25,057	25,057
Other non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	123	1,534	1,657	1,657
Putable Non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	12,431	0	0	12,431	12,431
Interest-bearing current liabilities	0	0	49,247	0	0	380,261	0	429,508	429,508
Current lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	6,226	0	6,226	-
Trade payables	0	0	0	0	0	114,948	0	114,948	114,948
Other current liabilities	1,861	735	0	0	0	42,303	40,551	85,449	85,449

	Derivative financial instruments		Designated as effective at fair value through profit and loss	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss	Measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Measured at amortized cost	Not a financial instrument	Carrying amount	Fair Value
	Trading	Hedge Accounting						Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2022
ASSETS									
Other non-current assets	0	0	0	685	0	0	0	685	685
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0	60,211	85,532	0	145,743	145,743
Income tax receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	542	542
Other current assets	0	2,663	0	0	0	17,830	11,713	32,206	32,206
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	0	0	35,601	0	35,601	35,601
LIABILITIES									
Interest-bearing non-current liabilities	0	0	47,972	0	0	154,262	0	202,234	190,072
Non-current lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	28,648	0	28,648	28,648
Other non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	389	1,395	1,784	1,784
Putable Non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	13,517	0	0	13,517	13,517
Interest-bearing current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	118,805	0	118,805	118,805
Current lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	6,543	0	6,543	6,543
Trade payables	0	0	0	0	0	78,753	0	78,753	78,753
Other current liabilities	4,111	907	0	0	0	38,117	42,975	86,109	86,109

f) Net results by measurement category

in € thousand	2022	2023
Mandatorily at fair value through profit and loss	1,140	15
At fair value through other comprehensive income	-5,126	-1,617
Financial assets at amortized cost	-7,282	-26,424
Total	**-11,268**	**-28,025**

In determining the net results from financial instruments, impairment and reversals, income and expenses from the foreign currency translation, gains or losses, and other changes to the fair values of financial instruments through profit or loss are included.

E. Other Disclosures

E1. Events after the end of the reporting period

Following the notification of its shareholders and the approval of the Supervisory Board, Rosenbauer International AG intends to implement a capital increase by the end of the 2024 financial year in order to strengthen its equity. Mr. Daniel Tomaschko resigned from the Executive Board of Rosenbauer International AG with effect from January 9, 2024. Refinancing agreements were concluded with major banking institutions after the end of the reporting period; for details see D37. Risk management.

There have been no other events of particular significance for the company that occurred after the end of the reporting period on December 31, 2023, that would have altered its net assets, financial position or result of operations.

E2. Contingent liabilities

Rosenbauer International AG has not issued any liability statements for the benefit of non-Group companies. There are also no further contingent liabilities that will give rise to significant liabilities.

E3. Related party disclosures

Subsidiaries

in € thousand	2022 Investment share[1] in %	2022 Type of consolidation [5)]	2023 Investment share[1] in %	2023 Type of consolidation [5)]
Rosenbauer Österreich GmbH, Austria, Leonding	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Brandschutz GmbH, Austria, Leonding	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer E-TechnologyDevelopment GmbH, Austria, Leonding [2)]	100	KV		
Rosenbauer E-Commerce GmbH, Leonding, Austria, Leonding	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer APAC Holding GmbH, Leonding, Austria, Leonding	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Deutschland GmbH, Germany, Luckenwalde	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Karlsruhe GmbH	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer France S.A.R.L., France, Meyzieu	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Finanzierung GmbH, Germany, Passau	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland GmbH, Germany, Mogendorf	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer d.o.o., Slovenia, Radgona	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Rovereto S.r.l., Italy, Rovereto	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Italia S.r.l., Italy, Andrian	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Schweiz AG, Switzerland, Oberglatt	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Espanola S.A., Spain, Madrid	79.8	KV	79.8	KV
Rosenbauer Ciansa S.L., Spain, Linares	50	AE	50	AE
Rosenbauer Polska Sp.z. o.o., Poland, Warsaw	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Minnesota, LLC., USA, Minnesota	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer South Dakota, LLC., USA, South Dakota	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Holdings Inc., USA, South Dakota	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer America, LLC., USA, South Dakota	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Aerials, LLC., [3)] USA, Nebraska	50	KV	50	KV
Rosenbauer Motors, LLC., USA, Minnesota	100	KV	100	KV
S.K. Rosenbauer Pte. Ltd., Singapore	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Australia Pty. Ltd., Australia, Brisbane	100	KV	100	KV
Eskay Rosenbauer Sdn Bhd, Brunei	80	KV	80	KV
Rosenbauer South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., South Africa, Halfway House	75	KV	75	KV
Rosenbauer Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	75	KV	75	KV
Rosenbauer Mena Trading - FZE, United Arab Emirates, Dubai	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer UK plc, United Kingdom, Holmfirth	100	KV	100	KV
Rosenbauer Fire Fighting Technology, People's Republic of China, Kunming	100	KV	100	KV
PA "Fire-fighting special technics" LLC., Russia, Moscow [4)]				

