GEA Engineering for a better world.

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H1 2026

Half-yearly financial report | January 1 – June 30, 2026

Strong accelerated growth, significantly enhanced profitability, all guidance parameters raised

Order intake increased significantly by 14.2 percent; organically by 15.4 percent (Q2 2025: EUR 1,309.1 million; organically +5.0 percent)

Revenue also grew strongly by 10.0 percent; organically by 11.0 percent (Q2 2025: EUR 1,311.8 million; organically +1.5 percent)

Book-to-bill ratio up to 1.04 (Q2 2025: 1.00)

Service revenue increased to EUR 570.6 million (Q2 2025: EUR 526.0 million), corresponding to a revenue share of 39.6 percent (Q2 2025: 40.1 percent)

EBITDA before restructuring expenses increased further to EUR 250.6 million (Q2 2025: EUR 216.7 million)

EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses significantly up to 17.4 percent (Q2 2025: 16.5 percent)

ROCE improved to 36.8 percent (Q2 2025: 35.3 percent)

Advanced progress on **2030 climate targets**;
ranked No. 1 in TIME's 2026 list of Germany's most sustainable companies

Free cash flow strongly up to EUR 151.1 million (Q2 2025: EUR 38.0 million),

Net working capital reduced to 7.0 percent of revenue (Q2 2025: 7.8 percent)

Net liquidity of EUR 70.9 million (Q2 2025: net debt of EUR 59.8 million)

Upwardly revised outlook for 2026

- Organic revenue growth: +6.0 to +8.0 percent (previously: +5.0 to +7.0 percent)
- EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses: 17.0 to 17.4 percent (previously: 16.6 to 17.2 percent)
- ROCE: 36.0 to 40.0 percent (previously: 34.0 to 38.0 percent)

Financial Key Figures of GEA

(EUR million)	Q2 2026[1]	Q2 2025[1]	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Results of operations						
Order intake	1,494.7	1,309.1	14.2	2,949.0	2,724.0	8.3
Book-to-bill ratio	1.04	1.00	–	1.09	1.06	–
Order backlog	3,540.4	3,131.4	13.1	3,540.4	3,131.4	13.1
Revenue	1,442.5	1,311.8	10.0	2,715.6	2,570.2	5.7
Organic revenue growth[2]	11.0	1.5	956 bp	8.2	1.2	707 bp
Share of service revenue in %	39.6	40.1	-54 bp	40.3	40.9	-54 bp
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	250.6	216.7	15.6	456.5	415.0	10.0
as % of revenue	17.4	16.5	85 bp	16.8	16.1	66 bp
EBITDA	240.6	207.9	15.7	441.1	398.8	10.6
EBITA before restructuring expenses	211.9	179.0	18.4	380.1	342.6	11.0
EBITA	201.9	170.1	18.7	364.7	326.4	11.7
EBIT before restructuring expenses	196.7	162.9	20.8	349.0	312.6	11.7
EBIT	186.7	154.0	21.2	333.7	294.3	13.4
Profit for the period	121.8	107.0	13.8	221.5	201.4	10.0
ROCE in %	36.8	35.3	148 bp	36.8	35.3	148 bp
Financial position						
Cash flow from operating activities	185.0	82.4	> 100	60.3	64.6	-6.6
Cash flow from investing activities	-33.9	-44.4	23.6	-99.5	-75.4	-32.0
Free cash flow	151.1	38.0	> 100	-39.2	-10.8	< -100
Net assets						
Net working capital (reporting date)	395.7	422.2	-6.3	395.7	422.2	-6.3
as % of revenue (LTM)	7.0	7.8	-76 bp	7.0	7.8	-76 bp
Capital employed (reporting date)[3]	2,086.3	1,952.4	6.9	2,086.3	1,952.4	6.9
Equity	2,503.0	2,233.5	12.1	2,503.0	2,233.5	12.1
Equity ratio in %	41.2	39.7	147 bp	41.2	39.7	147 bp
Net liquidity (+)/Net debt (-)[4]	70.9	-59.8	–	70.9	-59.8	–
GEA Shares						
Earnings per share (EUR)	0.75	0.66	13.8	1.36	1.23	10.5
Earnings per share before restructuring expenses (EUR)	0.79	0.69	15.5	1.43	1.32	8.7
Market capitalization (EUR billion; reporting date)[5]	9.8	9.7	1.1	9.8	9.7	1.1
Employees (FTE; reporting date)	18,894	18,323	3.1	18,894	18,323	3.1
Total workforce (FTE; reporting date)	19,804	19,153	3.4	19,804	19,153	3.4

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) Adjusted for portfolio and currency translation effects.
3) Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are allocated in the „Other/Consolidation" segment. Prior-year figures have been adjusted accordingly.
4) Including lease liabilities of EUR 261.0 million as of June 30, 2026 (June 30, 2025: EUR 213.4 million).
5) XETRA closing price as of June 30, 2026: EUR 60.05; XETRA closing price as of June 30, 2025: EUR 59.40.

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GEA ON THE CAPITAL MARKET

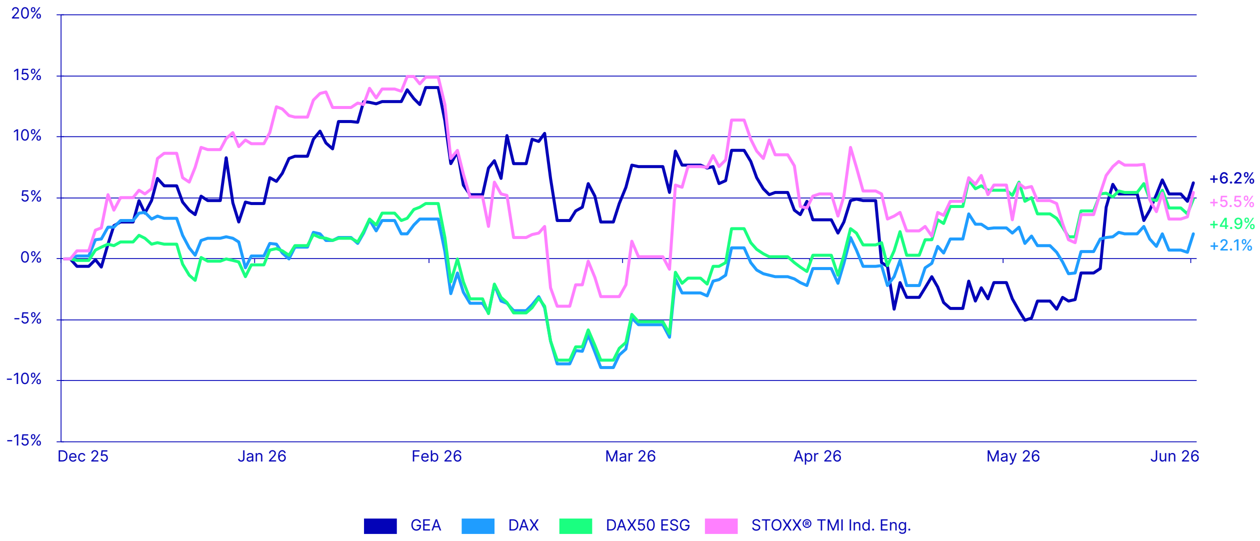
GEA share

Overall, the capital markets performed well in the first half of 2026. After a volatile start to the year, marked by geopolitical tensions, rising oil prices and uncertainties regarding future monetary policy, the market trend turned positive in the second quarter. This upswing was supported by robust corporate earnings as well as persistent investment momentum related to data centers and artificial intelligence applications. Amid these developments, numerous international stock indices reached record highs and posted substantial increases in share prices by the end of the reporting period.

For the DAX, the top German benchmark index, the first half of 2026 was rather inconsistent. After a strong start to the year, which pushed the index to a new record closing level of nearly 25,420 points at the end of January, the war in the Middle East and growing concerns about developments in the semiconductor sector strained market confidence toward the end of the reporting period. Nevertheless, as of June 30, 2026, the DAX was up 2.1 percent from its level at the end of 2025.

The GEA share closed the first half of the year at a price of EUR 60.05 (December 30, 2025: EUR 57.80). Considering the reinvestment of the dividend payment of EUR 1.30, the GEA share price thus rose by 6.2 percent. It thus outperformed the benchmark indices. The GEA share reached its high point in the first half of 2026 with a closing price (XETRA) of EUR 66.20 on February 25. Its low point was on June 3, when it closed at EUR 53.45.

Performance of the GEA share in the first half of 2026 compared to benchmark indices



Shareholder structure

As of June 30, 2026, the number of shares in GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft with voting rights totaled 162,801,664 (December 31, 2025: 162,801,664). Based on a closing price of EUR 60.05, market capitalization as of June 30, 2026, was approximately EUR 9.8 billion (December 31, 2025: EUR 9.4 billion).

The GEA shareholder structure analysis conducted at the end of June 2026 identified 97.4 percent of all shares. According to the analysis, institutional investors held 76.5 percent of the shares, while retail investors accounted for 10.4 percent. An additional 10.5 percent was retained by the Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA), the major shareholder. In line with the Deutsche Börse AG definition, this holding is not attributed to the free float, which amounted to 89.5 percent as of June 30.

Regionally, investors from the U.S. once again dominated, expanding their share to a total of nearly 40 percent in the first half of the year. Additional growth was also supported by investors from Norway and France. However, investors from the United Kingdom and Germany reduced their respective holdings.

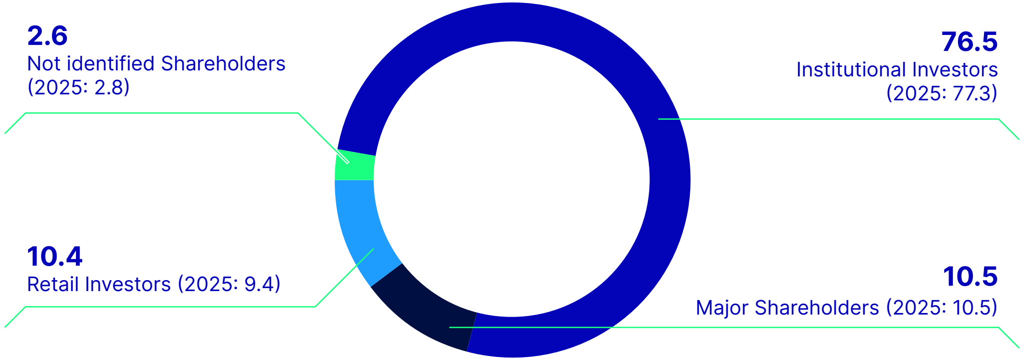
Analyst recommendations

Currently, 20 banks produce analyst reports on GEA and provide assessments. At mid-year, 90 percent of analysts rated the stock positively or neutrally. More than half of the analysts favored the GEA share with a “Buy” rating, while 35 percent recommended a “Hold” and only 10 percent suggested a “Sell” of the stock. On July 15, 2026, the average target price set by analysts was EUR 66.43.

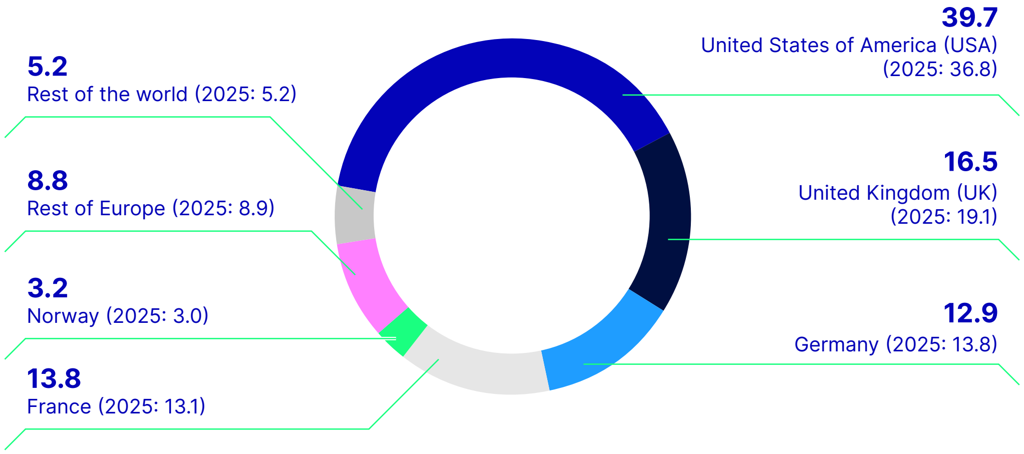
Credit ratings/debt market

In June 2026, Moody’s confirmed the credit rating of Baa1 at the upper end of the rating class and upheld the stable outlook. Moody’s highlighted GEA’s conservative financing policy and low level of debt.

Shareholder structure by investor group*
(in %)



Regional breakdown of institutional shareholders*
(in %)



*) Based on last shareholder analysis conducted in June 2026

INTERIM GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

01

GEA IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2026

The first half of 2026 showed strong market dynamics with broad demand across much of GEA's portfolio. The group succeeded in accelerating its growth momentum compared to the previous year while further expanding profitability. The conflict in the Middle East had only a marginal impact on business activities. The combination of organic growth, margin improvement, and a significant increase in profit for the period affirms the scalability of the business model and the successful implementation of strategic priorities.

In light of the very strong business performance in the first half of the year and the equally positive outlook for the second half of the year, the Executive Board raised its forecasts for all guidance parameters on July 21, 2026. GEA now expects organic revenue growth of +6.0 to +8.0 percent (previously: +5.0 to +7.0 percent). The projected EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses is between 17.0 and 17.4 percent (previously: 16.6 to 17.2 percent). Return on capital employed (ROCE) is expected to be 36.0 to 40.0 percent (previously: 34.0 to 38.0 percent).

Order intake and revenue

At EUR 2,949.0 million, the GEA Group's **order intake*** in the first six months of 2026 exceeded the prior-year figure by 8.3 percent (H1 2025: EUR 2,724.0 million). Adjusted for portfolio and currency translation effects, **organic growth** was 10.7 percent. Growth in the first half of 2026 was driven by broad-based demand across all order sizes. Positive contributions came from the Pure Flow Processing (PFP), Nutrition Plant Engineering (NPE), and Farm Technologies (FT) divisions, while Pharma & Food Applications (PFA) remained below the level of the prior-year period. Orders up to EUR 5 million and large orders (>EUR 15 million) showed particularly positive growth. NPE secured a total of five orders with a combined volume of EUR 107.2 million (H1 2025: three large orders totaling EUR 82.6 million).

Regionally, growth was widespread across all markets except for Latin America. Among the **customer industries**, demand was primarily driven by Dairy Processing, Dairy Farming, Distribution & Storage as well as Marine.

GEA's **revenue** in the first half of 2026 increased by 5.7 percent to EUR 2,715.6 million (H1 2025: EUR 2,570.2 million). **Organic** growth amounted to 8.2 percent. Revenue growth was driven by both the new machine and the service businesses and was broad-based across all divisions.

Revenue growth was observed in nearly all **regions**; only Asia Pacific remained at the same level as the prior-year period. Among **customer industries**, the strongest growth was recorded in Dairy Processing, Dairy Farming and Pharma. Beverage and Chemical saw a decline. The high-margin **service business** was further expanded, but higher revenue of new machines lowered its share of group revenue to 40.3 percent (H1 2025: 40.9 percent).

Results of operations

The improved operating performance was also reflected at EBITDA level. Due to higher gross profit, **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** for the first half of the year increased by 10.0 percent to EUR 456.5 million (H1 2025: EUR 415.0 million). This was primarily driven by higher volume and improved margins in the new machine business. At the same time, gross profit benefited from the continued high profitability of the service business. The corresponding **EBITDA margin** increased again, rising to 16.8 percent (H1 2025: 16.1 percent). All divisions except PFP saw a year-on-year improvement in their EBITDA margin.

The tax rate based on profit before tax amounted to 29.7 percent in the first half of the year (H1 2025: 28.8 percent). **Profit for the period** was EUR 221.5 million and thus exceeded the prior-year figure by 10.0 percent (H1 2025: EUR 201.4 million).

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Based on the higher profit for the period, **earnings per share before restructuring expenses** increased to EUR 1.43 (H1 2025: EUR 1.32). This increase was supported by the lower average number of shares that were outstanding during the same period. **Earnings per share** increased to EUR 1.36 (H1 2025: EUR 1.23).

Cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities in the first half of the year amounted to EUR 60.3 million (H1 2025: EUR 64.6 million). The proceeds from the profit for the period were primarily offset by the significant increase in net working capital compared with December 31, 2025, as well as by annual bonus payments to employees. Accompanied by higher **investing activities**, **free cash flow** decreased to EUR -39.2 million (H1 2025: EUR -10.8 million).

Net financial position

At the end of the reporting period, the GEA Group had **net liquidity** of EUR 70.9 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 378.9 million). The decline compared with the balance sheet date of December 31, 2025, was primarily attributable to the dividend payment for financial year 2025 and the increase in NWC.

Net working capital (NWC)

Following a significant reduction in net working capital (**NWC**) at year-end 2025, NWC increased substantially in the first half of 2026 by EUR 220.5 million to EUR 395.7 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 175.2 million). This was primarily driven by an increase in inventories of EUR 147.5 million and in contract assets of EUR 62.9 million, partly reflecting higher order volumes, particularly large orders, since the fourth quarter of 2025. The decrease in trade payables by EUR 43.5 million also had an upward effect on NWC. The rise in NWC was partially offset by higher contract liabilities.

