

4.1 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

€ in millions	Notes	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Sales revenue	[9]	2,780.0	2,775.5
Cost of sales	[10]	-1,573.3	-1,541.5
Gross profit on sales		1,206.7	1,234.0
Selling and distribution costs	[10]	-479.8	-448.9
Research and development costs	[10]	-144.1	-129.5
General administrative expenses	[10]	-168.7	-167.1
Other operating income	[11]	37.0	40.7
Other operating expenses	[11]	-80.6	-79.8
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		370.6	449.5
Financial income	[12]	45.4	94.4
Financial expenses	[12]	-196.7	-141.9
Financial result		-151.3	-47.6
Profit before tax		219.2	401.9
Income taxes	[13]	-40.7	-89.2
Net profit for the period		178.5	312.7
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of Sartorius Stedim Biotech		175.1	310.3
Non-controlling interest	[23]	3.4	2.4
Earnings per share (€)	[15]	1.81	3.37
Diluted earnings per share (€)	[15]	1.81	3.37

The previous year's figures have been revised due to finalization of the purchase price allocation for Polyplus (see Note 8).

Other Comprehensive Income

€ in millions	Notes	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Net profit for the period		178.5	312.7
Cash flow hedges	[39]	-17.2	5.3
of which effective portion of changes in fair value		-13.8	3.8
of which reclassified to profit or loss		-3.4	1.5
Income tax on cash flow hedges	[19]	5.2	-1.6
Foreign currency translation differences		63.3	-26.9
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		51.3	-23.2
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities	[24]	-2.9	0.3
Income tax on remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities	[19]	0.6	-0.2
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-2.3	0.2
Other comprehensive income after tax		48.9	-23.1
Total comprehensive income		227.4	289.6
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of Sartorius Stedim Biotech		224.8	287.4
Non-controlling interest		2.7	2.3

The previous year's figures have been revised due to finalization of the purchase price allocation for Polyplus (see Note 8).

4.2 Statement of Financial Position

€ in millions	Notes	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	[16]	2,907.9	2,885.0
Other intangible assets	[16]	1,631.7	1,693.3
Property, plant and equipment	[17][18]	1,885.2	1,633.2
Financial assets	[36]	24.0	40.8
Other assets	[21]	3.3	2.6
Deferred tax assets	[19]	63.2	60.0
		6,515.4	6,314.9
Current assets			
Inventories	[20]	684.9	882.4
Trade receivables	[30]	265.9	293.7
Other financial assets	[31]	11.7	16.5
Current tax assets		33.8	39.8
Other assets	[21]	65.8	66.1
Cash and cash equivalents	[29]	678.9	116.6
		1,741.0	1,415.1
Total assets		8,256.4	7,730.1
Equity			
Equity attributable to SSB S.A. shareholders		3,986.6	2,638.5
Issued capital	[22]	19.5	18.4
Capital reserves		1,424.1	231.5
Retained earnings (including net profit)		2,543.1	2,388.5
Non-controlling interest	[23]	37.2	35.3
		4,023.8	2,673.8
Non-current liabilities			
Pension provisions	[24]	33.6	30.3
Other provisions	[25]	15.1	13.8
Loans and borrowings	[32]	2,684.4	3,509.7
Lease liabilities	[18]	120.6	93.1
Other financial liabilities	[33]	81.9	82.7
Deferred tax liabilities	[19]	358.2	389.4
		3,293.8	4,119.0
Current liabilities			
Provisions	[25]	17.4	14.1
Trade payables	[34]	310.0	258.5
Contract liabilities	[9]	216.1	238.6
Loans and borrowings	[32]	39.5	57.7
Lease liabilities	[18]	25.0	21.4
Other financial liabilities	[35]	71.9	44.8
Employee benefits	[26]	88.2	62.3
Current tax liabilities	[13]	123.2	189.4
Other liabilities		47.6	50.5
		938.8	937.3
Total equity and liabilities		8,256.4	7,730.1

The previous year's figures have been revised due to finalization of the purchase price allocation for Polyplus and the separate presentation of contract liabilities (see Notes 2, 8, and 9).