[1)] Indirect shareholding
[2)] Merger with Rosenbauer International AG in 2023
[3)] Rosenbauer International AG has the right to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.
[4)] Since 2022 PA "Fire-fighting special technics" LLC. will be reported under other non-current financial assets.
[5)] KV = Fully consolidated companies, AE = At-equity consolidated companies

As the parent company, Rosenbauer International AG forms a group as referred to by section 9 of Körperschaftsteuergesetz (KStG – Austrian Corporation Tax Act) with the group members Rosenbauer Österreich GmbH, Rosenbauer Brandschutz GmbH and APAC Holding GmbH. The compensation is implemented by way of an allocation agreement in which positive tax results are offset at the current rate of corporation tax. A negative tax allocation is kept on record for the purpose of future offsetting.

At Rosenbauer, related parties are divided into subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and key management. Key management comprises the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board (see E4. Remuneration of persons in key functions).

Transactions with related parties are described below; there are no non-consolidated subsidiaries within the Rosenbauer Group; all transactions were performed on an arm's length basis:

	Joint ventures		Associated companies	
in € thousand	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**
Sale of goods	9	31	-	-
Purchase of goods	2,790	3,735	-	-
Receivables	3	22	-	-
Liabilities	837	1,794	39	-
Loans	1,000	1,000	-	-

The purchases of goods listed relate in particular to vehicles supplied by the Spanish joint venture Rosenbauer Ciansa to the Spanish subsidiary.

The Rosenbauer Group employs one family member of an active member of the Executive Board at arm's-length conditions.

E4. Remuneration of persons in key functions

The Executive Board bonus is calculated from the degree of target attainment of EBT and ROCE in the respective financial year. The target is set by the Supervisory Board for two financial years at a time.

Executive Board **2023** in € thousand	**Remuneration fix**		**Remuneration variable**		**Sum**
Wolf	484	79%	130	21%	614
Zeller	388	80%	95	20%	483
Tomaschko	388	80%	95	20%	483
Richter	350	79%	95	21%	445
Sum	**1,610**	**80%**	**415**	**20%**	**2,025**

2022 in € thousand	**Remuneration fix**		**Remuneration variable**		**Sum**
Siegel	253	100%	0	0%	253
Wolf	359	100%	0	0%	359
Zeller	356	100%	0	0%	356
Tomaschko	357	100%	0	0%	357
Richter	25	100%	0	0%	25
Sum	**1,350**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**1,350**

Supervisory Board **2023** in € thousand	**Remuneration fix**		**Remuneration variable**		**Sum**
Siegel	43	88%	6	12%	49
Reisinger	33	85%	6	15%	39
Matzner	28	87%	4	13%	32
Zehnder	23	85%	4	15%	27
Astalosch	18	90%	2	10%	20
Sum	**145**	**87%**	**22**	**13%**	**167**

2022 in € thousand	**Remuneration fix**		**Remuneration variable**		**Sum**
Reisinger	38	100%	0	0%	38
Siegel	38	100%	0	0%	38
Matzner	28	100%	0	0%	28
Zehnder	23	100%	0	0%	23
Sum	**127**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**127**

CEO Dieter Siegel was removed from office on July 31, 2022. Accordingly, remuneration of € 181 thousand was paid out and a provision for future claims of € 4,700 thousand was recognized from August 1, 2022 (term of Executive Board until 2026). Remuneration of € 673 thousand was paid out in the financial year. A provision for future claims of € 3,650 thousand exists.