As a **percentage of revenue**, NWC rose in the first half of 2026 to 7.0 percent (December 31, 2025: 3.2 percent). It thus remained at the lower end of the target range of 7.0 to 9.0 percent, which is very favorable.

Return on capital employed

The **return on capital employed** (ROCE) as of June 30, 2026, improved significantly to 36.8 percent (June 30, 2025: 35.3 percent). The key factor was the disproportionately large 9.7 percent increase in EBIT before restructuring expenses over the past twelve months. Average capital employed increased by only 5.3 percent, primarily due to higher non-current assets coupled with a decline in net working capital over the past four quarters.

Second quarter 2026*

GEA continued its strong momentum from the beginning of the year into the second quarter, recording double-digit growth rates in order intake and revenue. Driven primarily by a strong base business and orders ranging from EUR 5 to 15 million, **order intake** in the second quarter increased by 14.2 percent to EUR 1,494.7 million (Q2 2025: EUR 1,309.1 million). Furthermore, two large orders with a total volume of EUR 34.0 million were secured (Q2 2025: no large orders). **Organic** growth in order intake was even higher at 15.4 percent.

Revenue in the second quarter rose by 10.0 percent to EUR 1,442.5 million (Q2 2025: EUR 1,311.8 million), driven by all regions and divisions. **Organically**, this corresponded to an increase of 11.0 percent. Due to the higher growth in the new machine business, the **service share** of revenue fell to 39.6 percent (Q2 2025: 40.1 percent) but remained at a high level.

The very positive operational performance also translated directly into higher profitability. **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** grew at a stronger rate than revenue, increasing by 15.6 percent to EUR 250.6 million (Q2 2025: EUR 216.7 million), resulting in an improvement in the corresponding **EBITDA margin** to 17.4 percent (Q2 2025: 16.5 percent). This was primarily driven by the positive development in gross profit.

Profit for the period significantly exceeded the prior-year figure and increased by 13.8 percent to EUR 121.8 million (Q2 2025: EUR 107.0 million). **Earnings per share before restructuring expenses** increased to EUR 0.79 (Q2 2025: EUR 0.69), while **earnings per share** rose to EUR 0.75 (Q2 2025: EUR 0.66). GEA thus consistently continued its sustained improvement in profitability and value creation in the second quarter as well.

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC POSITION

Business developments and current position

Order intake

Order intake[1] (EUR million)	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Pure Flow Processing (PFP)[2]	543.7	498.5	9.1	1,094.2	1,005.6	8.8
Nutrition Plant Engineering (NPE)[2]	561.2	401.6	39.7	1,021.1	883.4	15.6
Pharma & Food Applications (PFA)	234.5	262.9	-10.8	508.0	530.7	-4.3
Farm Technologies (FT)	229.5	207.0	10.9	465.3	421.2	10.5
Consolidation[2]	-74.2	-60.9	-21.8	-139.7	-116.9	-19.5
GEA	**1,494.7**	**1,309.1**	**14.2**	**2,949.0**	**2,724.0**	**8.3**

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) Prior-year figures have been restated to reflect the change in segment structure.

Change in order intake in %	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	H1 2026	H1 2025
Change compared to prior year	**14.2**	**1.5**	**8.3**	**2.6**
FX effects	-1.0	-2.4	-2.3	-0.9
Acquisitions/divestments	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6
Organic	**15.4**	**5.0**	**10.7**	**4.2**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

The first half of 2026 was characterized by market dynamics that remained favorable for GEA, with broad-based demand across large parts of GEA's portfolio. The conflict in the Middle East had only a marginal impact on business activities. The **order intake** rose by 8.3 percent to EUR 2,949.0 million (H1 2025: EUR 2,724.0 million). **Organically**, this represented growth of 10.7 percent, with negative portfolio and currency translation effects totaling EUR 66.5 million. Growth in order intake was driven by the PFP, NPE and FT divisions, which more than offset the decline at PFA.

Demand in the first half of 2026 was broadly distributed across all order sizes. Orders up to EUR 5 million and large orders (>EUR 15 million) showed particularly promising growth. From January to June 2026, GEA received five **large orders** in the NPE division with a total volume of EUR 107.2 million (H1 2025: three large orders with a total volume of EUR 82.6 million for NPE).

Order intake in nearly all **regions** increased in comparison to the first half of 2025. Only Latin America saw a decline compared with the previous year's level. **Customer-side** performance was significantly driven by Dairy Processing, Dairy Farming as well as Distribution & Storage and Marine. By contrast, the Beverage, Oil & Gas and New Food industries posted declines.

Order backlog*
Compared with the balance sheet date, the **order backlog** as of June 30, 2026, increased by 6.0 percent to EUR 3,540.4 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 3,339.2 million).

Second quarter 2026*
Driven primarily by strong base business and two large orders totaling EUR 34.0 million (Q2 2025: zero large orders), **order intake** in the second quarter of 2026 increased by 14.2 percent to EUR 1,494.7 million (Q2 2025: EUR 1,309.1 million). In **organic** terms, growth amounted to 15.4 percent. This development confirms the continued positive market environment and GEA's strong positioning in its respective markets.

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Revenue

Revenue (EUR million)	Q2 2026[2]	Q2 2025[2]	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Pure Flow Processing (PFP)[1]	527.2	469.5	12.3	1,001.8	935.1	7.1
Nutrition Plant Engineering (NPE)[1]	494.2	449.9	9.9	893.7	883.1	1.2
Pharma & Food Applications (PFA)	277.9	262.2	6.0	527.1	513.4	2.7
Farm Technologies (FT)	209.5	182.3	14.9	411.6	348.9	18.0
Consolidation[1]	-66.4	-52.1	-27.5	-118.5	-110.3	-7.5
GEA	**1,442.5**	**1,311.8**	**10.0**	**2,715.6**	**2,570.2**	**5.7**

1) Prior-year figures have been restated to reflect the change in segment structure.
2) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Change in revenue in %	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	H1 2026	H1 2025
Change compared to prior-year	**10.0**	**-0.9**	**5.7**	**0.2**
FX effects	-0.7	-2.0	-2.2	-0.7
Acquisitions/divestments	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Organic	**11.0**	**1.5**	**8.2**	**1.2**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

In the first half of 2026, GEA Group's **revenue** increased by 5.7 percent to EUR 2,715.6 million (H1 2025: EUR 2,570.2 million). The positive trend was shared by every division. Both the new machine business and the service business reported higher revenues than in the same period of the previous year. Due to the more dynamic growth in the new machine business, the share of **service business** in group revenue declined to 40.3 percent (H1 2025: 40.9 percent).

Portfolio and currency translation effects totaled EUR 65.5 million. Adjusted for these factors, GEA achieved **organic** sales growth of 8.2 percent, with all divisions making a positive contribution.

At the **regional** level, nearly all regions saw revenue growth. Only Asia Pacific remained at the level of the prior-year period. Looking at the **customer industries**, business performed well, particularly in the Dairy Processing, Dairy Farming and Pharma, while the Beverage and Chemical fell particularly short of the previous year's figures.

The **book-to-bill ratio*** (as the ratio of order intake to revenue) increased to 1.09 (H1 2025: 1.06).

Second quarter 2026*
The positive revenue trend from the first quarter carried over into the second quarter. **Revenue** rose by 10.0 percent to EUR 1,442.5 million (Q2 2025: EUR 1,311.8 million). Adjusted for portfolio and currency translation effects, **organic** growth was 11.0 percent. All divisions exceeded their prior-year performance, with PFP generating the highest absolute growth. As a result of stronger growth in the new machine business, the **share** of service revenue was 39.6 percent (Q2 2025: 40.1 percent).

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Results of operations

Development of selected key figures (EUR million)	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Revenue	1,442.5	1,311.8	10.0	2,715.6	2,570.2	5.7
Gross profit	557.3	500.4	11.4	1,041.9	974.8	6.9
Gross margin (in %)	38.6	38.1	49 bp	38.4	37.9	44 bp
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	250.6	216.7	15.6	456.5	415.0	10.0
as % of revenue	17.4	16.5	85 bp	16.8	16.1	66 bp
Restructuring expenses (EBITDA)	-10.0	-8.9	–	-15.3	-16.2	–
EBITDA	240.6	207.9	15.7	441.1	398.8	10.6
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, and financial assets	-38.7	-36.0	-7.7	-76.4	-71.8	-6.4
Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, and financial assets	–	-1.8	–	–	-0.6	–
EBITA	201.9	170.1	18.7	364.7	326.4	11.7
Amortization of intangible assets	-14.9	-15.4	2.9	-30.5	-29.1	-4.7
Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on intangible assets	-0.3	-0.8	63.6	-0.6	-3.0	81.0
EBIT	186.7	154.0	21.2	333.7	294.3	13.4
Restructuring expenses (EBIT)	10.0	8.9	–	15.3	18.3	–
EBIT before restructuring expenses	196.7	162.9	20.8	349.0	312.6	11.7
Profit for the period	121.8	107.0	13.8	221.5	201.4	10.0
Earnings per share (EUR)	0.75	0.66	13.8	1.36	1.23	10.5
Earnings per share before restructuring expenses (EUR)	0.79	0.69	15.5	1.43	1.32	8.7

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

In the first half of 2026, the group's **revenue increased** by 5.7 percent to EUR 2,715.6 million (H1 2025: EUR 2,570.2 million). **Gross profit** rose at even faster pace, increasing by 6.9 percent to EUR 1,041.9 million (H1 2025: EUR 974.8 million). This was primarily driven by higher business volume and improved margins in the new machine business. At the same time, gross profit benefited from the continued high profitability of the service business. The **gross margin** increased to 38.4 percent (H1 2025: 37.9 percent). Adjusted for restructuring expenses of EUR 6.3 million (H1 2025: EUR 4.1 million), the gross margin amounted to 38.6 percent (H1 2025: 38.1 percent).

The improved operating performance was also reflected at EBITDA level. **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** increased by 10.0 percent to EUR 456.5 million (H1 2025: EUR 415.0 million). This was partially offset by a 6.5 percent increase in selling expenses, which was primarily attributable to the expansion of the sales organization in PFP. The **EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses** improved by 0.7 percentage points to 16.8 percent (H1 2025: 16.1 percent). The positive performance was driven by nearly all divisions; only PFP remained below the prior-year level.

Restructuring expenses recognized in EBITDA in the reporting period amounted to EUR 15.3 million (H1 2025: EUR 16.2 million). Of this amount, EUR 8.1 million was cash-effective (H1 2025: EUR 8.5 million). The expenses primarily related to optimization of the product portfolio, adapting sales organization and production as well as further centralizing and simplifying group structures.

Depreciation and amortization before restructuring expenses rose by 4.9 percent to EUR 107.4 million (H1 2025: EUR 102.4 million). The increase was driven by investments in property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets. The latter were also related to the Transform360 program. **EBIT before restructuring expenses** advanced to EUR 349.0 million (H1 2025: EUR 312.6 million) as a result of improved operating performance.

Income tax expenses amounted to EUR 94.1 million (H1 2025: EUR 79.3 million), resulting in a **tax rate** of 29.7 percent on profit before tax (H1 2025: 28.8 percent). **Profit after tax from continued operations** rose to EUR 222.9 million from EUR 195.8 million in the prior-year period.

Profit for the period improved by 10.0 percent to EUR 221.5 million (H1 2025: EUR 201.4 million). Discontinued operations reported a loss after taxes of EUR 1.4 million (H1 2025: profit of EUR 5.5 million). The prior-year figure had benefitted from a positive one-time effect related to the settlement of an old pending legal case.

Due to the higher profit for the period, **earnings per share before restructuring expenses** also increased to EUR 1.43 (H1 2025: EUR 1.32); it was additionally supported by a lower average number of shares outstanding of 162.8 million, compared with 163.5 million shares in the prior-year period. **Earnings per share** rose to EUR 1.36, up from EUR 1.23 in the first half of 2025.

Second quarter 2026*

The group's **revenue** reached EUR 1,442.5 million in the second quarter, exceeding the prior-year figure by 10.0 percent (Q2 2025: EUR 1,311.8 million). **Gross profit** once again grew disproportionately, rising by 11.4 percent to EUR 557.3 million (Q2 2025: EUR 500.4 million). This was primarily driven by higher volumes and increased profitability in the new machine business as well as the consistently high margin quality of the service business. The gross margin improved to 38.6 percent (Q2 2025: 38.1 percent). Restructuring expenses totaled EUR 5.1 million (Q2 2025: EUR 2.1 million), resulting in a gross margin before restructuring expenses of 39.0 percent (Q2 2025: 38.3 percent).

The positive development continued at EBITDA level. **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** reached EUR 250.6 million (Q2 2025: EUR 216.7 million), representing a 15.6 percent increase over the prior-year figure. The corresponding **EBITDA margin** improved significantly from 16.5 percent to 17.4 percent, in particular driven by margin improvements at NPE and PFA as well as volume growth at PFP. **Restructuring expenses** recognized in EBITDA amounted to EUR 10.0 million (Q2 2025: EUR 8.9 million).

The **tax rate** was 30.2 percent (Q2 2025: 28.5 percent), resulting in a 19.4 percent increase in **profit after tax from continued operations** to EUR 122.8 million (Q2 2025: EUR 102.8 million). **Profit for the period** rose to EUR 121.8 million, compared with EUR 107.0 million in the prior-year quarter. This included a loss from discontinued operations of EUR 1.0 million (Q2 2025: profit of EUR 4.2 million).

Against the backdrop of the significantly improved earnings performance, **earnings per share before restructuring expenses** also increased to EUR 0.79 (Q2 2025: EUR 0.69). **Earnings per share** were EUR 0.75, compared with EUR 0.66 in the same quarter of the previous year.

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Financial position and net assets

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
The consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is summarized as follows:

Overview of cash flow statement (EUR million)	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change (in EUR million)
Cash flow from operating activities	60.3	64.6	-4.3
Cash flow from investing activities	-99.5	-75.4	-24.1
Free cash flow	**-39.2**	**-10.8**	**-28.4**
Cash flow from financing activities	-255.3	-313.2	57.9
Net cash flow of discontinued operations	-0.1	3.5	-3.6
Change in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	-292.8	-340.3	47.6

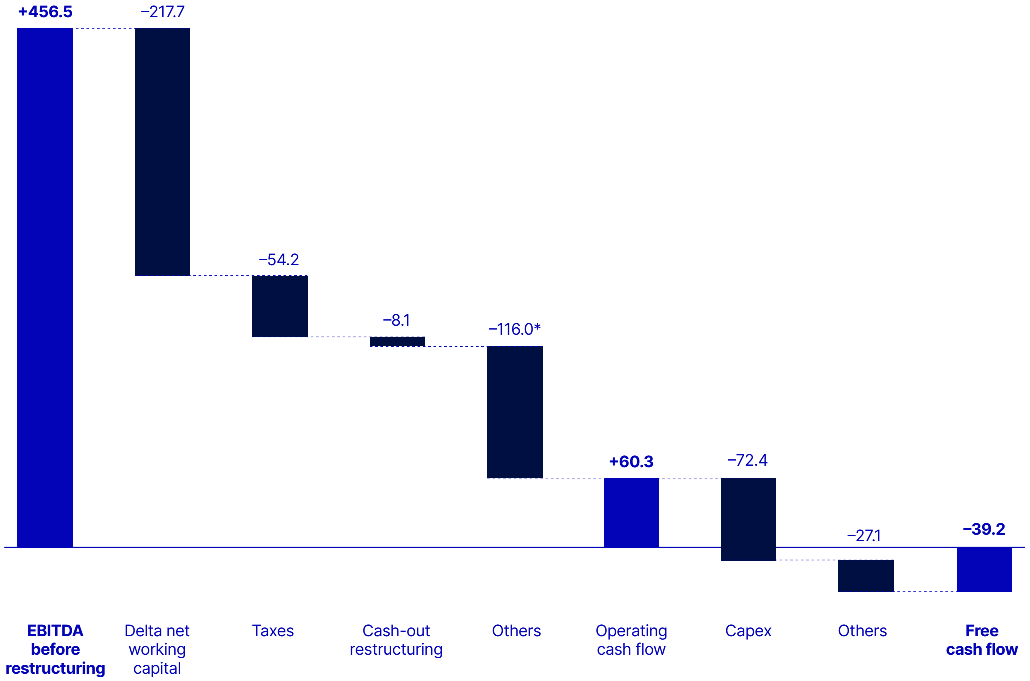
Cash flow from operating activities of continued operations amounted to EUR 60.3 million in the first half of 2026 (H1 2025: EUR 64.6 million). Cash inflows from profit for the period were mainly offset by the increase in net working capital to EUR 395.7 million, which was EUR 175.2 million as of the balance sheet date. In addition, annual bonus payments were made to employees.