4.3 Statement of Cash Flows

€ in millions	Notes	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Profit before tax		219.2	401.9
Financial result	[12]	151.3	47.6
Depreciation amortization of fixed assets	[16][17][18]	301.7	236.8
Change in provisions	[24][25]	2.3	-14.7
Change in receivables and other assets	[30][31]	38.3	162.1
Change in inventories	[20]	207.6	131.2
Change in liabilities (excl. loans and borrowings)	[26][33][34][35]	2.8	-87.9
Interest received	[12]	22.9	2.9
Income taxes paid	[13]	-133.5	-135.8
Other non-cash items		2.3	2.3
Cash flow from operating activities		815.1	746.4
Acquisitions of intangible and tangible assets	[16][17]	-339.8	-473.6
Investments in financial assets		-0.1	-8.1
Payments for acquisitions of consolidated subsidiaries and other business operations; net of cash acquired	[8]	0.0	-2,240.9
Cash flow used in investing activities		-340.0	-2,722.7
Proceeds from issuance of new shares	[22]	1,193.6	0.0
Interest paid	[12]	-176.9	-116.7
Dividends paid to:			
- Shareholders of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.	[22]	-67.1	-132.7
- Non-controlling interest		-0.9	-1.2
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	[23]	0.0	-87.4
Loans and borrowings repaid	[6][32]	-879.2	-326.4
Loans and borrowings raised	[6][32]	17.3	2,649.2
Purchases sales of own shares		-1.9	1.3
Cash flow from used in financing activities		84.9	1,986.1
Net increase decrease in cash and cash equivalents		560.0	9.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		116.6	107.1
Currency translation effects on cash and cash equivalents		2.3	-0.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		678.9	116.6

The previous year's figures have been revised due to finalization of the purchase price allocation for Polyplus (see Note 8).

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

4.4 Statement of Changes in Equity

€ in millions	Issued capital	Capital reserves	Hedging reserves	Pension reserves	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserves	Group equity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at Jan. 1, 2023	18.4	231.5	6.7	-7.0	2,179.0	20.7	2,449.3	64.9	2,514.2
Net profit for the period					310.3		310.3	2.4	312.7
Cash flow hedges			5.3				5.3		5.3
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities				0.3			0.3		0.3
Foreign currency translation differences						-26.8	-26.8	-0.1	-26.9
Deferred taxes			-1.6	-0.2			-1.8		-1.8
Other comprehensive income for the period	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	-26.8	-22.9	-0.1	-23.1
Total comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.2	310.3	-26.8	287.4	2.3	289.6
Dividends					-132.7		-132.7	-1.2	-133.9
Purchase price liability (CellGenix)					90.0		90.0		90.0
Changes in non-controlling interest					-56.7		-56.7	-30.7	-87.4
Purchases sales of own shares					1.3		1.3		1.3
Balance at Dec. 31, 2023	18.4	231.5	10.4	-6.8	2,391.1	-6.2	2,638.5	35.3	2,673.8
Net profit for the period					175.1		175.1	3.4	178.5
Cash flow hedges			-17.2				-17.2		-17.2
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities				-2.9			-2.9		-2.9
Foreign currency translation differences						64.0	64.0	-0.7	63.3
Deferred taxes			5.2	0.6			5.7		5.7
Other comprehensive income for the period	0.0	0.0	-12.0	-2.3	0.0	64.0	49.7	-0.7	48.9
Total comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	-12.0	-2.3	175.1	64.0	224.8	2.7	227.4
Capital increase	1.0	1,192.5					1,193.6		1,193.6
Dividends					-67.1		-67.1	-0.9	-68.0
Purchase price liability (CellGenix)					-0.6		-0.6		-0.6
Purchases sales of own shares					-1.9		-1.9	0.0	-1.9
Other changes					-0.6		-0.6	0.1	-0.5
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	19.5	1,424.1	-1.6	-9.1	2,496.0	57.8	3,986.6	37.2	4,023.8

The previous year's figures have been revised due to finalization of the purchase price allocation for Polyplus (see Note 8). See Notes 23 and 36 for the changes in non-controlling interest and the purchase price liability for the put option over non-controlling interest in Sartorius CellGenix GmbH.

4.5 Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Sartorius Stedim Biotech is a leading international partner of the biopharmaceutical industry. As a provider of innovative solutions, the Group helps its customers to manufacture biotech medications safely, rapidly, and economically. With its own manufacturing and R & D sites as well as sales entities in Europe, North America, and Asia, Sartorius Stedim Biotech has a global reach.

Headquartered in Aubagne, France, Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. (LEI: 52990006IVXY7GCSSR39) is listed on the Euronext Paris (ISIN code: FR0013154002).

Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.'s ultimate parent company is Sartorius AG, which is headquartered in Göttingen, Germany, and is listed at several German stock exchanges (ISIN codes: DE0007165607 for ordinary shares; DE0007165631 for preference shares).

In compliance with the European Regulation 1606/2002 of July 19, 2002, which requires listed companies to apply International Accounting Standards, the consolidated financial statements of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group for the year ended December 31, 2024, are compliant with the IFRS and IFRIC Standards and Interpretations of the IASB as adopted by the European Union, which are available at the following website:

https://finance.ec.europa.eu/capital-markets-union-and-financial-markets/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting_en

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in euros. Unless otherwise specified, all amounts are disclosed in millions of euros (abbreviated as "€ in million"). In some cases, the sums of the figures given in this report may not precisely equal the stated totals, and percentages may not be exact due to rounding.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 5, 2025, and they will be submitted for approval by the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting on March 25, 2025.

2. Effects of New Financial Reporting Standards

The following new accounting rules were applicable for the first time to the present consolidated financial statements of the Group, but did not have a material effect on these financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Agreements:

The amendments introduce disclosure requirements and guidance within the existing disclosure requirements that ask companies to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance programs.

- Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback:

The amendments provide clarifications on how a seller-lessee shall subsequently measure a sale and leaseback transaction that satisfies the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.

- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants:

The amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current require this distinction to be made on the basis of existing rights on the reporting date. If the entity has existing rights to defer settlement by at least 12 months, the liability shall be classified as non-current. With “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date,” the effective date was deferred to January 1, 2023. The amendments “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants” provide explicit guidance on how covenants affect the classification of liabilities and introduce disclosure requirements about the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date. Furthermore, the effective date was delayed to January 1, 2024.

The application of the new rules described above did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure of Contract Liabilities According to IFRS 15

In order to increase relevance and comparability, the Group presents contract liabilities according to IFRS 15 separately in the statement of financial position since 2024. To adjust the previous year's figures as of December 31, 2023, payments received on account of orders in the amount of €186.0 million (as of December 31, 2022: €234.1 million) and deferred revenue in the amount of €52.6 million (as of December 31, 2022: €36.9 million) were reclassified from trade payables and other liabilities, respectively, to the new line item contract liabilities.

New Standards and Amendments Not Yet Applied

The following standards, interpretations, and amendments were not yet applied to the consolidated financial statements of the reporting year as they had not yet been adopted by the European Union or their application was not mandatory for 2024:

Standard Interpretation	Title	Applicable for financial years from ¹	Endorsement by the EU Commission
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025	Yes
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS - Volume 11 (published on July 18, 2024)	January 1, 2026	No
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026	No
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027	No
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027	No
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	n/a	No

¹ These are required to be applied once they are endorsed by the EU Commission. The dates mentioned above are those required by the Standards themselves (IASB effective dates).

With the exception of IFRS 18, the Group does currently not expect the changes to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements was published in April 2024. The Standard contains amended requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in IFRS financial statements and aims to improve the comparability and transparency. In particular, the structure of the statement of profit or loss is affected which will require classifying income and expenses into the operating category, the investing category, and the financing category. The classification of income and expenses depends on the company's main business activity. In addition, IFRS 18 requires the mandatory disclosure of the subtotals “operating profit” and “profit or loss before financing and income taxes.” In addition, IFRS 18

requires new mandatory disclosures for certain company-specific management-defined performance measures ("MPMs") and contains improved guidance on the aggregation and disaggregation of information in financial statements. In the statement of cash flows, the classification choices for interest and dividends will no longer apply and the "operating profit" will be the mandatory starting point for the determination of operating cash flow. Application of IFRS 18 will be mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. In the year of initial application, the comparative period must also be presented in accordance with the new regulations. IFRS 18 applies to all entities that report in accordance with IFRS.

In 2024, the Group began analyzing the future requirements and their impact on the consolidated financial statements. It is assumed that the requirements regarding the structure of the statement of profit or loss for companies without specified main business activities will be applicable to the Group ("Manufacturing Company"). In the future, there will be a change in the presentation of the statement of profit or loss which in part will also require a change in the classification of income and expenses. Due to the guidelines on aggregation and disaggregation, the other primary statements and disclosures may also be affected. Furthermore, the starting point of the statement of cash flows and the allocation of interest received will change as interest received will have to be reported in the investing section of the statement of cash flows in the future. The currently relevant performance indicator of the Group, the so-called "underlying EBITDA," is a performance measure which is not defined under IFRS. This performance measure could be affected by the new disclosure requirements for company-specific performance indicators. IFRS 18 is not expected to have a direct impact on recognition and measurement.