E5. Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated in accordance with IAS 33 ("Earnings Per Share") by dividing the profit or loss for the period after deducting non-controlling interests by the number of shares outstanding. As there were no "dilutive potential ordinary shares" outstanding, the "diluted earnings per share" are equal to "basic earnings per share."

The calculation is as follows:

		2022	2023
Profit or loss for the period after deducting non-controlling interests	in € thousand	-24,259	-1,084
Average number of shares outstanding	units	6.800.000	6.800.000
Basic earnings per share	in €/share	-3.57	-0.16
Diluted earnings per share	in €/share	-3.57	-0.16

There were no transactions with potential ordinary shares in the period between the end of the reporting period and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

E6. Executive bodies of the company

Supervisory Board

- Rainer Siegel, Chairman of the Supervisory Board since June 2, 2023
  Date of first appointment: May 29, 2009; End of current term of office: 2024 Annual General Meeting
- Christian Reisinger, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board since June 2, 2023
  Date of first appointment: May 25, 2006; End of current term of office: 2026 Annual General Meeting
- Bernhard Matzner, Member of the Supervisory Board
  Date of first appointment: May 18, 2017; End of current term of office: 2027 Annual General Meeting
- Martin Paul Zehnder, Member of the Supervisory Board
  Date of first appointment: May 18, 2018; End of current term of office: 2028 Annual General Meeting
- Jörg Astalosch, Member of the Supervisory Board
  Date of first appointment: June 2, 2023; End of current term of office: 2028 Annual General Meeting

Works Council Delegates to the Supervisory Board:

- Rudolf Aichinger
- Wolfgang Untersperger
- Christian Altendorfer since July 11, 2023

Executive Board

- Sebastian Wolf, Chairman of the Executive Board
- Andreas Zeller, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board
- Markus Richter, Member of the Executive Board
- Daniel Tomaschko, Member of the Executive Board until January 9, 2024

Leonding, March 29, 2024

Sebastian Wolf Andreas Zeller Markus Richter

INFORMATION

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Audit Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of

Rosenbauer International AG,
Leonding, Austria,

and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated income statement and presentation of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in consolidated equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements comply with the legal requirements and present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements pursuant to Section 245a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code.

Basis for our Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the EU Regulation 537/2014 ("AP Regulation") and Austrian Standards on Auditing. These standards require the audit to be conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities" section of our report. We are independent of the audited Group in accordance with Austrian company law and professional regulations, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities under those relevant ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained up to the date of the auditor's report is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on this date.

Emphasis of Matter

We refer to the explanatory notes section "D37. Risk management" and to the Group management report section "Financial risks" where it is described that measures by the Group - including the planned implementation of a capital increase - are necessary to secure short and medium-term liquidity. For further details, please refer to the sections described above. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, however, we do not provide a separate opinion thereon.
We have identified the following particularly important examination issues:

- Evaluation of the company's going concern assumption
- Recoverability of accounts receivables
- Revenue recognition from the sale of vehicles (cut-off)

Evaluation of the company's going concern assumption

See notes chapter D "Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Income Statement", Section D37 "Risk Management.", d) Liquidity risk as well as management report section "Financial Risks".

Risk for the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023, the company shows an equity of € 186.2 million. The short- and long-term interest-bearing liabilities amount to € 431.9 million on this reporting date. This includes financing liabilites that gives creditors the right to call-in the payments under certain conditions (financial covenants). Due to impending breaches of the financial covenants, the Rosenbauer Group entered into discussions with the financing partners and concluded a multilateral refinancing agreement with them. This includes, among other things, a mandatory capital increase, compliance with financial covenants based on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024, and partial repayments of financing in the 2024 financial year.

The company's ability to meet its financial obligations and thus enable the sustainable continuation of the group is largely dependent on the company's operational business development and compliance with the agreed credit conditions (including capital increase).