Cash outflow from **investing activities** totaled EUR 99.5 million (H1 2025: EUR 75.4 million). The key drivers were primarily payments for investments in property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets totaling EUR 72.4 million (H1 2025: EUR 91.6 million). A substantial portion of this was attributable to the Global Corporate Center (GCC), largely in connection with the Transform360 program. In addition, cash outflows for acquisitions totaled EUR 22.5 million (H1 2025: EUR 6.5 million), mainly reflecting the purchase price payment for the acquisition of the hydraulic valve technology in the PFP division in January 2026. Payments from non-current financial assets largely related to a capital contribution by GEA Finland Oy to the Finnish company Solar Foods Oyj.

As a result of cash flow from operating activities and cash flow from investing activities, **free cash flow** amounted to EUR -39.2 million (H1 2025: EUR -10.8 million). The reconciliation from EBITDA before restructuring expenses is provided in the adjacent chart.

Cash outflow from **financing activities** totaled EUR 255.3 million (H1 2025: cash outflow of EUR 313.2 million). The majority of these outflows related to dividend payments.

Free cash flow
(EUR million)



*) Mainly from pensions, provisions and changes in other assets/other liabilities.

Net financial position

As of June 30, 2026, the group had **net liquidity** of EUR 70.9 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 378.9 million).

Net financial position incl. discontinued operations (EUR million)	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	333.2	625.9	298.0
Liabilities to banks	1.2	0.6	144.3
Leasing liabilities	261.0	246.4	213.4
Net liquidity (+)/Net debt (-)	**70.9**	**378.9**	**-59.8**

The decline compared with the balance sheet date was primarily attributable to the dividend payments for financial year 2025 as well as the substantial build-up in NWC. In May 2026, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft paid a dividend of EUR 1.30 per share, 15 cents above the prior-year level. The corresponding dividend payout amounted to EUR 211.6 million (H1 2025: EUR 187.2 million). As a result, the group's cash and cash equivalents fell to EUR 333.2 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 625.9 million).

The 5.9 percent increase in **lease liabilities** to EUR 261.0 million in the first half of the year (December 31, 2025: EUR 246.4 million) was mainly related to the lease agreement for a new building at GEA's Bangalore site in India.

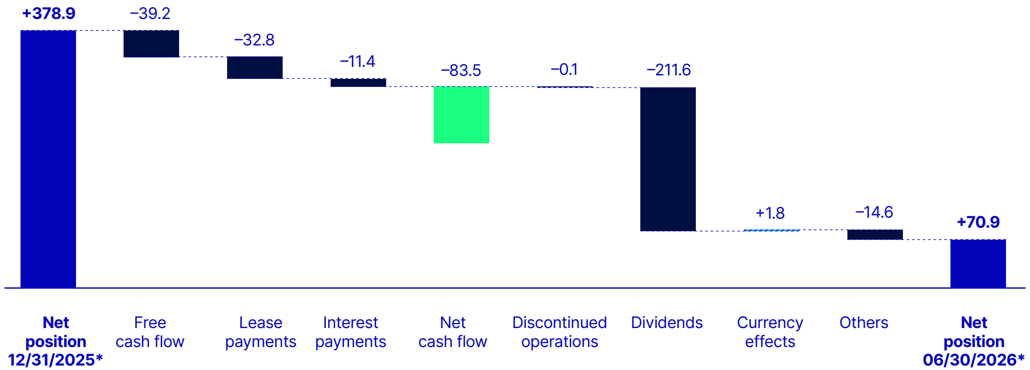
As of June 30, 2026, the cash credit lines of GEA and their utilization are detailed as follows:

GEA cash credit lines incl. discontinued operations (EUR million)	Maturity	06/30/2026 approved	06/30/2026 utilized	12/31/2025 approved	12/31/2025 utilized
Syndicated credit line ("Club Deal")	August 2028	650.0	–	650.0	–
Bilateral credit lines	until further notice	31.1	1.1	60.4	0.4
Total		**681.1**	**1.1**	**710.4**	**0.4**

As of the reporting date, **bank guarantee lines** totaling EUR 1,036.9 million were available, mainly used for contract performance, down payments and warranties (December 31, 2025: EUR 1,027.0 million). Of these, EUR 486.7 million had been utilized (December 31, 2025: EUR 479.0 million).

The impact drivers responsible for the change in the net financial position over the past six months are shown in the following chart:

Change in net financial position
(EUR million)



*) Including lease liabilities of EUR 261.0 million as of June 30, 2026 (December 31, 2025: EUR 246.4 million).

Net working capital (NWC)

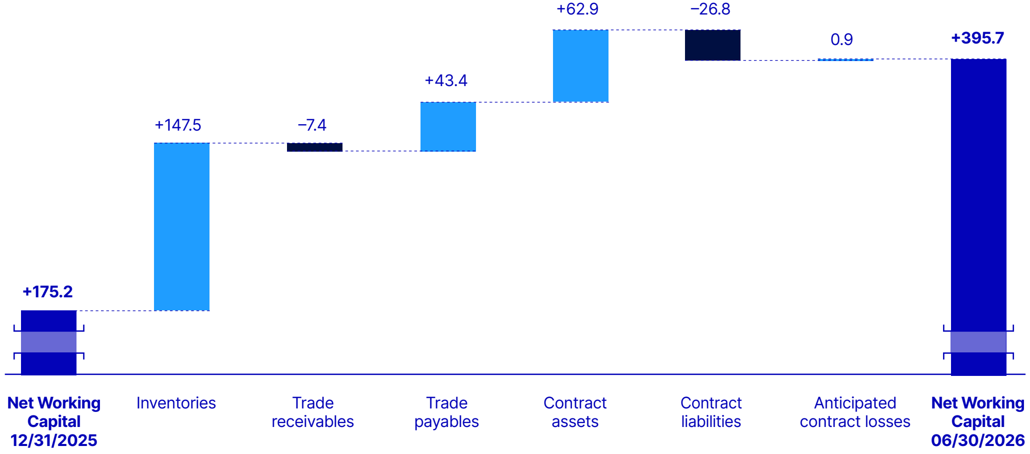
Compared to the significantly lower level as of December 31, 2025, **NWC** increased by EUR 220.5 million to EUR 395.7 million in the first half of 2026 (December 31, 2025: EUR 175.2 million). The main factor was the build-up in inventories of EUR 147.5 million and in contract assets of EUR 62.9 million, partially driven by higher order volume, particularly for large orders since the fourth quarter of 2025. A reduction in trade payables of EUR 43.5 million had an upward effect on NWC. The rise in NWC was partially offset by higher contract liabilities, which grew by EUR 26.8 million.

As a **percentage of revenue**, NWC at the end of the reporting period was 7.0 percent (December 31, 2025: 3.2 percent). The ratio thus remained favorable at the lower end of the target range of 7.0 to 9.0 percent.

The chart below shows the development of net working capital compared to December 31, 2025:

Change in Net Working Capital as of June 30, 2026 (continued operations)

(EUR million)



Condensed balance sheet

Condensed balance sheet (EUR million)	06/30/2026	as % of total assets	12/31/2025	as % of total assets	Change in %
Assets					
Non-current assets	3,353.2	55.2	3,302.7	54.2	1.5
thereof goodwill	1,497.8	24.6	1,480.3	24.3	1.2
thereof deferred taxes	316.6	5.2	329.1	5.4	-3.8
Current assets	2,724.8	44.8	2,785.3	45.8	-2.2
thereof cash and cash equivalents	333.2	5.5	625.9	10.3	-46.8
thereof assets held for sale	2.1	0.0	7.2	0.1	-70.5
Total assets	**6,078.1**	**100.0**	**6,088.0**	**100.0**	**-0.2**
Equity and liabilities					
Equity	2,503.0	41.2	2,453.4	40.3	2.0
Non-current liabilities	1,012.6	16.7	1,003.5	16.5	0.9
thereof deferred taxes	98.0	1.6	96.8	1.6	1.3
Current liabilities	2,562.5	42.2	2,631.1	43.2	-2.6
thereof liabilities held for sale	–	–	–	–	–
Total equity and liabilities	**6,078.1**	**100.0**	**6,088.0**	**100.0**	**-0.2**

Total assets remained virtually unchanged from the prior year at EUR 6,078.1 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 6,088.0 million).

The rise in **non-current assets** to EUR 3,353.2 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 3,302.7 million) is attributable in part to higher goodwill, which rose by EUR 17.5 million, primarily in connection with the acquisition of the hydraulic valve technology in the PFP division. The transaction closed on January 29, 2026. Additionally, other intangible assets increased by EUR 16.8 million, mainly reflecting investments related to the Transform360 program. The EUR 13.6 million increase in other non-current financial assets is largely connected to an investment by GEA Finland Oy in a share issue of Solar Foods Oyj in Finland. The company produces Solein, a protein derived from carbon dioxide and electricity. The investment by GEA Finland Oy is held for strategic purposes.

Deferred tax assets decreased by EUR 12.5 million compared to the balance sheet date. This was mainly due to their expected reduction resulting from the scheduled utilization of tax loss carryforwards in the US. Exchange rate effects had an offsetting impact.

Current assets declined to EUR 2,724.8 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 2,785.3 million), with opposing effects across individual asset categories. On the one hand, cash and cash equivalents reduced by EUR 292.8 million, primarily due to the dividend payment. On the other hand, inventories and contract assets expanded by EUR 147.5 million and EUR 62.9 million, respectively, driven by the higher order volume. The EUR 24.0 million rise in other current assets was mainly attributable to higher prepaid expenses and increased value-added tax receivables from operating activities as of the reporting date.

Equity grew by EUR 49.6 million, or 2.0 percent, to EUR 2,503.0 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 2,453.4 million). The primary driver was the Profit for the period of EUR 221.5 million generated in the first half of the year. This positive effect was partly offset by the dividend payment of EUR 211.6 million and non-profit-related effects from currency translation totaling EUR 27.1 million. The **equity ratio** at the end of the reporting period increased to 41.2 percent (December 31, 2025: 40.3 percent).

Non-current liabilities remained largely unchanged at EUR 1,012.6 million as of June 30, 2026, compared to the balance sheet date (December 31, 2025: EUR 1,003.5 million). Within long-term employee benefit obligations (down by EUR 10.5 million), higher actuarial interest rates in Germany, the US and the UK reduced the obligations arising from defined pension benefit plans. By contrast, long-term personnel obligations for long-term incentives increased. Furthermore, other non-current financial liabilities rose by EUR 13.2 million. This was attributable to lease liabilities, which increased primarily due to the newly added lease agreement in India in the first half of 2026.

Current liabilities declined by EUR 68.6 million (or 2.6 percent) to EUR 2,562.5 million (December 31, 2025: EUR 2,631.1 million). The main driver was a EUR 69.0 million reduction in current employee-related liabilities, primarily reflecting lower obligations for bonuses and incentive payments. In addition, trade payables decreased by EUR 44.1 million.

This was partly offset by an increase in current contract liabilities of EUR 24.5 million, which primarily reflect advance payments received from customers. In addition, income tax liabilities increased by EUR 24.7 million, primarily due to estimated current income taxes for financial year 2026. Offsetting effects arose from the settlement of income tax liabilities, particularly those relating to financial year 2025. Other current liabilities were up EUR 12.2 million, mainly reflecting higher tax-related liabilities.

Return on capital employed (ROCE)

Return on capital employed (ROCE)	06/30/2026	06/30/2025
EBIT before restructuring expenses of the last 12 months (EUR million)	718.0	654.3
Capital employed (EUR million)*	1,949.3	1,851.1
Return on capital employed (in %)	**36.8**	**35.3**

*) Capital employed as average of the last four quarters; this also applies for the ROCE of the divisions.

Calculation capital employed[1] (EUR million)	06/30/2026	06/30/2025
Total assets	**5,994.6**	**5,766.4**
minus current liabilities	2,517.9	2,429.1
minus goodwill mg/GEA	778.7	781.2
minus deferred tax assets	307.8	351.8
minus cash and cash equivalents	415.6	415.4
minus other adjustments[2]	25.3	-62.1
Capital employed	**1,949.3**	**1,851.1**

1) Average of the last four quarters.
2) Includes offsetting effects relating to assets not considered in Capital Employed (CE), non-current liabilities which have to be considered in CE, and current liabilities already deducted.

Return on capital employed (ROCE) was further improved from an already high level, reaching 36.8 percent (June 30, 2025: 35.3 percent). The main driver here was the 9.7 percent increase in EBIT before restructuring expenses over the past twelve months.

Average **capital employed** rose by 5.3 percent to EUR 1,949.3 million, mainly due to higher non-current assets coupled with a decline in net working capital over the past four quarters.

Employees

Compared to December 31, 2025, the number of employees increased by 266 to 18,894. The increase was primarily driven by the PFP Division, where the workforce grew by 230 FTEs.

Including the contingent workforce, the total workforce increased by 273 to 19,804.

The following table shows the regional development of employee numbers:

Employees* by region	06/30/2026		12/31/2025		06/30/2025	
DACH & Eastern Europe	7,187	38.0%	7,097	38.1%	6,960	38.0%
North and Central Europe	3,300	17.5%	3,243	17.4%	3,186	17.4%
Asia Pacific	3,222	17.1%	3,162	17.0%	3,048	16.6%
Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	2,730	14.5%	2,673	14.4%	2,655	14.5%
North America	1,674	8.9%	1,695	9.1%	1,675	9.1%
Latin America	781	4.1%	758	4.1%	800	4.4%
Employees (FTE)	**18,894**	**100.0%**	**18,628**	**100.0%**	**18,323**	**100.0%**
Contingent workforce (FTE)	910	–	903	–	830	–
Total workforce (FTE)	**19,804**	**–**	**19,531**	**–**	**19,153**	**–**

*) Full-time equivalents (FTE) excluding vocational trainees and inactive employment contracts.

Research and development (R&D)

Research and development (R&D) for own purposes of GEA (EUR million)	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Depreciation of capitalized development expenses (Cost of Sales)	5.0	5.2	-4.4	9.8	9.6	2.2
Research and development expenses	33.9	30.1	12.5	64.0	57.5	11.4
R&D expenses for own purposes of GEA	**38.9**	**35.3**	**10.0**	**73.8**	**67.0**	**10.1**
R&D ratio (as % of revenue)	**2.7**	**2.7**	**–**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**–**
Capitalized development expenses	–	9.5	-100.0	0.7	15.2	-95.6
Depreciation of capitalized development expenses	-5.0	-5.2	-4.4	-9.8	-9.6	2.2
R&D expenditure	**33.9**	**39.6**	**-14.5**	**64.7**	**72.7**	**-11.0**
R&D expenditure ratio (as % of revenue)	**2.3**	**3.0**	**–**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**–**

Research and development (R&D) - total (EUR million)	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
R&D expenses for own purposes of GEA	38.9	35.3	10.0	73.8	67.0	10.1
R&D expenses on behalf of third parties (Cost of Sales)	3.8	3.4	13.4	8.9	7.6	17.3
R&D expenses - total	**42.7**	**38.7**	**10.3**	**82.7**	**74.6**	**10.8**
R&D ratio - total (as % of revenue)	**3.0**	**3.0**	**–**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**–**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

R&D activities for own purposes were expanded in the first half of 2026. Compared with the same period last year, the related expenses rose by 10.1 percent to EUR 73.8 million. This includes R&D expenses totaling EUR 64.0 million (H1 2025: EUR 57.5 million) as well as depreciation of capitalized development expenses amounting to EUR 9.8 million (H1 2025: EUR 9.6 million). As a percentage of revenue, this corresponded to an **R&D ratio for own purposes** of 2.7 percent (H1 2025: 2.6 percent).

Furthermore, expenses for third parties totaling over EUR 8.9 million (H1 2025: EUR 7.6 million) were incurred in connection with development projects and are reported as part of manufacturing costs. Including these activities, total **R&D expenses** amounted to EUR 82.7 million (H1 2025: EUR 74.6 million). The corresponding **R&D ratio** increased from 2.9 percent to 3.0 percent.

Divisions of GEA in the first half of 2026

Pure Flow Processing

Pure Flow Processing[1] (EUR million)	Q2 2026[2]	Q2 2025[2]	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Order intake[2]	543.7	498.5	9.1	1,094.2	1,005.6	8.8
Revenue	527.2	469.5	12.3	1,001.8	935.1	7.1
Share of service revenue in %	46.2	47.0	-80 bp	46.8	47.3	-44 bp
Cost of materials	-151.8	-149.5	-1.5	-306.5	-304.6	-0.6
Personnel expenses	-158.2	-143.2	-10.5	-310.6	-287.3	-8.1
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	144.8	131.5	10.1	270.3	254.0	6.4
as % of revenue	27.5	28.0	-56 bp	27.0	27.2	-18 bp
EBITDA	142.9	130.3	9.7	267.5	251.4	6.4
EBITA before restructuring expenses	128.9	117.1	10.1	239.5	225.7	6.1
EBITA	127.0	115.8	9.7	236.7	223.1	6.1
EBIT before restructuring expenses	127.1	114.5	11.0	236.0	221.3	6.6
EBIT	125.2	113.2	10.6	233.1	218.8	6.5
ROCE in % (3rd Party)[3]	40.3	40.1	24 bp	40.3	40.1	24 bp

1) Prior-year figures have been restated to reflect the change in segment structure.
2) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
3) ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has been considered as "ROCE 3rd Party" (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed). Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are allocated in the "Other/Consolidation" segment.