3. Material Accounting Policies

Material accounting policies are described in the Notes, in which the respective positions of the consolidated financial statements are further explained if they relate to specific items. Material general accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are based on the principle of the historical cost of acquisition, construction, or production, with the exception of the items carried at fair value, such as derivative financial instruments.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group is the euro (financial statements presented in millions of euros). In the financial statements of each company, transactions denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into the functional currency of the subsidiary at the exchange rate applicable on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency have been translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange rate gains and losses have been recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Translation of Financial Statements Prepared in Foreign Currencies

The subsidiaries' financial statements prepared in foreign currencies are translated pursuant to IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, in accordance with the concept of a functional currency. Foreign subsidiaries are regarded as independent subdivisions of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group. The assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. The incomes, expenses, and cash flows of these entities are generally translated using the average rate for the year to the extent that this rate represents an approximate value of exchange rates used as of the date of the transaction in the absence of significant fluctuations. Resulting translation differences are recognized in other

comprehensive income. The Group applies IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, to the entity located in Türkiye that was acquired in June 2023 (see Note 12).

The exchange rates for major currencies against the euro were considered as follows:

For €1	Year-end exchange rates		Average exchange rates	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
USD	1.04140	1.10650	1.08233	1.08152
GBP	0.82977	0.86910	0.84658	0.86989
CHF	0.94175	0.92662	0.95236	0.97178
JPY	163.32000	156.81000	163.79945	152.01230
SGD	1.41830	1.46070	1.44577	1.45250
KRW	1,534.45000	1,428.67000	1,475.13229	1,412.18659
CNY	7.60150	7.86730	7.78790	7.66229

4. Use of Judgments and Estimates

During the preparation of consolidated financial statements, management uses estimates and assumptions based on its best knowledge of the current and future situation. However, actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions are revised on a regular basis, and the impact of changes in estimates is recognized prospectively.

Even after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, the general uncertainty inherent in accounting estimates and assumptions remains comparatively high, partly due to changes in the geopolitical and global economic situation. These include possible decoupling tendencies of various states as well as ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine or in the Middle East. Following exceptionally high growth rates as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and a decline in sales and earnings in the previous year, the Group continues to be in a phase of normalization. In fiscal year 2024, revenue and underlying EBITDA remained on prior-year's level. In addition to the ongoing reduction in inventories at customers and the adjustment for sustainably lower inventories than during the pandemic, sales in the reporting period were negatively impacted by customers' reluctance to invest. The Group continues to assume that the current demand situation after the pandemic is a phase that will only temporarily overshadow the fundamental growth drivers of the life science and biopharmaceutical markets. Accordingly, robust, profitable growth is expected in the years to come.

In addition, Group management exercises its judgment in defining the accounting treatment of specific transactions when the existing Standards and Interpretations do not specifically treat the accounting problems concerned.

Significant judgments and estimates are especially relevant to the business combination described in Note 8.

Other significant judgments and estimates are described in the Notes, which provide explanations on the positions of the consolidated financial statements if they relate to specific items. The general assumptions and estimates primarily concern the following topics:

Conflict Between Russia and Ukraine

Since the beginning of the war, Sartorius Stedim Biotech had suspended all business activities in Russia that were not related to medical devices. As a result, sales in Russia fell significantly, although business in Russia was already not of a critical size in relation to the Group before the beginning of the conflict. In the second half of 2024, the Group decided to cease the small remaining business operations by the end of the year.

The immaterial non-current assets of the Russian Group entity were written down or derecognized in 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the Group does not have material inventory in Russia. The default risks associated with trade receivables in Russia are limited due to the immaterial volume of receivables as of the reporting date. Cash held in Russia in the amount of €6.5 million as of December 31, 2024 (2023: €7.3 million) continues to be subject to restrictions with regard to its use outside Russia. In particular, material distributions of cash are currently impossible.

The Group is therefore primarily exposed to the indirect consequences of the conflict, such as increased inflation, disruptions to supply chains, or possible gas and energy shortages. The Group monitors these indirect consequences and currently continues to assume that profitability can be maintained at the current level with appropriate countermeasures, such as price increases towards customers.