There is a risk that the going concern assumption is not appropriate

Our Response

To assess whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, the following audit procedures were carried out:

- We gained an understanding of the planning process and discussed the assumptions made to assess their appropriateness, among others, with the executive board.
- To assess the appropriateness of the underlying internal plannings, we gained an understanding of the planning process and the design and implementation of the relevant internal controls and reconciled the planning data with the current budget figures approved by the supervisory board as well as the mid-term planning and the contractual basis, especially with regard to financing.

- We discussed the key assumptions of the planning, such as sales revenues, expenses, and expected additional future financing, in detail with the responsible employees, evaluated the executive board's assessment of the planned capital market transaction, and compared expectations about future developments with the external market assessments used by the company.
- We assessed the planning accuracy by comparing the current business development and cash flows with planned values for the 2024 fiscal year.
- We analyzed the methodology for carrying out the entities planning involving valuation specialist and verified the mathematical accuracy.
- Finally, we assessed whether the disclosures regarding the going concern assumption and the expected future development in the notes are complete and appropriate.

Recoverability of accounts receivables

See notes chapter C "Accounting and Valuation Principles", Section C6 "Accounts receivables", as well as chapter D "Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Income Statement", Section D7 "Short-Term Receivables and Other Assets" and Section D37 "Risk Management."

Risk for the Consolidated Financial Statements

In the consolidated financial statements of Rosenbauer International AG as at 31 December 2023, trade receivables amounting to € 245.3 million are reported.

The Group determines on each balance sheet date whether there is an impairment of a financial asset or a group of financial asset. The valuation allowance for accounts receivables is calculated according to the simplified model (expected credit losses due to all possible default events during the expected term). External forecasts on the prospective economic development are taken into account.

The main risk here is the correct derivation of the valuation matrix for trade receivables, the inclusion of prospective factors, and the assessment of the ability of customers to pay the contractual consideration in full - particularly those with overdue receivables.

Our Response

In the audit of the recoverability of trade receivables, we performed the following significant audit procedures:

- We obtained an understanding of the process and the controls implemented to monitor the risk provision of customer receivables and critically analyzed whether these processes are suitable to identify credit losses and appropriately reflect the recoverability of receivables from customers.
- Furthermore, we carried out sample testing to examine whether any indicators of credit losses existed and whether risk provisions were adequately recorded. The selection of the sample was risk-oriented, based on an analysis of the overdue customer receivables as at 31December 2023.
- We also conducted discussions with management regarding positions based on discretionary decisions and judgements. We paid particular attention to any discretionary elements included in the contractual basis, the documentation received, and other internal and external information received.
- Additionally, we conducted a check of paid customer receivables as at the audit date and randomly checked the incoming payments to demonstrate the recoverability of the receivables.
- For all not individually impaired receivables for which the risk provision was calculated based on the Expected Credit Losses (general impairment loss) according to IFRS 9, we reviewed the derivation of the impairment loss matrix, the correct calculation method of the valuation model, and the underlying basic data. In addition, the selection and measurement of future-oriented estimates were critically assessed for comprehensibility and plausibility .

Revenue recognition from sale of vehicles (Cut-Off)

See notes chapter C "Accounting and Valuation Principles", Section C6 "Trade Receivables", as well as chapter D "Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated income statement", Section D7 "Current Trade Receivables and Other Assets", and Section D37 "Risk Management".

Risk for the Consolidated Financial Statements

In the consolidated financial statements of Rosenbauer International AG as at 31 December 2023, revenues of €1.064,5 million are reported. Thereof, €790,1 million are related to the sale of vehicles. The recognition of revenues in the correct period is assessed in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers in the Rosenbauer International AG Group.

For (potential) investors and financial statement users, revenue recognition is a key decision criterion for evaluating the company's market performance and development.

The risk for the financial statements is that revenue recognition from the sale of vehicles was not properly recorded due to an incorrect assessment of the control criterion for the transfer of risks and rewards due to international customers and different Incoterms. Additionally, there is a risk that special cases in revenue recognition (such as bill-and-hold agreements) are not appropriately evaluated.