Change in revenue[1] in %	Q2 2026[2]	Q2 2025[2]	H1 2026	H1 2025
Change compared to prior-year	**12.3**	**1.3**	**7.1**	**4.2**
FX effects	-0.6	-2.3	-2.5	-0.8
Acquisitions/divestments	–	–	–	–
Organic	**12.9**	**3.7**	**9.6**	**5.0**

1) Prior-year figure have been restated to reflect the change in segment structure.
2) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

The **order intake*** for PFP increased in the first half of 2026 by 8.8 percent to EUR 1,094.2 million (H1 2025: EUR 1,005.6 million). Negative currency translation effects of EUR 26.1 million dampened the development. **Organic** growth was 11.4 percent when adjusted for these factors. On the customer side, Dairy Processing, Food and Marine performed particularly well, while Pharma as well as Oil & Gas lagged behind the prior-year level due to a high comparison base. Every region developed well. The main growth came from Western Europe, Middle East & Africa as well as Asia Pacific. The **book-to-bill ratio*** reached a value of 1.09 (H1 2025: 1.08).

Revenue increased by 7.1 percent to EUR 1,001.8 million (H1 2025: EUR 935.1 million). Both the new machine and the service business contributed to this performance. After adjusting for negative currency translation effects of over EUR 23.3 million, **organic** growth was even more pronounced at 9.6 percent. Among customer industries, primarily Dairy Processing, Beverage and Environmental posted double-digit growth rates. Nearly all regions reported higher revenues. Only Asia Pacific fell short of the prior-year level. The **service business** accounted for 46.8 percent (H1 2025: 47.3 percent).

EBITDA before restructuring expenses increased by 6.4 percent to EUR 270.3 million (H1 2025: EUR 254.0 million). This performance was supported by higher revenue and in particular the higher margin quality for new machines. In addition, the high service ratio contributed to the result. Nevertheless, the corresponding **EBITDA margin** decreased slightly to 27.0 percent (H1 2025: 27.2 percent). This was among others attributable to adverse exchange rate effects, particularly in connection with the US dollar. **ROCE** remained at a high level of 40.3 percent (H1 2025: 40.1 percent), reflecting the positive development in EBIT before restructuring expenses over the past twelve months.

Second quarter 2026*

In the second quarter of 2026, **order intake** increased by 9.1 percent (organically by 9.8 percent) to EUR 543.7 million. **Revenue** rose significantly by 12.3 percent to EUR 527.2 million (organically by 12.9 percent). The share of **service revenue** decreased to 46.2 percent (Q2 2025: 47.0 percent). **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** increased by 10.1 percent to EUR 144.8 million. The **EBITDA margin** declined slightly to 27.5 percent (Q2 2025: 28.0 percent).

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Nutrition Plant Engineering

Nutrition Plant Engineering[1] (EUR million)	Q2 2026[2]	Q2 2025[2]	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Order intake[2]	561.2	401.6	39.7	1,021.1	883.4	15.6
Revenue	494.2	449.9	9.9	893.7	883.1	1.2
Share of service revenue in %	31.4	31.2	24 bp	32.7	31.2	156 bp
Cost of materials	-240.1	-228.0	-5.3	-434.6	-449.9	3.4
Personnel expenses	-152.0	-144.9	-4.9	-294.4	-284.5	-3.5
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	55.7	45.2	23.3	87.5	85.3	2.6
as % of revenue	11.3	10.0	123 bp	9.8	9.7	13 bp
EBITDA	53.6	43.8	22.6	84.6	83.7	1.2
EBITA before restructuring expenses	47.3	37.4	26.3	71.0	69.5	2.3
EBITA	45.2	36.0	25.5	68.2	67.8	0.5
EBIT before restructuring expenses	45.1	34.9	29.3	66.8	64.9	2.9
EBIT	43.1	33.5	28.5	64.0	63.3	1.1
ROCE in % (3rd Party)[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–

1) Prior-year figures have been restated to reflect the change in segment structure.
2) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
3) ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has been considered as "ROCE 3rd Party" (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed). Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are allocated in the "Other/Consolidation" segment. Due to negative capital employed, ROCE is not meaningful.

Change in revenue[1] in %	Q2 2026[2]	Q2 2025[2]	H1 2026	H1 2025
Change compared to prior-year	**9.9**	**-6.8**	**1.2**	**-4.2**
FX effects	-0.7	-1.9	-1.8	-0.8
Acquisitions/divestments	–	–	–	–
Organic	**10.6**	**-4.9**	**3.0**	**-3.4**

1) Prior-year figure have been restated to reflect the change in segment structure.
2) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

With an **order intake*** of EUR 1,021.1 million, NPE exceeded the previous year's figure by 15.6 percent (H1 2025: EUR 883.4 million). Negative currency translation effects totaling over EUR 19.7 million had only a limited impact. **Organic** growth was thus 17.8 percent. All order sizes reported growth, particularly orders with a volume between EUR 1 and 5 million and between EUR 5 and 15 million. Additionally, five **large orders** (volume > EUR 15 million) in Dairy Processing were secured with a total volume of EUR 107.2 million (H1 2025: three large orders totaling EUR 82.6 million). The key growth drivers among customer industries were Dairy Processing, Pharma and Distribution & Storage. Declines in North America and DACH & Eastern Europe were more than offset by the other regions. The **book-to-bill ratio*** rose to 1.14 (H1 2025: 1.00).

Revenue increased by 1.2 percent to EUR 893.7 million (H1 2025: EUR 883.1 million). The **service business** continued to gain importance, accounting for a revenue share of 32.7 percent (H1 2025: 31.2 percent). Adjusted for negative currency translation effects of EUR 16.2 million, **organic** growth amounted to 3.0 percent. Growth was primarily driven by Dairy Processing, Food and Pharma. By contrast, Beverage and Chemical, in particular, reported lower revenues compared to the prior-year period. Geographically, higher revenues were achieved in almost all regions. Only North and Central Europe as well as Asia Pacific saw a decline.

EBITDA before restructuring expenses in the reporting period increased by 2.6 percent to EUR 87.5 million (H1 2025: EUR 85.3 million). This was primarily attributable to higher revenues, supported by increased contribution from the service business as well as improved margins in new machine business. The corresponding **EBITDA margin** increased slightly to 9.8 percent (H1 2025: 9.7 percent).

Second quarter 2026*

In the second quarter of 2026, **order intake** increased significantly by 39.7 percent (organically by 41.7 percent) to EUR 561.2 million. Besides strong demand, the performance also benefited from a comparatively low prior-year baseline. **Revenue** increased by 9.9 percent to EUR 494.2 million, organically by 10.6 percent. The **share of service revenue** increased to 31.4 percent (Q2 2025: 31.2 percent). Due to higher revenues and improved gross margins, **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** increased by 23.3 percent to EUR 55.7 million. The **EBITDA margin** increased accordingly to 11.3 percent (Q2 2025: 10.0 percent).

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Pharma & Food Applications

Pharma & Food Applications (EUR million)	Q2 2026[1]	Q2 2025[1]	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Order intake[1]	234.5	262.9	-10.8	508.0	530.7	-4.3
Revenue	277.9	262.2	6.0	527.1	513.4	2.7
Share of service revenue in %	33.3	34.5	-119 bp	33.9	35.3	-134 bp
Cost of materials	-101.2	-110.6	8.5	-195.0	-209.7	7.0
Personnel expenses	-81.2	-79.7	-1.9	-161.0	-159.2	-1.1
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	45.2	34.6	30.3	78.6	66.0	19.0
as % of revenue	16.2	13.2	303 bp	14.9	12.9	204 bp
EBITDA	44.5	33.9	31.4	77.7	63.3	22.9
EBITA before restructuring expenses	38.7	28.3	36.5	65.4	53.8	21.4
EBITA	38.1	27.6	38.0	64.5	51.0	26.4
EBIT before restructuring expenses	33.7	22.9	47.1	54.9	43.3	26.7
EBIT	33.1	22.2	49.2	54.0	40.5	33.3
ROCE in % (3rd Party)[2]	21.8	15.0	681 bp	21.8	15.0	681 bp

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has been considered as "ROCE 3rd Party" (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed). Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are allocated in the "Other/Consolidation" segment.

Change in revenue in %	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	H1 2026	H1 2025
Change compared to prior-year	**6.0**	**9.4**	**2.7**	**7.5**
FX effects	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-0.1
Acquisitions/divestments	-1.7	-1.7	-2.0	-1.2
Organic	**8.5**	**12.2**	**6.3**	**8.8**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

The PFA **order intake*** in the first half year of 2026 was EUR 508.0 million, down 4.3 percent from the previous year's figure (H1 2025: EUR 530.7 million). Currency translation effects and the discontinuation of the frozen food business in North America had a total negative impact of EUR 13.2 million, resulting in an **organic** decline of 1.8 percent. This was mainly attributable to developments in the business with processing lines for food processing and packaging, as well as in the pharmaceutical industry. Regionally, the picture was mixed. Growth in North America, DACH & Eastern Europe as well as Asia Pacific was offset by declines in the other regions. The **book-to-bill ratio*** decreased to 0.96 (H1 2025: 1.03).

Revenue increased by 2.7 percent to EUR 527.1 million (H1 2025: EUR 513.4 million). Currency translation effects and the discontinuation of the frozen food business had a combined negative impact of EUR 17.8 million. Adjusted for these effects, PFA achieved **organic** sales growth of 6.3 percent. The strongest positive momentum was seen in Western Europe, Middle East & Africa as well as Asia Pacific, while the other regions fell short of the previous year's levels. The **share of service revenue** decreased to 33.9 percent, due in part to the relatively stronger new machine business and in part to the company's discontinuation of the frozen food business (H1 2025: 35.3 percent).

Higher revenue and improved gross margins led to a 19.0 percent increase in **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** to EUR 78.6 million (H1 2025: EUR 66.0 million). The **EBITDA margin** before restructuring expenses increased accordingly to 14.9 percent (H1 2025: 12.9 percent). **ROCE** increased to 21.8 percent (H1 2025: 15.0 percent). The improvement was driven by the significant increase in EBIT before restructuring expenses, coupled with a disproportionately low increase in capital employed.

Second quarter 2026*
The **order intake** decreased by 10.8 percent to EUR 234.5 million (organically by 9.6 percent). In contrast, **revenue** increased by 6.0 percent to EUR 277.9 million, which corresponds to an organic increase of 8.5 percent. The **share of service revenue** decreased to 33.3 percent. Nevertheless, the **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** increased significantly by 30.3 percent to EUR 45.2 million. The higher gross margins had a particularly positive effect on these results. The **EBITDA margin** improved accordingly to 16.2 percent (Q2 2025: 13.2 percent).

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Farm Technologies

Farm Technologies (EUR million)	Q2 2026[1]	Q2 2025[1]	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Order intake[1]	229.5	207.0	10.9	465.3	421.2	10.5
Revenue	209.5	182.3	14.9	411.6	348.9	18.0
Share of service revenue in %	47.8	51.1	-326 bp	47.8	54.7	-694 bp
Cost of materials	-99.6	-85.4	-16.6	-189.9	-158.2	-20.0
Personnel expenses	-55.3	-52.4	-5.5	-105.8	-100.3	-5.5
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	29.7	26.3	13.0	63.4	47.6	33.1
as % of revenue	14.2	14.4	-24 bp	15.4	13.7	175 bp
EBITDA	25.3	23.7	6.6	58.7	42.7	37.4
EBITA before restructuring expenses	25.0	21.1	18.5	53.7	37.2	44.3
EBITA	20.6	18.5	11.1	49.0	32.3	51.8
EBIT before restructuring expenses	22.6	18.6	21.1	48.9	32.8	49.0
EBIT	18.1	16.0	12.9	44.2	25.8	71.5
ROCE in % (3rd Party)[2]	33.8	28.8	506 bp	33.8	28.8	506 bp

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has been considered as "ROCE 3rd Party" (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed). Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are allocated in the "Other/Consolidation" segment.

Change in revenue in %	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	H1 2026	H1 2025
Change compared to prior-year	**14.9**	**-4.0**	**18.0**	**-7.5**
FX effects	-0.5	-2.4	-2.5	-1.0
Acquisitions/divestments	–	–	–	–
Organic	**15.4**	**-1.6**	**20.5**	**-6.5**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

The **order intake*** for FT increased by 10.5 percent to EUR 465.3 million in the first half of 2026 (H1 2025: EUR 421.2 million). Adverse currency translation effects totaling EUR 8.7 million impacted the development, resulting in **organic** growth of 12.5 percent. In the new machine business, automated and conventional milking systems were the key drivers of this success. With the exception of North and Latin America, all regions saw an increase in order intake. The **book-to-bill ratio*** remained at a high level of 1.13 (H1 2025: 1.21).

Revenue increased by 18.0 percent to EUR 411.6 million (H1 2025: EUR 348.9 million). This growth was fueled by the high order backlog at the beginning of this financial year as well as the positive development in order intake so far this year. Currency translation effects reduced the growth by EUR 8.8 million. This led to **organic** revenue growth of 20.5 percent. DACH & Eastern Europe, North and Central Europe as well as Western Europe, Middle East & Africa performed particularly well, with demand for automated and conventional milking systems in particular driving additional revenue. At EUR 196.8 million, the **services business** outperformed the prior-year level despite negative currency effects from the U.S. dollar. However, due to significantly stronger growth in the new machine business, its share of revenue declined to 47.8 percent (H1 2025: 54.7 percent).

The positive business performance was also reflected in earnings. **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** increased significantly by 33.1 percent to EUR 63.4 million (H1 2025: EUR 47.6 million). Higher revenues had a particularly positive impact here. The **EBITDA margin** before restructuring expenses increased accordingly to 15.4 percent (H1 2025: 13.7 percent). The increase in **ROCE** to 33.8 percent (H1 2025: 28.8 percent) was primarily attributable to the significantly higher EBIT before restructuring expenses.

Second quarter 2026*

In the second quarter of 2026, **order intake** increased strongly by 10.9 percent (organically by 11.4 percent) to EUR 229.5 million. **Revenue** was 14.9 percent (organically by 15.4 percent) higher than the previous year and amounted to EUR 209.5 million. Due to high revenue of new machines, the share of the **service business** dropped to 47.8 percent. **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** increased by 13.0 percent to EUR 29.7 million due to the increase in revenue. As a result of the change in product mix, the **EBITDA margin** before restructuring expenses decreased to 14.2 percent.

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Others/Consolidation

Others/Consolidation[1] (EUR million)	Q2 2026[2]	Q2 2025[2]	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Order intake[2]	-74.2	-60.9	-21.8	-139.7	-116.9	-19.5
Revenue	-66.4	-52.1	-27.5	-118.5	-110.3	-7.5
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	-24.8	-20.9	-18.4	-43.3	-38.0	-13.9
EBITDA	-25.7	-23.7	-8.3	-47.4	-42.3	-12.2
EBITA before restructuring expenses	-28.0	-25.0	-12.1	-49.6	-43.6	-13.6
EBITA	-29.0	-27.8	-4.1	-53.7	-47.9	-12.0
EBIT before restructuring expenses	-31.8	-28.1	-13.1	-57.5	-49.8	-15.5
EBIT	-32.8	-31.0	-5.8	-61.6	-54.0	-14.0

1) Prior-year figures have been restated to reflect the change in segment structure.
2) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

The Others/Consolidation segment primarily comprises the support functions (e.g., finance, law, communication, etc.) for management of the group and the divisions as well as consolidation effects between the segments. Intra-group order intake and revenue streams are correspondingly eliminated, and costs are allocated according to their source.

The change in **EBITDA before restructuring expenses** compared with the prior-year period was primarily due to higher internal service expenses in the GCC related to the Transform360 program. These expenses will be allocated to the divisions in the future.

SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

General disclosures

Basis for preparation

Since financial year 2024, GEA has prepared its Sustainability Report as an integral part of the Combined Group Management Report and has fully complied with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

For the first time, GEA is also reporting selected sustainability information as part of its interim reporting for the six-month period from January 1 to June 30, 2026, focusing on strategically and remuneration-relevant key performance indicators, including the disclosure of the key performance indicators pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, capital expenditure, operating expenditure).

The underlying methodology for collecting and calculating the metrics presented below remained unchanged in the first half of 2026 compared to financial year 2025. Detailed descriptions of the methodologies can be found in the respective chapters of the Sustainability Report 2025, which is part of the Combined Group Management Report 2025.

Sustainability performance remains positive

GEA is continuously working towards achieving its ambitious climate targets. After the short-term Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction target of 60 percent by 2026 was achieved ahead of schedule in 2025, additional measures were implemented during the first half of 2026 to advance progress toward the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2030.

Furthermore, GEA continued to experience robust and growing demand for energy- and resource-efficient solutions that contribute to revenue generated from sustainable GEA solutions. In particular, GEA's energy-efficient solutions make a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions throughout the entire value chain, thereby creating a tangible positive impact in line with GEA's commitment to "Engineering for a better world".