Impact of the Middle East Conflict

The Group operates a facility for the production of cell culture media in Beit HaEmek in northern Israel. While most of the fighting in the immediate aftermath of Hamas's attack was concentrated around the Gaza Strip, the conflict has increasingly spread to the northern border region in 2024. On-site production as well as transport and logistics have been maintained so far. A further escalation of the conflict in Israel or the entire region could lead to a temporary production stop. To strengthen resilience and ensure delivery reliability, the Group has been working since the beginning of the escalation to develop back-up capacities for products that have so far only been manufactured at this location. Overall, the business volume of products manufactured in Israel is not critical for the Group. To date, there is no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment (see Notes 17 and 18) and of intangible assets, including goodwill (see Note 16), are subject to impairment testing if there is an indication of impairment and at least once a year for intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or are not yet available for use in accordance with IAS 36, Impairment of Assets. When an asset is tested, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit (CGU) is the higher of its fair value – less costs of disposal of the asset or CGU – and its value in use. If the individual asset's recoverable amount cannot be estimated, the recoverable amount of the asset's CGU is estimated.

If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) goes below its carrying amount, this carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount (impairment loss allocated in priority to goodwill). If the causes of the asset impairment no longer apply, the carrying amount of the asset (or the CGU) is increased to the newly estimated recoverable amount (except for goodwill). However, the value increase is limited to the value that the asset (or CGU) would have had if no asset impairment loss had been recognized in previous fiscal years.

The calculation of the value in use is generally based on discounted cash flow methods using cash flow projections of up to 5 years. These projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future sales revenue and cost developments. Cash flows after the planning period are extrapolated using individual growth rates. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of the value in use include estimated growth rates, profitability margins, weighted average cost of capital, and tax rates. These estimates can have a material impact on the respective values and, ultimately, the amount of any impairment.

Fair Value Measurement

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures may require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, including Level 3 fair values (unobservable inputs).

If third-party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations need to be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety at the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant for the entire measurement. Fair value measurement is particularly relevant to accounting for business combinations (see Note 8), financial instruments (see Note 36), and share-based payments (see Note 44).

Climate-Related Matters

Sustainability is also one of the Group's core values. To date, Sartorius Stedim Biotech has not adopted any separate targets related to climate change mitigation. However, certain targets are defined at the level of the parent company Sartorius Group. Sartorius Group aims to reduce avoidable, energy consumption-related Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions to gross zero by 2030. As part of this, Sartorius Group aims to source 100% of the external electricity procurement from renewable sources by 2030. Scope 1 process emissions resulting from the use of solvents and refrigerants are considered unavoidable given the current state of technology. The targets serve the purpose of reducing GHG emissions and consequently the company's climate-related impacts, thereby contributing to achieve the ambition of reducing GHG emissions to net zero by 2045.

Any costs that are expected in the future in relation to climate-related measures are taken into account by management when preparing planning calculations as far as they can be estimated and are therefore also included in corresponding valuations for financial reporting purposes. To date, climate-related matters do not significantly affect the assets and liabilities of the Group. Furthermore, according to the current state of knowledge, no significant negative direct effects on the Group's business activities are expected from climate risks.

5. Operating Segments

According to IFRS 8, Operating Segments, the identification of reportable operating segments is based on the "management approach"; i.e., the segments are defined analogously to the internal financial reporting of an entity. Therefore, an area of activity is to be considered an operating segment if its business activities may result in revenues and expenses, its operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker (i.e., the executive members of the Board of Directors), and discrete financial information is available in its internal reporting. Internal control and reporting within Sartorius Stedim Biotech is based on the approach of operating as a "total solutions provider" for its customers. Accordingly, there is only one single segment to be identified for Sartorius Stedim Biotech, driven by the product and customer perspective: Biopharm.

The key performance indicator of the operating segment of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group is so-called "underlying EBITDA," as the Board monitors this performance measure at a consolidated level and believes this measure is relevant for an understanding of the Group's financial performance.

EBITDA corresponds to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization; "underlying EBITDA" means EBITDA adjusted for extraordinary items. Extraordinary items are expenses and income in connection with efficiency measures, acquisitions, and other gains or losses that distort the sustainable profitability of the segment, for example, gains or losses from the disposal of fixed assets and investments. Efficiency measures include mainly income and expenses in relation to restructuring activities, such as severance payments, and

large Group projects, such as major IT projects. As in the preceding period, most of expenses in relation to restructuring activities were presented within cost of sales.