Our Response

In the audit of revenue recognition, we performed the following significant audit procedures:

- We gained an understanding of the revenue recognition process and evaluated the design and implementation of controls related to the recognition of revenues in the correct period.
- Using substantive audit procedures (cut-off testing) regarding the revenues from the sale of vehicles, we verified whether revenue was recognized in the correct the reporting period.
- We evaluated samples of revenue cancellations after the reporting date, as well as sales transactions shortly before the reporting date to ensure the correct recognition of revenue transactions..

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. Other information is all information provided in the annual report and the annual financial report, other than the consolidated financial statements, the group management report and the auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover other information and we do not provide any kind of assurance thereon.

In conjunction with our audit, it is our responsibility to read this other information and to assess whether, based on knowledge gained during our audit, it contains any material inconsistencies with the consolidated financial statements or any apparent material misstatement of fact. If we conclude that there is a material misstatement of fact in other information, we must report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU, the additional requirements pursuant to Section 245a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code) and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Management is also responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intents to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities

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 to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance represents a high level of assurance, but provides no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the AP Regulation and Austrian Standards on Auditing (and therefore ISAs), will always detect a material misstatement, if any. Misstatements may result from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the AP Regulation and Austrian Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

Moreover:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, we design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to serve as a basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the respective note in the consolidated financial statements. If such disclosures are not appropriate, we will modify our audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with the audit committee regarding, amongst other matters, the planned scope and timing of our audit as well as significant findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- We communicate to the audit committee that we have complied with the relevant professional requirements in respect of our independence, that we will report any relationships and other events that could reasonably affect our independence and, where appropriate, the related safeguards.
- From the matters communicated with the audit committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit i.e. key audit matters. We describe these key audit matters in our auditor's report unless laws or other legal regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when in very rare cases, we determine that a matter should not be included in our audit report because the negative consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Group Management Report

In accordance with Austrian company law, the group management report is to be audited as to whether it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and prepared in accordance with legal requirements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the group management report in accordance with Austrian company law.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted standards on the audit of group management reports.

Opinion

In our opinion, the group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with legal requirements. The disclosures pursuant to Section 243a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code) are appropriate.

Statement

Based on our knowledge gained in the course of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and our understanding of the Group and its environment, we did not note any material misstatements in the group management report.

Additional Information in accordance with Article 10 AP Regulation

We were elected as auditors at the Annual General Meeting on 2 June 2023 and were appointed by the supervisory board on 17 July 2023 to audit the financial statements of Company for the financial year ending on 31 December 2023.

In addition, during the Annual General Meeting, we have been elected as auditors for the following financial year and appointed by the supervisory board.

We have been auditors of the Company, without interruption, since the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020.

We declare that our opinion expressed in the "Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee, in accordance with Article 11 AP Regulation.

We declare that we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services (Article 5 Paragraph 1 AP Regulation) and that we have ensured our independence throughout the course of the audit, from the audited Group.

Engagement Partner

The engagement partner is Mr Mag. Christoph Karer.

Linz, 29 March 2024

KPMG Austria GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Mag. Christoph Karer
Austrian Chartered Accountant

This document has been provided with a qualified electronic signature and is valid in this version only. The consolidated financial statements together with our auditor's report may only be published if the consolidated financial statements and the group management report are identical with the audited version attached to this report. This auditor's report relates exclusively to the German-language and complete consolidated financial statements together with the group management report. Section 281 Paragraph 2 UGB (Austrian Commercial Code) applies.

STATEMENT OF ALL LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group as required by the applicable accounting standards and that the group management report gives a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties the group faces.

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the parent company as required by the applicable accounting standards and that the management report gives a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and the position of the company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties the company faces.