Occupational health and safety are key prerequisites to maintain a highly efficient workplace that protects employees from accidents and hazards. In particular, the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) and the Proactive Incident Rate (PAIR) are industry-standard metrics used to measure improvements in occupational safety performance. The development of occupational safety represents one of four modifier targets used to determine the Executive Board's short-term variable remuneration component (Short-Term Incentive, STI) for 2026.

Environmental information

Greenhouse gas emissions

To emphasize the Executive Board's commitment to GEA's climate strategy, the reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions has been included in the long-term variable remuneration component (Long-Term Incentive, LTI) since 2022. Since 2024, the reduction of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions has also been included as a component of the long-term incentive scheme.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (market-based) amounted to 15,767 metric tons of CO_2e in the first half of 2026. The Group achieved its 2026 target of reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 60 percent as early as the end of financial year 2025 – one year ahead of schedule. This level of performance has remained steady. A significant contribution to the reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions resulted from energy-efficiency measures, including optimized compressed air systems, heat recovery projects, upgraded heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, as well as energy-efficient building technologies.

During the reporting period, a portion of the electricity demand at GEA's own sites was covered by photovoltaic systems, while the remaining demand was covered by external renewable energy sources. These included green power contracts with selected electricity suppliers as well as Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs).

Consequently, 100 percent of global electricity demand in the first half of 2026 was covered by renewable energy. Total Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 15,057,751 metric tons of CO_2e in the first half of 2026. At 96.7 percent, Scope 3.11 continued to account for the largest share of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, broken down into Scope 1, Scope 2 and significant Scope 3 GHG emissions

(in t CO_2e)	H1 2026	% share of Scope 3 GHG emissions	% share of total GHG emissions
Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions			
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	15,111	–	0.1
Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emissions trading systems (in %)	0	–	–
Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	15,223	–	0.1
Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	656	–	0.0
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	**15,767**	**–**	**0.1**
Scope 3 GHG emissions			
Scope 3.1: Purchased goods and services	435,376	3.0	3.0
Scope 3.2: Capital goods	11,344	0.1	0.1
Scope 3.3: Fuel and energy-related emissions (not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2)	7,424	0.0	0.0
Scope 3.4: Transportation and distribution (upstream)	35,043	0.2	0.2
Scope 3.5: Waste	670	0.0	0.0
Scope 3.6: Business travel	6,177	0.0	0.0
Scope 3.7: Employee commuting	3,066	0.0	0.0
Scope 3.11: Use of sold products	14,558,651	96.7	96.6
Scope 3: Total upstream GHG emissions	499,100	3.3	3.3
Scope 3: Total downstream GHG emissions	14,558,651	96.7	96.6
Scope 3: Total GHG emissions	**15,057,751**	**100.0**	**99.9**
Total Scope 1–3 GHG emissions			
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	**15,088,085**	**–**	**–**
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	**15,073,518**	**–**	**100.0**
Greenhouse gas intensity* (location-based)	5,556	–	–
Greenhouse gas intensity* (market-based)	5,550	–	–

*) Ratio of t CO_2e per EUR 1 million revenue.

Sustainable solutions

Sustainable solutions are a key element of GEA's corporate strategy. With energy- and resource-efficient technologies, GEA helps its customers reduce emissions, optimize the use of water and raw materials, and increase the cost-effectiveness of their processes. One example is the new GEA NiSoX Radial Collider® technology, which makes the homogenization process more energy-efficient and thus reduces energy consumption. To systematically quantify the contribution of these solutions and closely align them with strategic objectives, GEA has defined clear key performance indicators as part of Mission 30. These include, in particular, the Impact KPI, which quantifies the environmental impact of GEA solutions, and the share of revenue generated from sustainable solutions.

Sustainable Sales share

Since 2023, GEA has been reporting the share of revenue generated from sustainable solutions as a company-specific KPI. This includes all solutions and consulting services from the Add Better family, disruptive solutions for customers that avoid greenhouse gas emissions through their use (so-called Scope 4 solutions, such as the industrial heat pumps from the Pure Flow Processing Division) as well as all products and applications classified as environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned) under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. As of June 30, 2026, a total of 54 solutions had been awarded the Add Better label. Four of these solutions received the label in the first half of 2026. The continued expansion of the Add Better portfolio contributed significantly to the development of the Sustainable Sales share, which amounted to 44.3 percent as of June 30, 2026.

Impact KPI

Since 2023, GEA has been reporting the Impact KPI, a company-specific metric used to measure environmental impact in CO_2e. The resulting greenhouse gas emission savings can be broken down into the following three areas: Product portfolio transformation (Scope 3), disruptive solutions for customers (Scope 4 solutions) and the optimization of customers' production processes. The reported savings are calculated cumulatively from the 2019 baseline year through the respective reporting date, resulting in an increase in avoided greenhouse gas emissions as of June 30, 2026. In total, savings of 42.0 million metric tons CO_2e were achieved along the value chain. As in the previous year, Scope 3 reduction accounted for the largest share of these savings.

If additional products with a significant positive impact on GEA customers are identified in the portfolio, they are included in the Impact KPI. Since the first half of 2026, the separators for biodiesel production manufactured at the GEA site in Oelde have been included in the calculation of the "Scope 4 solutions" impact category, contributing positively to the development of this KPI.

Key Performance Indicators pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation

GEA reviews all business activities for consistency with the descriptions of economic activities under the EU Taxonomy through a comprehensive top-down assessment. New findings and changes relating to plant and machinery are taken into account on a regular basis as part of the annual reporting process and, for the first time as of June 2026, also within interim reporting. The **substantial contribution** criteria and compliance with the Do No Significant Harm **(DNSH) criteria** for each Taxonomy-eligible economic activity were assessed individually at product level. Compliance with the **minimum social safeguards** is ensured at a central level.

The analysis of GEA's product portfolio and business activities confirmed that, during the first half of 2026, only economic activities making a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation and the transition to a circular economy were identified. For all Taxonomy-aligned economic activities, compliance with the DNSH criteria, including the relevant appendices, as well as the minimum safeguards requirements, was confirmed during the first half of 2026.

Key Performance Indicators pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation (in %)	06/30/2026
Turnover	
Taxonomy-eligible	42.1
Taxonomy-aligned	41.0
Capital expenditure	
Taxonomy-eligible	49.3
Taxonomy-aligned	48.3
Operating expenditure	
Taxonomy-eligible	42.1
Taxonomy-aligned	41.0

As of June 30, 2026, the Taxonomy-eligible **turnover** amounted to 42.1 percent. The Taxonomy-aligned turnover stood at 41.0 percent as of June 30, 2026 and primarily comprised revenue generated from spare parts and service business as well as Add Better solutions and heat pumps. Newly validated and existing Add Better solutions again accounted for a significant share of turnover during the first half of 2026.

The Taxonomy-eligible **capital expenditure** amounted to 49.3 percent at the end of the first half of 2026, while the Taxonomy-aligned capital expenditure stood at 48.3 percent. Alongside the ongoing investments in the sustainable vehicle fleet as well as investments in energy-efficient building facilities and equipment, machinery used in the manufacture of other low-carbon technologies, such as Add Better solutions, ensured that the KPI remained high. The difference between the Taxonomy-eligible capital expenditure and the Taxonomy-aligned capital expenditure is primarily due to rent for own buildings that do not meet the energy-efficiency requirements.

The Taxonomy-eligible **operating expenditure** amounted to 42.1 percent as of June 30, 2026, while the Taxonomy-aligned operating expenditure was 41.0 percent. Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned operating expenditure includes the installation, maintenance and repair of energy-efficient equipment in GEA's own buildings, as well as the maintenance and repair of GEA's solar energy and photovoltaic systems and Taxonomy-relevant plant and machinery.

Social information

Occupational health and safety

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for work-related accidents resulting in lost time was 3.5 in the first half of 2026. The year-end LTIFR target was set at 3.0. The Proactive Incident Rate (PAIR), including reports of unsafe conditions, unsafe acts and near-misses, was 757 in the first half of 2026. The fixed target of 1,000 remains in effect for the end of 2026. To continuously strengthen occupational health and safety awareness across the organization, additional measures are being implemented throughout financial year 2026, such as the global rollout of a QR code-based HSE (Health, Safety and Environment) tool designed to facilitate reporting of other incidents at GEA sites worldwide.

OPPORTUNITIES AND RISK REPORT

There were no significant changes in the **overall view** of GEA Group's opportunities and risks in the reporting period compared with the Annual Report 2025. Although the global economic situation remains volatile due to changing conditions in foreign and trade policy between global trading partners, their direct impact on the group's business activities can currently still be classified as moderate. The current situation in the Middle East is being closely monitored. This has no bearing on our prior assessment. Developments related to tariffs are being closely monitored to coordinate any necessary measures. The overall risk exposure remains unaffected by this.

Overall, based on the current assessment, there are no material risks that could individually or jointly jeopardize the continued existence of the GEA Group as a going concern. Appropriate measures were taken for known risks, and adequate accounting provisions were made in accordance with the relevant regulations. However, the existence of other, as yet unidentified risks and opportunities that could affect the GEA Group's business activities cannot be entirely ruled out. The established continuous monitoring and evaluation processes of GEA are designed to recognize potential risks and opportunities at an early stage and to identify and implement suitable measures to mitigate risks and increase opportunities. In this context, the risk and opportunity landscape is regularly reviewed to enable the group to respond to changes and adjust measures accordingly.

REPORT ON EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

- Global economy expected to grow by 3.0 percent in 2026
- GEA expects positive business performance in the second half of 2026 as well; Full-year forecast raised

This forecast is based on the market projections and other assumptions described in the 2025 Annual Report under “Economic environment in 2026” as well as other assumptions and further expectations for the second half of 2026. The outlook is based on the assumption that there will be no significant deterioration or improvement in the parameters previously described beyond the statements made above that could have a negative or positive impact on global economic developments or the business performance of GEA.

Economic environment in 2026

	Projection Global GDP		
World Economic Outlook by the IMF	July 2026	April 2026	January 2026
Worldwide	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%
Advanced Economies	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy has weathered the shock caused by the conflict in the Middle East better than feared. Developments and impacts across the key parameters (commodity prices, inflation expectations and financial conditions) have so far been relatively limited. According to the IMF’s latest projections released in July, **global economic growth** is expected to slow to 3.0 percent in 2026, down from the 3.3 percent forecast in January. This is primarily attributable to the economic strain resulting from the conflict. However, its effects are being partially offset by the technology-driven upswing associated with the increasing adoption of artificial intelligence.

The outlook for **advanced economies** remains subdued. Economic growth of 1.7 percent is expected for 2026, although performance is expected to vary significantly among individual economies. The GDP in the United States is expected to grow by 2.3 percent. Fiscal stimulus measures, favorable financing conditions and persistently high investment in technology-oriented business sectors are the key drivers for economic growth there. For the eurozone, however, the IMF expects growth of only 0.9 percent, down from the 1.3 percent forecast in January. This is attributable to the continued sluggish economy, rising energy prices and weak consumer spending.

Economic growth of 3.8 percent is expected for **emerging markets and developing economies** in 2026. Growth hinges on a country’s dependence on raw materials, financing conditions and integration into global technology value chains. In China, growth is expected to slow to 4.6 percent, primarily due to higher global energy prices and persistent structural challenges. India, on the other hand, is expected to remain among the most dynamic economies with a projected growth rate of 6.4 percent, driven by strong private consumption and a robust services sector.

Global inflation is expected to rise to 4.7 percent. In January, a decline of 3.8 percent was expected (2025: 4.1 percent). The increase in 2026 is primarily attributed to higher energy and food prices.

According to IMF estimates, significant risks to the global economy remain. Above all, an escalation of the conflict in the Middle East risks prolonging commodity market disruptions, worsening supply chain bottlenecks, fueling inflation and tightening financing conditions. Additional downside risks include a potential downward revision of expectations regarding the technology-driven upswing. Conversely, quicker stabilization in energy markets, increased investment in new technologies, lower trade barriers and pro-growth structural reforms could yield positive outcomes.

Business outlook

The first half of 2026 was exceptionally positive for GEA. The group accelerated revenue growth and further increased its profitability. In light of the very strong business performance in the first half of the year and the equally positive outlook for the second half of the year, the Executive Board raised its forecasts for all guidance parameters on July 21, 2026. GEA now expects organic revenue growth of +6.0 to +8.0 percent (previously: +5.0 to +7.0 percent). The projected EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses is between 17.0 and 17.4 percent (previously: 16.6 to 17.2 percent). Return on capital employed (ROCE) is expected to be 36.0 to 40.0 percent (previously: 34.0 to 38.0 percent). Based on the current outlook, GEA continues to expect that neither the conflict in the Middle East nor existing or potentially new U.S. tariffs will have a material impact on GEA's business results in 2026.

For financial year 2026, GEA continues to forecast the following for the group:

Outlook financial year 2026	New forecast for 2026	Forecast for 2026 according to Annual Report 2025	Result 2025
Revenue development (organic[1])	+6.0% to +8.0%	+5.0% to +7.0%	EUR 5,495 million
EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses	17.0% to 17.4%	16.6% to 17.2%	16.5%
ROCE[2]	36.0% to 40.0%	34.0% to 38.0%	36.2%

1) Adjusted for portfolio and currency translation effects.
2) Capital Employed as average of the last four quarters.

For the individual divisions, GEA is expecting the following developments:

Revenue development (organic*)	New forecast for 2026	Forecast for 2026 according to Annual Report 2025	Result 2025
Pure Flow Processing	+4.5% to +7.0%	+2.5% to +5.0%	EUR 1,953 million
Nutrition Plant Engineering	unchanged	+7.0% to +9.0%	EUR 1,955 million
Pharma & Food Applications	+6.0% to +8.0%	+5.5% to +7.5%	EUR 1,058 million
Farm Technologies	+8.0% to +10.0%	+3.0% to +5.0%	EUR 763 million
Others/Consolidation	–	–	EUR -234 million

*) Adjusted for portfolio and currency translation effects.

EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses	New forecast for 2026	Forecast for 2026 according to Annual Report 2025	Result 2025
Pure Flow Processing	27.0% to 28.5%	26.5% to 28.5%	26.7%
Nutrition Plant Engineering	11.5% to 13.0%	11.0% to 13.0%	11.4%
Pharma & Food Applications	14.0% to 15.5%	13.5% to 15.5%	13.3%
Farm Technologies	15.0% to 16.5%	14.5% to 16.5%	14.8%
Others/Consolidation*	-1.5%	-1.5% to -1.0%	-1.7%

*) In percentage of total revenue.

ROCE[1] (3rd Party)	New forecast for 2026	Forecast for 2026 according to Annual Report 2025	Result 2025
Pure Flow Processing	unchanged	37.0% to 43.0%	40.5%
Nutrition Plant Engineering[2]	–	–	–
Pharma & Food Applications	24.0% to 28.0%	19.0% to 23.0%	19.3%
Farm Technologies	31.0% to 36.0%	28.0% to 33.0%	28.9%

1) Capital Employed as average of the last four quarters. Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are allocated in the "Other/Consolidation" segment. This change had no effect on either the original or the updated ROCE guidance ranges of the divisions.
2) Due to negative capital employed ROCE is not meaningful.

For further information on the 2026 outlook, please refer to the 2025 Annual Report (page 253 ff.).