Underlying EBITDA is not a defined performance measure in IFRS. The Group's definition of underlying EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly named performance measures and disclosures by other entities.

Segment assets and segment liabilities are not reported on a regular basis to the chief operating decision maker and are therefore not part of the segment report.

€ in millions	Biopharm			Group		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Sales revenue	2,780.0	2,775.5	0%	2,780.0	2,775.5	0%
Underlying EBITDA	779.0	785.4	-1%	779.0	785.4	-1%
as a % of sales revenue	28.0%	28.3%		28.0%	28.3%	

Reconciliation of Segment Profit or Loss

€ in millions	2024	2023
Underlying EBITDA of the segment	779.0	785.4
Depreciation and amortization	-301.7	-236.8
Extraordinary items	-106.7	-99.1
EBIT	370.6	449.5
Financial result	-151.3	-47.6
Profit before tax	219.2	401.9

Extraordinary Items

€ in millions	2024	2023
Efficiency measures	-96.3	-74.2
M&A projects integration costs	-7.8	-21.1
Other	-2.6	-3.8
Group	-106.7	-99.1

Supplementary Information by Region

To provide additional information required by IFRS 8, the table below presents supplementary information by geographical region. The key figures for non-current assets of the geographical areas refer to the company location, whereas sales revenue is reported according to the customers' location.

The non-current assets are property, plant, and equipment as well as intangible assets (including goodwill).

As in the prior reporting period, the amount of sales revenue with a single customer does not exceed 5% of consolidated sales revenue in the reporting period 2024.

€ in millions	Sales revenue		Non-current assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
EMEA	1,159.0	1,093.4	5,709.0	5,603.2
of which Germany	236.3	252.5	1,191.9	1,100.1
of which France	130.0	99.5	3,088.5	3,081.2
Americas	982.0	1,054.0	483.4	453.5
of which USA	930.1	973.0	483.4	453.5
Asia Pacific	639.0	628.1	232.4	154.9
of which China	175.1	190.8	30.6	35.3
of which South Korea	148.9	149.0	172.8	88.1
Group	2,780.0	2,775.5	6,424.8	6,211.6

6. Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows shows the impact of cash inflows and outflows on the cash and cash equivalents of the Group. Cash flows are classified by operating, investing, and financing activities according to IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows).

In this context, cash equivalents are assets that can be converted into cash within a short maturity, generally less than 3 months. The amount considered in the statement of cash flows is equal to the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position (see Note 29).

The operating cash flow is determined applying the indirect calculation method. The line items changes in provisions, receivables and other assets, inventories, and liabilities (excluding loans and borrowings) are adjusted for non-cash changes, such as those from foreign currency translation. The movement of the respective balance sheet items may therefore deviate from the amounts in the statement of cash flows.

The following table summarizes the development of the liabilities arising from financing activities during the reporting period:

€ in millions	Balance at Dec. 31, 2022	Cash inflows	Cash outflows	Currency effects	Other non-cash changes	Balance at Dec. 31, 2023
Loans and borrowings	1,025.1	2,649.2	-301.5	0.0	194.6	3,567.4
Lease liabilities	110.6	0.0	-24.9	-1.7	30.4	114.4
Liability for acquisition of non-controlling interests	168.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-90.0	78.9
Total financial liabilities from financing activities	1,304.6	2,649.2	-326.4	-1.7	135.0	3,760.7

€ in millions	Balance at Dec. 31, 2023	Cash inflows	Cash outflows	Currency effects	Other non-cash changes	Balance at Dec. 31, 2024
Loans and borrowings	3,567.4	17.3	-855.4	0.4	-5.7	2,724.0
Lease liabilities	114.4	0.0	-23.8	2.0	52.9	145.5
Liability for acquisition of non-controlling interests	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	79.5
Total financial liabilities from financing activities	3,760.7	17.3	-879.2	2.4	47.7	2,948.9

Other non-cash changes of loans and borrowings in 2023 reflect the assumption of financing liabilities of the acquired Polyplus Group (see Note 8). Other non-cash changes of leases typically reflect additions from the recognition of new lease liabilities (see Note 18). The reduction of the liability for the acquisition of non-controlling interests in 2023 primarily relates to the reclassification of the liability for the acquisition of an additional 25% ownership interest in Sartorius CellGenix in 2023 (€66.1 million) and the remeasurement of the liability for the remaining 24% ownership interest to be acquired in 2026 (€23.9 million) (see Note 23).