Leonding, March 29, 2024

Sebastian Wolf
CEO
Global central functions:
Global Marketing, Global Product Management & Innovation, Group Communication, Investor Relations & CSR, Human Resources, Fire & Saftey Equipment

Andreas Zeller
CSO
Global central functions:
Area Organization Europe, Middle East & Africa, Asia-Pacific, Americas, Customer Service & Digital Solutions, Sales Administration

Markus Richter
CFO
Global central functions:
Group Controlling, Group Accounting & Tax, Group IT, Group Legal & Compliance, Group Audit, Group Treasury & Insurance

GLOSSARY

A

Area Americas: Sales region North and Middle America incl. the sales region Middle America from the area NISA
Area APAC: Former sales region “Asia-Pacific”
Area CEEU: Sales region “Central and Eastern Europe”
Area Europe: Sales region Central and Eastern Europe incl. the sales region Northern Europe and Iberia from the area NISA
Area MENA: Former sales region “Middle East and North Africa”
Area Middle East & Africa: Sales region Middle East and North Africa incl. the sales region Africa from the area NISA
Area NISA: Former sales region Northern Europe, Iberia, South America and Africa
Area NOMA: Former sales region North and Middle America
AT (Advanced Technology): Municipal firefighting vehicle series
AT electric (Advanced Technology): Municipal firefighting vehicle series with fully electric drive system

C

Capital Employed: Equity plus interest-bearing borrowed capital minus interest-bearing assets
CKD: Completely Knocked Down, the vehicle body is completely disassembled into components and assemblies
Commander: US custom chassis for firefighting vehicles
CSR: Corporate social responsibility
CT (Compact Technology): Compact municipal vehicle, with 3.5 up to 14 ton chassis

E

Earnings per share: Consolidated earnings after deduction of non-controlling interests divided by the number of shares outstanding
EBIT: Earnings before Interest and Taxes
EBITDA: Earnings before interest and taxes, depreciation and amortization
EBIT margin: EBIT divided by revenues
EBT: Earnings before Taxes
Equity: Share capital plus capital reserves, other reserves, cumulative earnings and non-controlling interests
Equity ratio: Equity divided by total assets
ET (Efficient Technology): Vehicle concept, with chassis up to 20 tons

G

Gearing Ratio (%): Net debt divided by equity
GRI (Global Reporting Initiative): Guidelines for the preparation of sustainability reports

I

Interest-bearing borrowed capital: Non-current and current interest-bearing liabilities
Interest-bearing capital: Equity plus interest-bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents less securities
Interest-bearing liabilities: non-current and current interest-bearing debt
Interest-bearing capital: equity plus interest-bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents less securities

K

Kanban logistics: Production process management method

H

Hybrid bond: Fixed-income security, hybrid form with equity- and bond-like characteristics. Due to the long term, the capital received is recognized as equity in the balance sheet.

L

L32A-XS electric: aerial ladder with a max. working height of 32 m and fully electric drive system

M

Market capitalization: Closing share price as of the end of a period multiplied by the number of shares issued
MT (Modular Technology): Modular vehicle concept

N

Net debt: Interest-bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents less securities

P

PANTHER: Aircraft rescue firefighting vehicle (ARFF)
PANTHER electric: ARFF with fully electric drive system
Price/earnings ratio: Closing share price as of the end of a period divided by earnings per share

R

RBI: Corporate abbreviation for the listed parent company Rosenbauer International AG
Risk Unit: Key element of risk management at Rosenbauer. These are the units where (business-threatening) risks can occur in different forms. These include subsidiaries, areas, and selected departments of RBI.
ROCE (%): Return on Capital Employed; EBIT divided by the average capital employed
ROE (%): Return on equity, EBT as per the income statement divided by average equity
RT (Revolutionary Technology): Fully electric vehicle series
RTX (US version of the Revolutionary Technology): Fully electric vehicle series for the US market

S

SBTi: Science Based Targets initiative, global initiative that supports companies in setting and implementing science-based climate targets
SKD: Semi Knocked Down, the vehicle body is almost completely assembled

T

Trade Working Capital: Inventories plus current receivables minus trade payables minus contract liabilities

V

VdS: Recognized quality seal for the procurement of firefighting and safety technology