Düsseldorf, August 5, 2026

The Executive Board

Stefan Klebert | Kai Becker | Alexander Kocherscheidt

Peter Lauwers | Dr. Nadine Sterley | Klaus Stojentin

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

02

Consolidated Balance Sheet
as of June 30, 2026

Assets (EUR thousand)	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Property, plant and equipment	1,012,147	998,343
Goodwill	1,497,775	1,480,271
Other intangible assets	471,161	454,341
Other non-current financial assets	47,489	33,874
Other non-current assets	8,098	6,740
Deferred taxes	316,571	329,099
Non-current assets	**3,353,241**	**3,302,668**
Inventories	918,702	771,199
Contract assets	419,799	356,858
Trade receivables	784,345	791,746
Income tax receivables	61,328	58,644
Other current financial assets	46,465	38,818
Other current assets	158,919	134,929
Cash and cash equivalents	333,155	625,927
Assets held for sale	2,112	7,161
Current assets	**2,724,825**	**2,785,282**
Total assets	**6,078,066**	**6,087,950**

Equity and liabilities (EUR thousand)	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Issued capital	520,375	520,375
Capital reserve	1,218,037	1,217,861
Retained earnings and profit for the period	792,887	770,333
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-28,704	-55,562
Equity attributable to shareholders of GEA Group AG	**2,502,595**	**2,453,007**
Non-controlling interests	395	395
Equity	**2,502,990**	**2,453,402**
Non-current provisions	147,267	144,304
Non-current employee benefit obligations	558,257	568,781
Other non-current financial liabilities	204,491	191,296
Non-current contract liabilities	2,487	124
Other non-current liabilities	2,045	2,150
Deferred taxes	98,047	96,821
Non-current liabilities	**1,012,594**	**1,003,476**
Current provisions	253,986	268,042
Current employee benefit obligations	234,784	303,808
Other current financial liabilities	122,729	125,538
Trade payables	849,632	893,689
Current contract liabilities	874,598	850,119
Income tax liabilities	111,970	87,300
Other current liabilities	114,783	102,576
Current liabilities	**2,562,482**	**2,631,072**
Total equity and liabilities	**6,078,066**	**6,087,950**

Consolidated Income Statement
for the period April 1 - June 30, 2026*

(EUR thousand)	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Change in %
Revenue	1,442,496	1,311,789	10.0
Cost of sales	885,155	811,437	9.1
Gross profit	**557,341**	**500,352**	**11.4**
Selling expenses	172,781	157,746	9.5
Research and development expenses	33,892	30,124	12.5
General and administrative expenses	169,128	160,533	5.4
Other income	69,654	124,207	-43.9
Other expenses	68,397	117,294	-41.7
Net result from impairment and reversal of impairment on trade receivables and contract assets	-1,069	-5,619	81.0
Other financial income	4,759	4,815	-1.2
Other financial expenses	-204	4,073	–
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	**186,691**	**153,985**	**21.2**
Interest income	3,792	2,807	35.1
Interest expense	14,611	13,013	12.3
Profit before tax from continued operations	**175,872**	**143,779**	**22.3**
Income taxes	53,116	40,979	29.6
Profit after tax from continued operations	**122,756**	**102,800**	**19.4**
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	**-971**	**4,228**	**–**
Profit for the period	**121,785**	**107,028**	**13.8**
thereof attributable to shareholders of GEA Group AG	121,785	107,028	13.8
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	–	–	–

(EUR)	Q2 2026	Q2 2025	Change in %
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continued operations	0.75	0.63	19.4
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	-0.01	0.03	–
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**0.75**	**0.66**	**13.8**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (in million shares)	**162.8**	**162.8**	**-0.0**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

Consolidated Income Statement
for the period January 1 – June 30, 2026

(EUR thousand)	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Revenue	2,715,637	2,570,230	5.7
Cost of sales	1,673,711	1,595,392	4.9
Gross profit	**1,041,926**	**974,838**	**6.9**
Selling expenses	332,975	312,657	6.5
Research and development expenses	64,033	57,469	11.4
General and administrative expenses	325,151	319,605	1.7
Other income	139,352	200,340	-30.4
Other expenses	130,386	187,850	-30.6
Net result from impairment and reversal of impairment on trade receivables and contract assets	-3,680	-5,943	38.1
Other financial income	8,867	6,746	31.4
Other financial expenses	225	4,073	-94.5
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	**333,695**	**294,327**	**13.4**
Interest income	6,920	6,840	1.2
Interest expense	23,631	25,997	-9.1
Profit before tax from continued operations	**316,984**	**275,170**	**15.2**
Income taxes	94,089	79,335	18.6
Profit after tax from continued operations	**222,895**	**195,835**	**13.8**
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	**-1,384**	**5,534**	**–**
Profit for the period	**221,511**	**201,369**	**10.0**
thereof attributable to shareholders of GEA Group AG	221,511	201,369	10.0
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	–	–	–

(EUR)	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continued operations	1.37	1.20	14.3
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	-0.01	0.03	–
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**1.36**	**1.23**	**10.5**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (in million shares)	**162.8**	**163.5**	**-0.4**

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period January 1 – June 30, 2026

(EUR thousand)	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Profit for the period	**221,511**	**201,369**	**10.0**
Items, that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the future			
Actuarial gains/losses on pension and other post-employment benefit obligations	5,380	8,817	-39.0
thereof changes in actuarial gains and losses	7,582	12,723	-40.4
thereof tax effect	-2,202	-3,906	43.6
Result from fair value measurement of financial instruments	-280	-82	< -100
thereof changes in unrealized gains and losses	-280	-82	< -100
thereof tax effect	–	–	–
Items, that were reclassified to profit or loss or will be reclassified subsequently			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	27,138	-123,877	–
thereof changes in unrealized gains and losses	26,794	-123,877	–
thereof realized gains and losses	344	–	–
Result from fair value measurement of financial instruments	-1,130	703	–
thereof changes in unrealized gains and losses	-1,503	1,033	–
thereof tax effect	373	-330	–
Reclassification in profit or loss from fair value measurement of financial instruments	1,130	-703	–
thereof net result from impairment and reversal of impairment on financial assets	1,503	-1,033	–
thereof tax effect	-373	330	–
Result of cash flow hedges	–	–	–
thereof changes in unrealized gains and losses	–	–	–
thereof realized gains and losses	–	–	–
thereof tax effect	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income	**32,238**	**-115,142**	**–**
Total comprehensive income	**253,749**	**86,227**	**> 100**
thereof attributable to GEA Group AG shareholders	253,749	86,227	> 100
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	–	–	–

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the period April 1 - June 30, 2026[1]

(EUR thousand)	Q2 2026	Q2 2025
Profit for the period	121,785	107,028
plus income taxes	53,116	40,979
plus/minus profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	971	-4,228
Profit before tax from continued operations	175,872	143,779
Net interest income	10,819	10,206
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	**186,691**	**153,985**
Depreciation, amortization, impairment losses, and reversal of impairment losses on non-current assets	53,911	53,882
Other non-cash income and expenses	633	-6,206
Employee benefit obligations from defined benefit pension plans	-11,422	-9,878
Change in provisions and other employee benefit obligations	26,194	32,544
Losses and disposal of non-current assets	356	-1,447
Change in inventories including unbilled construction contracts*	-112,322	-26,643
Change in trade receivables	20,923	-32,066
Change in trade payables	79,876	16,680
Change in other operating assets and liabilities/Other non-cash transactions	-38,488	-76,697
Tax payments	-21,362	-21,749
Cash flow from operating activities of continued operations	**184,990**	**82,405**
Cash flow from operating activities of discontinued operations	-41	574
Cash flow from operating activities	**184,949**	**82,979**
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	3,076	2,415
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-39,254	-58,729
Payments to/Proceeds from non-current financial assets	-8,505	7,235
Interest income	3,071	2,760
Dividend income	1,435	1,913
Payments from acquisitions	5,752	–
Proceeds from divestments	510	–
Cash flow from investing activities of continued operations	**-33,915**	**-44,406**
Cash flow from investing activities of discontinued operations	–	2,890
Cash flow from investing activities	**-33,915**	**-41,516**

(EUR thousand)	Q2 2026	Q2 2025
Dividend payments	-211,642	-187,222
Payments for acquisition of treasury shares	–	-34,564
Payments from lease liabilities	-13,512	-18,278
Repayments of finance loans	-1,244	–
Proceeds from taking out financial loans	51	144,051
Interest paid	-6,954	-5,501
Cash flow from financing activities of continued operations	**-233,301**	**-101,514**
Cash flow from financing activities of discontinued operations	–	–
Cash flow from financing activities	**-233,301**	**-101,514**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-264	-12,736
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-82,531	-72,787
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**415,686**	**370,766**
Cash and cash equivalents total	**333,155**	**297,979**
thereof restricted cash and cash equivalents	34,123	24,329
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheet	**333,155**	**297,979**

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) Including advance payments received.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the period January 1 - June 30, 2026

(EUR thousand)	H1 2026	H1 2025
Profit for the period	221,511	201,369
plus income taxes	94,089	79,335
plus/minus profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	1,384	-5,534
Profit before tax from continuing operations	316,984	275,170
Net interest income	16,711	19,157
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	**333,695**	**294,327**
Depreciation, amortization, impairment losses, and reversal of impairment losses on non-current assets	107,426	104,475
Other non-cash income and expenses	5,933	6,889
Employee benefit obligations from defined benefit pension plans	-24,065	-22,288
Change in provisions and other employee benefit obligations	-86,995	-85,571
Losses and disposal of non-current assets	349	-1,736
Change in inventories including unbilled construction contracts*	-182,203	-87,773
Change in trade receivables	45,944	41,624
Change in trade payables	-81,474	-56,846
Change in other operating assets and liabilities/Other non-cash transactions	-4,052	-73,678
Tax payments	-54,219	-54,791
Cash flow from operating activities of continued operations	**60,339**	**64,632**
Cash flow from operating activities of discontinued operations	-130	574
Cash flow from operating activities	**60,209**	**65,206**
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	6,164	6,051
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-72,391	-91,630
Payments to/Proceeds from non-current financial assets	-19,015	8,004
Interest income	6,272	6,751
Dividend income	1,435	1,913
Payments from acquisitions	-22,500	-6,493
Proceeds from divestments	510	–
Cash flow from investing activities of continued operations	**-99,525**	**-75,404**
Cash flow from investing activities of discontinued operations	–	2,890
Cash flow from investing activities	**-99,525**	**-72,514**

(EUR thousand)	H1 2026	H1 2025
Dividend payments	-211,642	-187,222
Payments for acquisition of treasury shares	–	-120,048
Payments from lease liabilities	-32,816	-35,787
Repayments of borrower's note loans	–	-100,000
Repayments of finance loans	-1,439	-2,657
Proceeds from taking out financial loans	2,068	144,051
Interest paid	-11,488	-11,574
Cash flow from financing activities of continued operations	**-255,317**	**-313,237**
Cash flow from financing activities of discontinued operations	–	–
Cash flow from financing activities	**-255,317**	**-313,237**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,861	-19,789
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-292,772	-340,334
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**625,927**	**638,313**
Cash and cash equivalents total	**333,155**	**297,979**
thereof restricted cash and cash equivalents	34,123	24,329
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheet	**333,155**	**297,979**

*) Including advance payments received.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
as of June 30, 2026

				Accumulated other comprehensive income					
(EUR thousand)	Issued capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Translation of foreign operations	Result from fair value measurement of financial instruments	Result of cash flow hedges	**Equity attributable to shareholders of GEA Group AG**	Non-controlling interests	**Total**
Balance at 01/01/2025 (164,985,228 shares)[1]	**498,194**	**1,217,861**	**631,424**	**80,765**	**-4,495**	**–**	**2,423,749**	**395**	**2,424,144**
Profit for the period	–	–	201,369	–	–	–	**201,369**	–	**201,369**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	8,817	-123,877	-82	–	**-115,142**	–	**-115,142**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	210,186	-123,877	-82	–	**86,227**	–	**86,227**
Share-based compensation	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	**–**
Purchase of treasury shares	22,181	–	-117,877	–	–	–	**-95,696**	–	**-95,696**
Dividend payment by GEA Group AG	–	–	-187,222	–	–	–	**-187,222**	–	**-187,222**
Adjustment hyperinflation[2]	–	–	5,294	745	–	–	**6,039**	–	**6,039**
Changes in combined Group	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	**–**
Change in other non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at 06/30/2025 (162,801,664 shares)[1]	**520,375**	**1,217,861**	**541,805**	**-42,367**	**-4,577**	**–**	**2,233,097**	**395**	**2,233,492**
Balance at 01/01/2026 (162,801,664 shares)[1]	**520,375**	**1,217,861**	**770,333**	**-50,984**	**-4,578**	**–**	**2,453,007**	**395**	**2,453,402**
Profit for the period	–	–	221,511	–	–	–	**221,511**	–	**221,511**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	5,380	27,138	-280	–	**32,238**	–	**32,238**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	226,891	27,138	-280	–	**253,749**	–	**253,749**
Share-based compensation	–	176	–	–	–	–	**176**	–	**176**
Purchase of treasury shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	**–**
Dividend payment by GEA Group AG	–	–	-211,642	–	–	–	**-211,642**	–	**-211,642**
Adjustment hyperinflation[2]	–	–	7,305	–	–	–	**7,305**	–	**7,305**
Changes in combined Group	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	**–**
Change in other non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at 06/30/2026 (162,801,664 shares)[1]	**520,375**	**1,218,037**	**792,887**	**-23,846**	**-4,858**	**–**	**2,502,595**	**395**	**2,502,990**

1) Outstanding shares.
2) Effect of accounting for hyperinflation in Argentina and Turkey.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting principles

1.1 Basis of presentation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Ulmenstraße 99, 40476 Düsseldorf/Germany (entry HRB 65691 in the commercial register of the Local Court of Düsseldorf) and the interim financial statements of the subsidiaries included in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and related Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the EU for interim financial reporting in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council on the application of international accounting standards. In accordance with IAS 34, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not contain all the information and disclosures required by the IFRS for full-year consolidated financial statements.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements and interim group management report as of June 30, 2026, have been reviewed by an auditor. The Executive Board released them for publication on August 5, 2026.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared in euros (EUR). All amounts, including the comparative figures, are presented in thousands of euros (EUR thousand), except for the segment reporting. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest whole number using standard rounding rules. Adding together individual amounts may therefore result in a difference in the order of EUR 1 thousand in some instances.

With the exception of the regulations applicable for the first time as of January 1, 2026, the accounting policies applied to these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied as of December 31, 2025, and are described in detail on pages 320 to 333 of the Annual Report 2025, which contains the IFRS consolidated financial statements of GEA.

1.2 First-time adoption of financial reporting standards

The financial reporting standards presented below were applied by GEA for the first time in the year under review:

Standard/Interpretation		Applicable to financial years beginning on or after
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Changes from annual improvements (issued by the IASB in July 2024)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" (issued by the IASB in May 2024) "Contracts referencing nature-dependent Electricity" (issued by the IASB in December 2024)	January 1, 2026

The initial application of this reporting standard had no material impact on the interim consolidated financial statements.

1.3 Financial reporting standards not yet applied

The financial reporting standards and interpretations, as well as amendments to existing standards and interpretations presented below, were already issued at the time that the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026, were being prepared but were not yet mandatory.

Unless otherwise stated, the new standards and interpretations have been adopted into EU law. GEA will not be applying the new standards and interpretations prematurely.

Standard/Interpretation		Applicable to financial years beginning on or after
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued by the IASB in September 2014)	Initial application date postponed indefinitely by IASB
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued by the IASB in April 2024)	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued by the IASB in May 2024)	January 1, 2027 (subject to endorsement by the EU)
IFRS 19	Amendments to IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued by the IASB in August 2025)	January 1, 2027 (subject to endorsement by the EU)
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (issued by the IASB in November 2025)	January 1, 2027 (subject to endorsement by the EU)
IAS 28	Amendments to IAS 28 - Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (issued by the IASB in June 2026)	January 1, 2027 (subject to endorsement by the EU)
IFRS 20	Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities	January 1, 2029 (subject to endorsement by the EU)

In April 2024, the IASB published the new standard IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 contains requirements for presentation of the income statement. It also adds expanded disclosure requirements, for example for management-defined performance measures and for mapping certain types of operating expenses to the line items in the income statement using the cost-of-sales format. It also introduces rules for how companies aggregate and disaggregate data.

Companies must henceforth classify revenues and expenses into categories defined by the standard (operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations) and are required to report the subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes as well as profit or loss. Based on current estimates, IFRS 18 will primarily result in changes to the presentation of GEA's income statement due to reclassifications between categories.

The significant changes currently expected to be made to the report concern the following items:

- Recognition of monetary income and expenses resulting from the application of IAS 29 in the “Operating” category
- Recognition of income and expenses from share-based payment in the “Operating” category
- Recognition of interest received and paid primarily in investing activities and financing activities, respectively
- Effects of exchange rate changes in the same category as the income and expenses from the items that led to these differences

Moreover, the starting point for calculating operating cash flow will be adjusted. Going forward, the subtotal of operating profit or loss will serve as the starting point for cash flow from operating activities.

GEA is currently working on the expanded disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures as well as the reconciliation of expense categories to items under the cost-of-sales method.

Moreover, GEA does not currently expect the first-time application of the other standards, as well as amendments to existing standards that are not yet mandatory, to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

1.4 Interim Reporting Principles

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements present a true and fair view of the company’s net assets, financial position and results of operations in the reporting period.

The preparation of condensed interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that may affect the company’s assets, liabilities, provisions, deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as its income and expenses. Although the estimates and assumptions have been made carefully and in good faith and are continuously reviewed, actual amounts may differ from the estimates used in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Factors that may cause amounts to fall below expectations include a deterioration in the global economic situation, geopolitical developments, movements in exchange rates and interest rates, as well as material litigation and changes in environmental or other legislation. GEA continuously monitors the development of these factors and, in particular, the impact of geopolitical tensions. In the first half of 2026, there were no material effects on earnings. Errors in internal operating procedures, the loss of customer orders and rising borrowing costs may also adversely affect the group’s future performance.

2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group changed as follows in the first half of 2026:

	Number of companies
Consolidated Group as of 12/31/2025	**165**
German companies (including GEA Group AG)	22
Foreign companies	143
First Consolidation	2
Merger	-6
Liquidation	-1
Sale	-1
Consolidated Group as of 06/30/2026	**159**
German companies (including GEA Group AG)	22
Foreign companies	137

A total of 37 subsidiaries (as of December 31, 2025: 40) were not consolidated since their effect on the group’s net assets, financial position and results of operations is immaterial, even when viewed in the aggregate.