7. Scope of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group include the annual financial statements of all companies, which are controlled directly or indirectly by Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. Under IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Such entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the time when Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. or its subsidiaries obtain such control until the date on which control ceases. Subsidiaries are included on the basis of their annual financial statements for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform Group recognition and measurement methods. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

The 2024 financial statements of the following entities

- Biowire Shanghai Ltd., Shanghai, China
- Metreon Bioproducts GmbH, Freiburg, Germany
- Kobmast Ltd., Central Hong Kong, Hong Kong
- Polyplus Transfection Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Singapore

were not included in the scope of consolidation because their figures were of minor importance for assessing the financial position of the Group. The sales revenue and total assets of the non-consolidated companies were below 1% of the Group figures.

No entity was included in the scope of consolidation for the first time in the reporting period.

In 2024, PolygenX D S.A.S., Paris, France, was merged into PolygenX A S.A.S., Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France. Furthermore, Sartonet Seperasyon Teknolojileri A.Ş., Istanbul, Türkiye, was renamed to Sartorius Biyoteknoloji A.Ş., Istanbul, Türkiye, and Albumedix Ltd., Nottingham, UK, was renamed to Sartorius Albumedix Ltd., Nottingham, UK. The company CellGenix Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, USA, was dissolved in fiscal year 2024.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amounts of the joint ventures (Distribo GmbH, Göttingen, Germany, 26%) and associates (ViroCell Biologics Ltd., Crawley, West Sussex, UK, 30%) accounted for using the equity method amounted to €0.3 million and €8.6 million, respectively (previous year: no equity method applied). In fiscal year 2024, the Group's share of the profit or loss of these joint ventures and associates amounted to €0.2 million and €-8.6 million, respectively.

The Group does not apply the equity method to its investment in Sartorius Israel Ltd., Israel (ownership interest of the Group: 51%), for materiality reasons. Sartorius Israel Ltd. is an associate of the Group because the Group neither controls nor jointly controls this entity due to contractual agreements.

The financial statements of the following companies are included in the Group financial statements. All of these entities are fully consolidated. The ownership percentage equals the share of voting rights:

	Ownership in %
EMEA	
Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A., Aubagne, France	Parent company
ACCESSIA PHARMA S.A., Herstal, Belgium	100
XpressBioX SRL, Herstal, Belgium	100
XPRESS BIOLOGICS S.A., Herstal, Belgium	100
Sartorius Stedim Belgium S.A., Woluwe-Saint-Lambert, Belgium	100
Sartorius Stedim Nordic oy, Helsinki, Finland	100
Sartorius Xell GmbH, Schloß Holte-Stukenbrock, Germany	100
Sartorius CellGenix GmbH, Freiburg, Germany	76
Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH, Göttingen, Germany	100
Sartorius Stedim Plastics GmbH, Göttingen, Germany	100
Sartorius Stedim North America Holding GmbH, Göttingen, Germany	100
Sartorius Stedim Systems GmbH, Guxhagen, Germany	100
Sartorius Stedim Cellca GmbH, Ulm, Germany	100
Sartorius Stedim UK Ltd., Epsom, UK	100
Sartorius Stedim BioOutsource Ltd., Glasgow, UK	100
Sartorius Albumedix Ltd., Nottingham, UK	100
Sartorius Stedim Lab Ltd., Stonehouse, UK	100
Sartorius Stedim Chromatography Systems Ltd., Royston, UK	100
TAP Biosystems Group Ltd., Royston, UK	100
The Automation Partnership (Cambridge) Ltd., Royston, UK	100
Sartorius Stedim FMT S.A.S., Aubagne, France	100
Sartorius Stedim France S.A.S., Aubagne, France	100
Sartorius Stedim Chromatography Resins S.A.S., Cergy, France	100
PolygenX 2 S.A.S., Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France	100
PolygenX A S.A.S., Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France	100
POLYPLUS-TRANSFECTION S.A., Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France	100
Sartorius Stedim Aseptics S.A.S., Lourdes, France	100
Sartorius Chromatography Equipment S.A.S., Pompey, France	100
BIO ELPIDA S.A.S., Saint-Priest, France	100
Sartorius Stedim Ireland Ltd., Dublin, Ireland	100
Biological Industries Israel Beit HaEmek Ltd., Kibbutz Beit HaEmek, Israel	100
Sartorius Stedim Italy S.r.l., Florence, Italy	100
Sartorius Stedim Netherlands B.V., Amersfoort, Netherlands	100
Sartorius Stedim Austria GmbH, Vienna, Austria	100
Sartorius Stedim Poland sp. z.o.o., Kostrzyn, Poland	100
LLC Sartorius Stedim RUS, Saint Petersburg, Russia	100
Sartorius Stedim Data Analytics AB, Umeå, Sweden	100
Sartorius Stedim Switzerland AG, Tagelswangen, Switzerland	100
Sartorius BIA Separations, separacijske tehnologije, d.o.o., Ajdovščina, Slovenia	100
Sartorius Stedim Spain S.A., Madrid, Spain	100
Sartorius Stedim Hungaria Kft., Budapest, Hungary	100
Sartorius Biyoteknoloji A.Ş., Istanbul, Türkiye	100
Sartorius Stedim Bioprocess S.A.R.L., M'Hamdia, Tunisia	100