ROSENBAUER AT A GLANCE

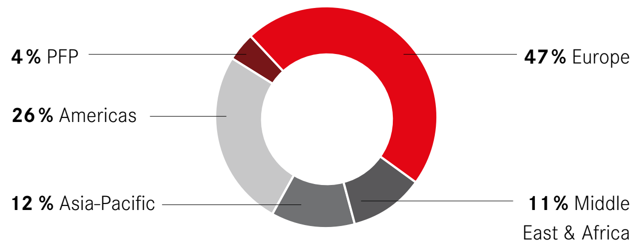
about
4,300
employees

about
230
trading partners

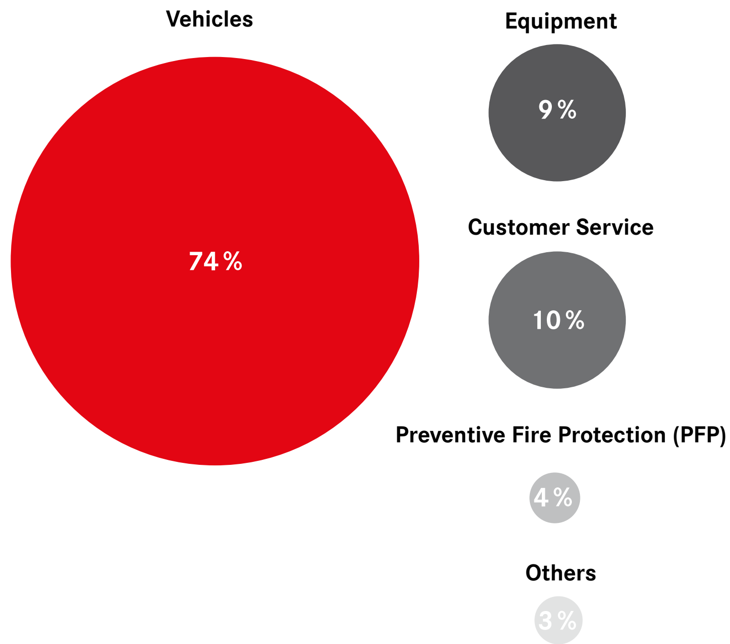
Operations in around
120
countries worldwide

Present in **19**
countries with local sales, production and service locations

Revenues by areas 2023



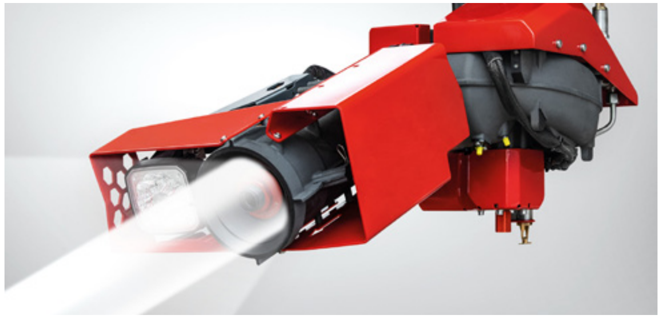
Revenues in %



Our Products

Vehicles

Preventive Fire Protection



Equipment

Customer Service

Longstanding experience

- **1866** Established as a trading company for fire service equipment
- **1926** First export to China
- **1994** Initial public offering
- **1995** Entered the US market
- **1998** Metz-Gruppe, Germany, acquired
- **2006** Rosenbauer South Africa
- **2009** Production Joint Venture in Russia
- **2012** Rosenbauer Slovenia
- **2013** Rosenbauer Saudi Arabia
- **2014** Rosenbauer UK
- **2016** German G&S-Gruppe acquired; Joint Venture Rosenbauer Rovereto, Italy
- **2017** Rosenbauer Australia
- **2018** Rosenbauer Poland
- **2019** G&S Brandschutztechnik becomes Rosenbauer Brandschutz Deutschland
- **2020** Rosenbauer Italia
- **2022** Acquisition Rosenbauer America