3. Balance sheet disclosures

3.1 Financial instruments

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as of June 30, 2026, including their respective levels within the fair value hierarchy. In cases where a financial instrument is not measured at fair value and the carrying amount presents a reasonable approximation of its fair value, the latter is not disclosed separately.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
(EUR thousand)	Total 06/30/2026	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	Total 06/30/2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Trade receivables	784,345	636,222	–	148,123	148,123	–	148,123	–
Cash and cash equivalents	333,155	333,155	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other investments	8,126	–	–	8,126	8,126	7,721	–	405
Other securities	8,191	2,558	5,633	–	5,633	–	–	5,633
Derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	4,755	–	4,755	–	4,755	–	4,755	–
Remaining other financial assets	72,882	72,882	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities								
Trade payables	849,632	849,632	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities to banks	1,248	1,248	–	–	1,248	–	1,248	–
Lease liabilities	260,973	260,973	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	9,817	–	9,817	–	9,817	–	9,817	–
Contingent consideration	1,324	–	1,324	–	1,324	–	–	1,324
Remaining other financial liabilities	53,858	53,858	–	–	12,126	–	12,126	–

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
(EUR thousand)	Total 12/31/2025	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	Total 12/31/2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Trade receivables	791,746	604,906	–	186,840	186,840	–	186,840	–
Cash and cash equivalents	625,927	625,927	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other investments	406	–	–	406	406	–	–	406
Other securities	6,226	–	6,226	–	6,226	–	–	6,226
Derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	5,991	–	5,991	–	5,991	–	5,991	–
Remaining other financial assets	60,069	60,069	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities								
Trade payables	893,689	893,689	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities to banks	572	572	–	–	572	–	572	–
Lease liabilities	246,412	246,412	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	2,744	–	2,744	–	2,744	–	2,744	–
Contingent consideration	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remaining other financial liabilities	67,106	67,106	–	–	11,816	–	11,816	–

Financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, or for which a fair value is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, are required to be categorized according to the fair value hierarchy. Categorization within the levels of the fair value hierarchy is based on the measurement of the underlying inputs:

Level 1 inputs: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial assets and liabilities.

Level 2 inputs: quoted market prices that are observable as direct (prices) or indirect (derived from prices) inputs used to measure fair value and that are not quoted prices as defined by Level 1.

Level 3 inputs: inputs that are not based on observable market data.

There were no transfers into or out of the levels of the fair value hierarchy in the first six months of financial year 2026.

The fair values of trade receivables and trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, remaining other financial assets as well as remaining other financial liabilities essentially correspond to the carrying amounts; this is due to the predominantly short remaining maturities.

In January 2026, Solar Foods Oyj completed a share issue in which GEA Finland Oy participated as a cornerstone investor with an equity contribution of EUR 8.0 million. Solar Foods produces Solein, a protein derived from carbon dioxide and electricity.

The investment has been designated as an equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) upon initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. Since the shares are quoted in an active market, the investment is classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value is determined based on quoted market prices at the reporting date.

The investment is held for strategic purposes and is not acquired and managed for trading purposes.

The following table shows the changes in fair value in the first half of 2026:

(EUR thousand)	
Fair value at the Date of Acquisition	**8,000**
Revaluation	-279
Fair value 06/30/2026	**7,721**

Due to existing factoring agreements, trade receivables that have not been derecognized are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated based on yield curves observable in the market. These are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivatives comprise solely currency derivatives. Fair value is determined on the basis of quoted foreign exchange rates, taking into account forward premiums and discounts observable in the market. Accordingly, these are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The other financial liability relating to contingent consideration amounting to EUR 1,324 thousand is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the contingent consideration is determined using present value techniques, which incorporate various unobservable inputs that are not based on market data, taking into account the contractually agreed purchase price adjustment clauses.

Among other things, a previously impaired receivable from the former raw materials activities was allocated to Level 3 financial instruments, which was classified as other securities whose fair value is determined by means of a present value calculation on the basis of the debtor’s payment plan.

Since the debtor operates a copper mine, its payment plan is influenced by the price of copper. Gains and losses from the subsequent measurement of the receivable are carried in profit or loss from discontinued operations.

The following table shows the changes in fair value in the first half of 2026:

(EUR thousand)	
Fair value 01/01/2026	**2,248**
Redemption	-868
Interest income	44
Currency translation	-7
Fair value 06/30/2026	**1,417**

As of June 30, 2026, the main non-observable input factors of the above-mentioned receivable consisted of expected annual cash inflows EUR 1,446 thousand and an average, risk-adjusted discount rate of 5.6 percent.

A potential change in one of the main non-observable input factors could have affected the fair values of the receivables as follows (the other input factors remaining the same):

	06/30/2026	
	Profit and Loss	
(EUR thousand)	Increase	Decrease
Expected cash flows (10% movement)	142	-142
Risk-adjusted discount rate (movement 100 basis points)	-5	5

GEA has invested in a fund that primarily invests in innovative food technologies. The fund shares are assigned to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and are reported as other securities. The fair value is determined using the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (IPEV Valuation Guidelines), which provide guidance on typical issues in the valuation of unlisted equity instruments and investment funds. In valuing the fund's shares, the price of recent transactions is taken into account and performance is analyzed to reflect any value adjustments since the most recent transaction.

The following table shows the changes in fair value in the first half of 2026:

(EUR thousand)	
Fair value 01/01/2026	**3,978**
Currency translation	124
Revaluation	-224
Fair value 06/30/2026	**3,878**

As of June 30, 2026, the main unobservable input factor is the “Net Total Value to Paid-in-Capital” multiplier. This multiplier indicates the ratio of the value of fund shares plus dividends to paid in capital.

Other equity investments of GEA that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income upon their initial recognition as financial assets were also allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy. Their fair value is determined by using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Equity investment of GEA in an asset management company is also reported under other investments and allocated to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value is determined in accordance with the IPEV Valuation Guidelines using the sum of the parts method.

The following table shows the changes in fair value in the first half of 2026:

(EUR thousand)	
Fair value 01/01/2026	**154**
Revaluation	-1
Fair value 06/30/2026	**153**

As of June 30, 2026, the main unobservable input parameters are the value of the investments held by the company in other subsidiaries.

Included in remaining other financial liabilities is a contractual obligation undertaken in the context of a company acquisition. The fair value of this debt instrument is determined based on the contractually fixed cash flows using the “ultimate forward rate” published by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority. Accordingly, it is assigned to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

3.2 Equity

The subscribed capital of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft amounts to EUR 520,376 thousand as of June 30, 2026 (previous year: EUR 520,376 thousand). The shares are bearer shares and are divided into 162,801,664 no-par value shares (previous year: 162,801,664). All shares are fully paid in.

The share buyback program launched in November 2023 with a total volume of around EUR 400 million was completed as planned in the first half of 2025. As part of the second tranche of the share buyback program, which was launched on June 3, 2024, a total of 5,378,681 shares were bought back for around EUR 250 million, of which a total of 2,183,564 shares for around EUR 115.7 million are attributable to the financial year 2025.

Since the start of the program on November 9, 2023, up to and including April 11, 2025, a total of 9,529,412 treasury shares were acquired at an average price of EUR 41.98. These shares were redeemed on May 21, 2025, without reducing the subscribed capital, and decreased the total number of GEA shares to 162,801,664.

The obligation recognized in connection with the share buyback program for irrevocable repurchase commitments to the financial service provider and reported under other financial liabilities was derecognized without affecting profit or loss upon completion of the share buyback program.

4. Acquisitions

GEA Westfalia Separator DK A/S signed a purchase agreement with the seller, Hydract A/S, to acquire its hydraulic valve business on December 16, 2025. GEA gained control over material assets, intellectual property and process technology related to hydraulic valve technology upon closing of the asset deal on January 29, 2026. The business develops and manufactures hydraulically operated valves that consume significantly less energy than pneumatic systems. Furthermore, using hydraulic systems allows for more precise control over valve positions. This enables operators to adopt innovative process designs to run process lines much more efficiently.

The estimated fair value of the consideration based on the business plan amounted to EUR 23.8 million on the acquisition date. The consideration included a fixed purchase price and an immaterial earnout component. The payment was made in cash.

The following table summarizes the recognized amounts of assets acquired at the date of acquisition. No debts are being assumed.

(EUR thousand)	
Property, plant and equipment	59
Intangible assets	9,089
Inventories	761
Total identifiable net assets acquired	**9,909**

The intangible assets include patented and non-patented technology and were valued by the company using the multi-period excess earnings method. The multi-period excess earnings method measures the present value of the expected net cash flows generated by an asset after deduction of all cash flows related to contributory assets.

The acquisition resulted in goodwill of EUR 13,925 thousand, which is assigned to the Pure Flow Processing division. The goodwill results mainly from technical expertise and potential synergies. It is expected that part of the recognized goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes.

In connection with the acquisition, GEA incurred expenses totaling EUR 300 thousand (thereof EUR 292 thousand in 2025). These costs were primarily related to external legal advice and due diligence and were recognized under administrative expenses

5. Consolidated income statement disclosures

Income tax expense

The income taxes disclosed in the interim reporting period were calculated using a tax rate of 29.7 percent (H1 2025: 28.8 percent). This is based on an estimate of the weighted average income tax rate expected, taking into account country-specific factors for the full year 2026. Non-recurring effects – measured based on their actual tax effect at the time they arose – are also considered.

6. Other Disclosures

Dividends

In the first half of 2026, GEA paid out dividends on ordinary shares in the amount of EUR 211,642 thousand (previous year: EUR 187,222 thousand).

Foreign currency translation difference

In the first half of 2026 the recognized change in exchange differences on translating foreign operations amounted to EUR 27,138 thousand (previous year: EUR -123,877 thousand) and resulted primarily from the rise of the US dollar against the euro.

Actuarial gains and losses on pension and other post-employment benefit obligations

The actuarial gains on pensions and other post-employment benefit obligations of EUR 5,380 thousand (previous year: actuarial gains of EUR 8,817 thousand) (after taxes) recognized in other comprehensive income in the first six months of 2026, were the result of an increase in the discount rates to be used for measuring pension provisions in Germany, the UK and the USA (Germany: increase of 10 basis points, UK: increase of 50 basis points, USA: increase of 30 basis points since December 31, 2025).

Cash flow disclosures

The inflation effect (loss of purchasing power) on the opening balance of cash and cash equivalents not recognized in the cash flow statement amounts to EUR 2,217 thousand as of June 30, 2026 (previous year: EUR 1,282 thousand).

7. Segment Reporting

As of January 1, 2026, the business activities of GEA are divided into four divisions, which are organized based on similar technologies, as follows:

Segment	Activities
Pure Flow Processing	Manufacture of process engineering components and machines, including separators, decanters, homogenizers, valves and pumps, as well as heating and cooling technology.
Nutrition Plant Engineering	Integrated process plants and complete factories for the dairy, food, new food, beverage, pharmaceutical, chemical, and home & personal care industries. Portfolio includes brewery plants, liquid processing, aseptic and non-aseptic filling and packaging solutions, concentration, fermentation, crystallization, purification, drying, powder handling and packaging, carbon capture and emission control systems as well as advanced heating and cooling technologies.
Pharma & Food Applications	Solutions for the pharmaceutical industry, e.g. equipment and production lines for solid dosage forms (including highly potent compounds) in batch and continuous operations as well as solutions for food processing, e.g. preparation, marination and further processing of meat, poultry and seafood as well as plant-based products, and the production of pasta, snacks, baked goods, confectionery, breakfast cereals and pet food.
Farm Technologies	Integrated customer solutions for efficient, sustainable, and high-quality milk production, and livestock farming, e.g., automated milking and feeding systems, conventional milking equipment as well as digital herd management and manure management solutions.

A Global Corporate Center bundles all supporting management and administrative functions and performs the management functions for the entire group. The functions bundled in the Global Corporate Center do not constitute independent operating segments. The operating expenses of the Global Corporate Center are allocated, where possible, to the divisions.

Activities that are not part of the core business are not disclosed in the data of the divisions. This includes liabilities related to discontinued operations. Together with the functions bundled in the Global Corporate Center, they are reported below as “Others.”

The breakdown into divisions is consistent with internal management and reporting to the Executive Board and Supervisory Board.

The accounting principles for the recognition and measurement of the divisions’ assets and liabilities – and thus also for working capital – are the same as those applicable to the Group and as described in the accounting principles in the 2025 Annual Report. The prior-year figures for the segments have been adjusted in accordance with the segment structure effective as of January 1, 2026.

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	**Total Segments**	Others	Consolidation	**GEA**
Q2 2026[1]								
Order intake	543.7	561.2	234.5	229.5	**1,568.9**	–	-74.2	**1,494.7**
External revenue	475.0	489.0	269.7	208.8	**1,442.5**	–	–	**1,442.5**
Intersegment revenue[2]	52.2	5.2	8.3	0.7	**66.4**	–	-66.4	**–**
Total revenue[2]	527.2	494.2	277.9	209.5	**1,508.9**	–	-66.4	**1,442.5**
Cost of materials	-151.8	-240.1	-101.2	-99.6	**-592.7**	–	67.8	**-524.9**
Personnel expenses	-158.2	-152.0	-81.2	-55.3	**-446.7**	-22.2	0.1	**-468.8**
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	144.8	55.7	45.2	29.7	**275.4**	-22.8	-2.0	**250.6**
as % of revenue	27.5	11.3	16.2	14.2	**18.2**	–	–	**17.4**
EBITDA	142.9	53.6	44.5	25.3	**266.3**	-23.7	-2.0	**240.6**
EBITA before restructuring expenses	128.9	47.3	38.7	25.0	**239.9**	-26.0	-2.0	**211.9**
as % of revenue	24.5	9.6	13.9	11.9	**15.9**	–	–	**14.7**
EBITA	127.0	45.2	38.1	20.6	**230.9**	-27.0	-2.0	**201.9**
EBIT before restructuring expenses	127.1	45.1	33.7	22.6	**228.5**	-29.8	-2.0	**196.7**
as % of revenue	24.1	9.1	12.1	10.8	**15.1**	–	–	**13.6**
EBIT	125.2	43.1	33.1	18.1	**219.5**	-30.8	-2.0	**186.7**
as % of revenue	23.7	8.7	11.9	8.6	**14.5**	–	–	**12.9**
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	33.0	6.3	7.7	6.9	**53.9**	11.1	–	**65.0**
Depreciation and amortization	-17.7	-10.3	-11.4	-7.2	**-46.6**	-6.8	0.0	**-53.4**
Impairment losses and reversals of impairments	–	-0.3	–	–	**-0.3**	–	–	**-0.3**

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) In management reporting, revenue from supporting management and administrative functions is not presented in accordance with IFRS 15.

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	**Total Segments**	Others	Consolidation	**GEA**
Q2 2025[1]								
Order intake	498.5	401.6	262.9	207.0	**1,370.0**	–	-60.9	**1,309.1**
External revenue	425.1	448.4	256.6	181.7	**1,311.8**	–	–	**1,311.8**
Intersegment revenue[2]	44.4	1.5	5.6	0.6	**52.1**	–	-52.1	**–**
Total revenue[2]	469.5	449.9	262.2	182.3	**1,363.9**	–	-52.1	**1,311.8**
Cost of materials	-149.5	-228.0	-110.6	-85.4	**-573.5**	–	53.0	**-520.5**
Personnel expenses	-143.2	-144.9	-79.7	-52.4	**-420.2**	-18.2	0.1	**-438.3**
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	131.5	45.2	34.6	26.3	**237.7**	-21.9	1.0	**216.7**
as % of revenue	28.0	10.0	13.2	14.4	**17.4**	–	–	**16.5**
EBITDA	130.3	43.8	33.9	23.7	**231.6**	-24.7	1.0	**207.9**
EBITA before restructuring expenses	117.1	37.4	28.3	21.1	**204.0**	-26.0	1.0	**179.0**
as % of revenue	24.9	8.3	10.8	11.6	**15.0**	–	–	**13.6**
EBITA	115.8	36.0	27.6	18.5	**198.0**	-28.8	1.0	**170.1**
EBIT before restructuring expenses	114.5	34.9	22.9	18.6	**191.0**	-29.1	1.0	**162.9**
as % of revenue	24.4	7.8	8.7	10.2	**14.0**	–	–	**12.4**
EBIT	113.2	33.5	22.2	16.0	**185.0**	-32.0	1.0	**154.0**
as % of revenue	24.1	7.4	8.5	8.8	**13.6**	–	–	**11.7**
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	12.9	4.6	7.1	6.2	**30.7**	79.0	–	**109.7**
Depreciation and amortization	-17.0	-10.0	-11.4	-7.0	**-45.4**	-5.9	-0.0	**-51.3**
Impairment losses and reversals of impairments	–	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	**-1.2**	-1.3	–	**-2.6**

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) In management reporting, revenue from supporting management and administrative functions is not presented in accordance with IFRS 15.

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	**Total Segments**	Others	Consolidation	**GEA**
H1 2026								
Order backlog[1]	814.8	1,844.7	651.8	321.0	**3,632.3**	–	-92.0	**3,540.4**
Order intake[1]	1,094.2	1,021.1	508.0	465.3	**3,088.7**	–	-139.7	**2,949.0**
External revenue	908.1	885.7	511.8	410.0	**2,715.6**	–	–	**2,715.6**
Intersegment revenue[2]	93.7	8.0	15.3	1.6	**118.5**	–	-118.5	**–**
Total revenue[2]	1,001.8	893.7	527.1	411.6	**2,834.2**	–	-118.5	**2,715.6**
Cost of materials	-306.5	-434.6	-195.0	-189.9	**-1,126.0**	-1.4	121.4	**-1,006.0**
Personnel expenses	-310.6	-294.4	-161.0	-105.8	**-871.8**	-37.8	-0.1	**-909.7**
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	270.3	87.5	78.6	63.4	**499.8**	-41.2	-2.1	**456.5**
as % of revenue	27.0	9.8	14.9	15.4	**17.6**	–	–	**16.8**
EBITDA	267.5	84.6	77.7	58.7	**488.5**	-45.3	-2.1	**441.1**
EBITA before restructuring expenses	239.5	71.0	65.4	53.7	**429.6**	-47.4	-2.1	**380.1**
as % of revenue	23.9	7.9	12.4	13.1	**15.2**	–	–	**14.0**
EBITA	236.7	68.2	64.5	49.0	**418.4**	-51.5	-2.1	**364.7**
EBIT before restructuring expenses	236.0	66.8	54.9	48.9	**406.5**	-55.3	-2.1	**349.0**
as % of revenue	23.6	7.5	10.4	11.9	**14.3**	–	–	**12.9**
EBIT	233.1	64.0	54.0	44.2	**395.2**	-59.4	-2.1	**333.7**
as % of revenue	23.3	7.2	10.2	10.7	**13.9**	–	–	**12.3**
ROCE in % (3rd Party)[3]	40.3	–	21.8	33.8	**–**	–	–	**36.8**
Capital employed (reporting date, 3rd Party)[4,5]	1,223.4	-1.0	472.9	294.4	**1,989.7**	96.6	–	**2,086.3**
Net working capital (reporting date, 3rd Party)[6]	382.6	-175.9	104.1	150.5	**461.2**	-65.5	–	**395.7**
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	73.1	27.1	10.8	14.8	**125.8**	19.4	–	**145.2**
Depreciation and amortization	-34.4	-20.1	-23.7	-14.5	**-92.7**	-13.9	0.0	**-106.6**
Impairment losses and reversals of impairments	–	-0.6	–	–	**-0.6**	–	–	**-0.6**

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) As part of management reporting, revenue from the supporting management and administrative functions is not reported in accordance with IFRS 15.
3) ROCE = EBIT before restructuring expenses/Capital Employed; EBIT before restructuring expenses of the last 12 months and Capital Employed calculated as the average for the last four quarters. ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, is considered as "ROCE 3rd Party" (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level. Due to negative Capital Employed, ROCE is not meaningful for the division Nutrition Plant Engineering. The allocation of certain items within Capital Employed has been revised since Q2 2026 (see Footnote 5).
4) Capital Employed = total assets less current liabilities, goodwill from acquisition of the former GEA AG by former Metallgesellschaft AG in 1999 (EUR 780 million), deferred tax assets, and cash and cash equivalents. Further adjustments relate to assets not included in Capital Employed (in particular income tax receivables), non-current liabilities to be included in Capital Employed (in particular pension provisions), and current liabilities not to be included in Capital Employed (in particular short-term bank borrowings and current lease liabilities); Capital employed is considered as "Capital employed 3rd Party" at the divisional level.
5) Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are reported in the "Others" column.
6) Net Working Capital = inventories + trade receivables + contract assets - trade payables - contract liabilities - provisions for anticipated losses (POC); Net working capital is considered as "Net working capital 3rd Party" at the divisional level.

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	**Total Segments**	Others	Consolidation	**GEA**
H1 2025								
Order backlog[1]	756.6	1,551.2	657.4	235.3	**3,200.5**	–	-69.1	**3,131.4**
Order intake[1]	1,005.6	883.4	530.7	421.2	**2,840.9**	–	-116.9	**2,724.0**
External revenue	845.3	878.3	499.8	346.9	**2,570.2**	–	–	**2,570.2**
Intersegment revenue[2]	89.8	4.8	13.7	2.1	**110.3**	–	-110.3	**–**
Total revenue[2]	935.1	883.1	513.4	348.9	**2,680.5**	–	-110.3	**2,570.2**
Cost of materials	-304.6	-449.9	-209.7	-158.2	**-1,122.4**	-0.5	110.3	**-1,012.6**
Personnel expenses	-287.3	-284.5	-159.2	-100.3	**-831.3**	-36.0	-0.2	**-867.5**
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	254.0	85.3	66.0	47.6	**453.0**	-38.6	0.5	**415.0**
as % of revenue	27.2	9.7	12.9	13.7	**16.9**	–	–	**16.1**
EBITDA	251.4	83.7	63.3	42.7	**441.1**	-42.8	0.5	**398.8**
EBITA before restructuring expenses	225.7	69.5	53.8	37.2	**386.2**	-44.2	0.5	**342.6**
as % of revenue	24.1	7.9	10.5	10.7	**14.4**	–	–	**13.3**
EBITA	223.1	67.8	51.0	32.3	**374.3**	-48.4	0.5	**326.4**
EBIT before restructuring expenses	221.3	64.9	43.3	32.8	**362.3**	-50.3	0.5	**312.6**
as % of revenue	23.7	7.4	8.4	9.4	**13.5**	–	–	**12.2**
EBIT	218.8	63.3	40.5	25.8	**348.3**	-54.5	0.5	**294.3**
as % of revenue	23.4	7.2	7.9	7.4	**13.0**	–	–	**11.5**
ROCE in % (3rd Party)[3]	40.1	–	15.0	28.8	**–**	–	–	**35.3**
Capital employed (reporting date, 3rd Party)[4,5,7]	1,086.2	-110.1	416.5	248.6	**1,641.2**	68.6	–	**1,709.8**
Net working capital (reporting date, 3rd Party)[6,7]	323.1	-225.6	40.5	107.0	**245.0**	-69.8	-0.0	**175.2**
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	26.3	15.5	14.8	13.2	**69.9**	86.9	-0.0	**156.7**
Depreciation and amortization	-32.6	-19.8	-22.4	-14.2	**-89.1**	-11.8	-0.0	**-100.9**
Impairment losses and reversals of impairments	–	-0.6	-0.3	-2.8	**-3.7**	0.1	-0.0	**-3.6**

1) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.
2) As part of management reporting, revenue from the supporting management and administrative functions is not reported in accordance with IFRS 15.
3) ROCE = EBIT before restructuring expenses/Capital Employed; EBIT before restructuring expenses of the last 12 months and Capital Employed calculated as the average for the last four quarters. ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, is considered as “ROCE 3rd Party” (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level. Due to negative Capital Employed, ROCE is not meaningful for the division Nutrition Plant Engineering. The allocation of certain items within Capital Employed has been revised since Q2 2026 (see Footnote 5). Prior year figures have not been adjusted.
4) Capital Employed = total assets less current liabilities, goodwill from acquisition of the former GEA AG by former Metallgesellschaft AG in 1999 (EUR 778 million), deferred tax assets, and cash and cash equivalents. Further adjustments relate to assets not included in Capital Employed (in particular income tax receivables), non-current liabilities to be included in Capital Employed (in particular pension provisions), and current liabilities not to be included in Capital Employed (in particular short-term bank borrowings and current lease liabilities); Capital employed is considered as “Capital employed 3rd Party” at the divisional level.
5) Since April 1, 2026, certain employee-related provisions and liabilities have no longer been allocated to the operating segments but are reported in the “Others” column. Prior-year figures have been adjusted accordingly.
6) Net Working Capital = inventories + trade receivables + contract assets - trade payables - contract liabilities - provisions for anticipated losses (POC); Net working capital is considered as “Net working capital 3rd Party” at the divisional level.
7) As of December 31, 2025.

Consolidation primarily comprises the elimination of investments in subsidiaries, intragroup receivables, liabilities, revenue, and income and expenses. Intersegment revenue is calculated using standard market prices.

The following table shows the reconciliation of EBITDA to EBIT:

Reconciliation of EBITDA to EBIT (EUR million)	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	H1 2026	H1 2025
EBITDA	**240.6**	**207.9**	**441.1**	**398.8**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, investment property, and amortization of intangible assets	-53.4	-51.3	-106.6	-100.9
Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, investment property, goodwill, intangible assets and impairment losses in connection with the classification as “held for sale“	-0.3	-1.2	-0.6	-3.7
Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on non-current financial assets	-0.2	-1.3	-0.2	0.1
EBIT	**186.7**	**154.0**	**333.7**	**294.3**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

The reconciliation of EBIT to profit before tax from continued operations can be found in the income statement and is presented in the following table:

Reconciliation EBIT GEA to profit before tax from continued operations (EUR million)	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	H1 2026	H1 2025
EBIT	**186.7**	**154.0**	**333.7**	**294.3**
Interest income	3.8	2.8	6.9	6.8
Interest expenses	-14.6	-13.0	-23.6	-26.0
Profit before tax from continued operations	**175.9**	**143.8**	**317.0**	**275.2**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

The breakdown of revenue elements by division is shown in the following tables:

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	Consolidation	GEA
Q2 2026*						
Revenue by revenue element						
From construction contracts	116.4	323.6	143.6	–	-10.4	**573.1**
From components business	167.4	15.2	41.8	109.3	-34.9	**298.7**
From service business	243.4	155.4	92.5	100.3	-21.0	**570.6**
Total	**527.2**	**494.2**	**277.9**	**209.5**	**-66.4**	**1,442.5**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	Consolidation	GEA
Q2 2025*						
Revenue by revenue element						
From construction contracts	94.8	292.3	136.0	–	-5.1	**518.1**
From components business	154.2	17.1	35.7	89.1	-28.5	**267.6**
From service business	220.5	140.4	90.4	93.2	-18.5	**526.0**
Total	**469.5**	**449.9**	**262.2**	**182.3**	**-52.1**	**1,311.8**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	Consolidation	GEA
H1 2026						
Revenue by revenue element						
From construction contracts	209.7	568.3	266.1	–	-18.7	**1,025.4**
From components business	323.0	32.7	82.2	214.8	-58.1	**594.7**
From service business	469.1	292.7	178.8	196.8	-41.8	**1,095.5**
Total	**1,001.8**	**893.7**	**527.1**	**411.6**	**-118.5**	**2,715.6**

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	Consolidation	GEA
H1 2025						
Revenue by revenue element						
From construction contracts	201.8	573.3	262.9	–	-12.3	**1,025.7**
From components business	291.4	34.5	69.4	157.9	-59.3	**493.9**
From service business	441.9	275.4	181.1	191.0	-38.7	**1,050.7**
Total	**935.1**	**883.1**	**513.4**	**348.9**	**-110.3**	**2,570.2**

When presenting information by geographic region, revenue is allocated based on the location where the service is provided or the customer's place of business.

External revenue (EUR million)	Q2 2026*	Q2 2025*	Change in %	H1 2026	H1 2025	Change in %
Asia Pacific	277.0	272.4	1.7	528.5	529.8	-0.3
DACH & Eastern Europe	270.3	246.6	9.6	505.3	475.9	6.2
thereof Germany	126.9	109.9	15.5	233.1	216.7	7.6
Latin America	108.6	90.9	19.4	195.4	180.5	8.3
North America	292.7	267.7	9.3	568.4	541.9	4.9
North and Central Europe	229.2	213.2	7.5	430.8	415.4	3.7
Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	264.7	220.9	19.8	487.2	426.7	14.2
GEA	**1,442.5**	**1,311.8**	**10.0**	**2,715.6**	**2,570.2**	**5.7**

*) Additional information: not subject to external audit review.

In accordance with its internal management system, the management of GEA uses ROCE, EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses and revenue as key indicators for management purposes. To calculate the EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses, EBITDA adjustments are made for effects on earnings attributable to restructuring measures whose content, scope and definition are described by the Chairman of the Executive Board, presented to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and jointly agreed to. Only measures exceeding EUR 2 million shall be taken into account. If the relevant transaction also requires approval in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Supervisory Board must also approve it.

In line with the above definition, restructuring expenses of EUR 15.3 million (previous year: EUR 18.3 million) were adjusted in the first half of 2026, of which EUR 15.3 million (previous year: EUR 16.2 million) was attributable to EBITDA. In this context, the term restructuring expenses includes expenses that are directly related to the restructuring measures (e.g., severance payments) and therefore also qualify as restructuring expenses under IAS 37. In addition, the restructuring measures defined by the Executive Board also include impairment losses on assets as well as other expenses indirectly caused by the restructuring measures.

The restructuring expenses and income incurred up to June 30, 2026, are allocated to the divisions as follows:

(EUR million)	Pure Flow Processing	Nutrition Plant Engineering	Pharma & Food Applications	Farm Technologies	Others	GEA
01/01/2026 - 06/30/2026						
Restructuring according to IAS 37 / IAS 19	1.9	2.7	0.1	-0.2	0.7	**5.2**
Impairments and reversals of impairments	-0.1	–	–	0.4	–	**0.3**
Others	1.0	0.2	0.7	4.5	3.4	**9.8**
Total	**2.8**	**2.9**	**0.8**	**4.7**	**4.1**	**15.3**
01/01/2025 - 6/30/2025*						
Restructuring according to IAS 37 / IAS 19	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.1	**5.1**
Impairments and reversals of impairments	–	–	–	3.2	–	**3.2**
Others	1.8	0.2	1.1	2.7	4.2	**10.0**
Total	**2.5**	**1.7**	**2.8**	**7.0**	**4.3**	**18.3**

*) In the prior-year figures, restructuring expenses in accordance with IAS 19 were reclassified from "Other" to "Restructuring according to IAS 37 / IAS 19".

Within the Pure Flow Processing division, restructuring expenses in the first half of 2026 were incurred primarily in connection with the change in the production concept. In the Nutrition Plant Engineering division, the expenses primarily related to the reorganization of the product portfolio and the streamlining of the organizational structure. In Pharma & Food Applications, the expenses mainly related to the change in the production concept. In Farm Technologies, restructuring expenses were incurred mainly by focusing the product portfolio, changes in the setup of sales activities and changes in the production concept.

The EUR 4.1 million reported under Others mainly relates to non-personnel expenses incurred in connection with the centralization and further development of group functions as well as the strategic realignment of the Group.

The profitability of the four divisions is also measured using earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), as well as reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, along with earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT).

8. Related party transactions

There were no material related party transactions with an effect on the net assets, financial position or results of operations.

9. Events after the End of the Reporting Period

On August 5, 2026, the Executive Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft decided to launch a share buyback program of up to EUR 500 million (excluding ancillary acquisition costs), making use of the authorization granted by the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2025. The program is scheduled to commence in August 2026 with an initial tranche of up to EUR 250 million (excluding ancillary acquisition costs), which is expected to be completed within seven months. The remaining amount may be utilized until the end of 2027. At the same time, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, it was resolved to cancel the shares acquired upon completion of the buyback program without reducing share capital.

Düsseldorf, August 5, 2026

The Executive Board

Stefan Klebert   Kai Becker   Alexander Kocherscheidt

Peter Lauwers   Dr. Nadine Sterley   Klaus Stojentin

FURTHER INFORMATION

03

Responsibility Statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable accounting principles for half-yearly financial reporting, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and profit or loss of the group, and the interim group management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group, together with a description of the material opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the group for the remaining months of the financial year.

Düsseldorf, August 5, 2026

The Executive Board

Stefan Klebert Kai Becker Alexander Kocherscheidt

Peter Lauwers Dr. Nadine Sterley Klaus Stojentin

Review Report

To GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated interim financial statements – comprising the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated cash flow statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and selected explanatory notes – and the interim group management report of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2026 which are part of the half-year financial report pursuant to § [Article] 115 WpHG (“Wertpapierhandelsgesetz”: German Securities Trading Act). The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with the IFRS applicable to interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU and of the interim group management report in accordance with the provisions of the German Securities Trading Act applicable to interim group management reports is the responsibility of the parent Company’s Board of Managing Directors. Our responsibility is to issue a review report on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and on the interim group management report based on our review.

We conducted our review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the interim group management report in accordance with German generally accepted standards for the review of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany) (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the review so that we can preclude through critical evaluation, with moderate assurance, that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the IFRS applicable to interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU and that the interim group management report has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the German Securities Trading Act applicable to interim group management reports. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures and therefore does not provide the assurance attainable in a financial statement audit. Since, in accordance with our engagement, we have not performed a financial statement audit, we cannot express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, no matters have come to our attention that cause us to presume that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the IFRS applicable to interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU nor that the interim group management report has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the German Securities Trading Act applicable to interim group management reports.

Düsseldorf, August 5, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Uwe Rittmann
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

Philip Meyer zu Spradow
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

November 9, 2026

Quarterly Statement for the period to September 30, 2026

GEA Stock: Key data

WKN	660 200
ISIN	DE0006602006
Reuters code	G1AG.DE
Bloomberg code	G1A.GR
Xetra	G1A.DE

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This report includes forward-looking statements on GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, its subsidiaries and associates, and on the economic and political conditions that may influence the business performance of GEA. All these statements are based on assumptions made by the Executive Board using information available to it at the time. Should these assumptions prove to be wholly or partly incorrect, or should further risks arise, actual business performance may differ from that expected. The Executive Board therefore cannot assume any liability for the statements made.

Note regarding the rounding of figures
Due to the commercial rounding of figures and percentages, small deviations may occur.

Note to the statement
This half-yearly financial report is the English translation of the original German version. In case of deviations between these two, the German version prevails.