TEN-YEAR COMPARISON

Key financial figures		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Revenues	€ million	813.8	865.4	870.8	847.6	909.4	978.1	1,044.2	975.1	972.2	1,064.5
EBITDA	€ million	61.0	64.7	63.1	43.4	69.7	74.8	84.7	63.8	19.1	67.7
EBIT	€ million	48.4	50.6	47	21.1	48.8	51.9	57.7	35.0	-10.6	37.5
EBIT margin		5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	2.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%	3.6%	-1.1%	3.5%
EBT	€ million	47.3	48.2	44	21.1	43.8	45.5	51.3	28.9	-30.2	7.0
Net profit for the period	€ million	36.7	36.8	34.6	18.5	34.7	34.6	41.0	23.2	-22.3	1.2
Cash flow from operating activities	€ million	-37.1	6.5	83.4	28.4	-13.6	-26.6	96.4	143.0	6,5 [1]	-82.8
Investments[2]	€ million	51.2	22.1	24.3	21.5	18.7	17.7	35.0	28.2	16.9	20.3
Total assets	€ million	579.9	611.8	650.6	625.4	782.3	977.5	911.2	891.6	973.6	1,166.7
Equity in % of total assets		34.2%	37.0%	37.2%	38.2%	30.3%	25.9%	24.9%	23.6%	19.1%	15.7%
Capital employed (average)	€ million	341.2	437.1	470.2	472.6	498.6	603.8	653.8	610.5	590.4	637.6
Return on capital employed		14.2%	11.6%	10.0%	4.5%	9.8%	8.6%	8.8%	5.7%	-1.8%	5.9%
Return on equity		24.5%	22.7%	18.8%	8.8%	18.4%	18.6%	21.3%	13.6%	-15.2%	3.8%
Net debt	€ million	154.2	191.3	171.3	184.1	231.5	342.5	289.3	203.6	319.9	428.2
Trade Working capital	€ million	303.6	345.5	340.7	343.8	387.4	467.1	421.1	345.4	368.0	472.7
Gearing ratio		77.7%	84.4%	70.8%	77.0%	97.6%	135.1%	127.4%	96.8%	171.8%	233.8%

Key performance figures		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Order backlog	€ million	693.0	797.5	739.7	882.6	1,052.3	1,149.5	1,072.1	1,145.2	1,469.7	1,788.0
Order intake	€ million	845.9	905.9	816.8	970.0	1,107.7	1,073.0	1,007.7	1,064.3	1,230.0	1,450.3
Employees (average)		2,800	2,969	3,312	3,397	3,539	3,656	3,920	4,041	4,075	4,190
–thereof Austria		1,253	1,353	1,411	1,346	1,397	1,482	1,603	1,618	1,617	1,629
–thereof international		1,547	1,616	1,901	2,051	2,142	2,174	2,317	2,423	2,458	2,561

Key stock exchange figures		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Closing share price	€	71.5	66.6	54.2	52.6	33.3	40.2	36.3	46.4	30.1	28.8
Market capitalization	€ million	485.9	452.9	368.6	357.7	226.4	273.4	246.8	315.5	204.7	195.8
Dividend	€ million	8.2	10.2	8.2	6.8	8.5	5.4	10,2	6.1	0.0	0,0[3]
Dividend per share	€	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.80	1,5	0.9	0,0	0,0[3]
Dividend yield		1.7%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	2.0%	4.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Total shareholder return		22.6%	-5.1%	-16.4%	-0.8%	-34.8%	24.5%	-7.7%	32.0%	-33.2%	-4.3%
Earnings per share	€	4.0	3.3	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.7	4.2	2.3	-3.6	-0.2
Price/earnings ratio		17.9	20.2	15.5	47.8	9.0	10.9	8.6	20.2	-8.4	-180.7

[1] Cash flow from operating activities has been adjusted according to IAS 8. See Note A4.
[2] Investments relate to rights and property, plant and equipment (without rights-of-use pursuant IFRS 16)
[3] Proposal to Annual General Meeting

CAPITAL MARKET CALENDAR AND DISCLAIMER

Capital Market Calendar

April 5, 2024	Publication of results 2023
May 4, 2024	Record date “Annual General Meeting”
May 14, 2024	32nd Annual General Meeting
May 17, 2024	Interim statement 1/2024
May 21, 2024	Ex-dividend date
May 22, 2024	Dividend record date
May 24, 2024	Dividend payment date
August 9, 2024	Half-year Financial Report 2024
November 15, 2024	Interim statement 3/2024

Legal Notice

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