Americas	
Sartorius Stedim Filters Inc., Yauco, Puerto Rico	100
Sartorius DC BPS Americas, Inc., Dover, Delaware, USA	100
Sartorius Stedim North America Inc., Dover, Delaware, USA	100
WaterSep BioSeparations LLC, Boston, Massachusetts, USA	100
Polyplus Transfection Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, USA	100
Asia Pacific	
Sartorius Stedim Australia Pty. Ltd., Dandenong South, Victoria, Australia	100
Sartorius Stedim Biotech (Beijing) Co., Ltd., Beijing, China	100
Sartorius Stedim (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China	100
Sartorius Stedim India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, India	100
Sartorius Stedim Japan K.K., Tokyo, Japan	100
Sartorius Korea Biotech Co. Ltd., Seoul, South Korea	79
Sartorius Korea Operations LLC, Seoul, South Korea	100
Sartorius Stedim Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	100
Sartorius Stedim Singapore Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Singapore	100
Sartorius Stedim Taiwan Inc., New Taipei City, Taiwan	100

8. Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The accounting for business combinations requires that the consideration transferred, as well as the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, be measured at their respective fair values on the acquisition date.

The application of the acquisition method requires estimates and assumptions to be made, especially concerning the fair values of the consideration transferred; the intangible assets acquired; property, plant, and equipment; the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date; and the useful lives of the assets. These measurements are based to a large extent on anticipated cash flows. If actual cash flows vary from those used in calculating fair values, this may materially affect the Group's future results of operations.

For significant acquisitions, the purchase price allocation is carried out with assistance from independent external valuation specialists. The valuations are based on the information available at the acquisition date.

Acquisitions in 2023: Sartonet and Polyplus

In 2023, the Group acquired Sartonet (consideration transferred: €29.1million; cash acquired: €6.4million) and Polyplus Group (€2,226.4 million; €8.2million). Consequently, net payments for the acquisitions of consolidated subsidiaries and other businesses amounted to €2,240.9 million in 2023. Further information on the acquisition of Polyplus Group is provided below.

Acquisition of Polyplus

On July 18, 2023, the Group acquired 100% of the shares and voting rights of PolygenX A, the parent company of the Polyplus Group. Headquartered in Strasbourg, France, Polyplus was founded in 2001 and has locations in France, Belgium, USA, and China. At the time of the acquisition, the company employed a total of around 270 people. Polyplus develops and produces transfection as well as other DNA/RNA delivery reagents and plasmid DNA in high quality and GMP grade. These are key components in the production of viral vectors used in cell and gene therapies and other advanced medicinal therapeutic products.

The determination of the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was completed in fiscal year 2024. The preliminary (December 31, 2023) and final valuations are as follows:

€ in millions	Preliminary purchase price allocation	Final purchase price allocation
Intangible assets	888.8	845.1
Property, plant and equipment	35.5	35.5
Inventories	6.9	6.9
Trade receivables	17.3	17.3
Other assets	7.5	7.5
Cash and cash equivalents	8.2	8.2
Deferred taxes - net	-217.4	-206.8
Trade payables	-5.4	-5.4
Loans and borrowings	-194.1	-194.1
Lease liabilities	-9.3	-9.3
Other liabilities	-14.8	-14.8
Net assets acquired	523.2	490.1
Purchase price	2,226.4	2,226.4
Goodwill	1,703.2	1,736.3

The purchase price amounting to approximately €2,226.4 million was paid in cash. The directly attributable acquisition-related costs totaled €11.8 million and were recognized in other expenses in fiscal year 2023. The intangible assets recognized separately consist of technologies (approximately €788 million) with useful lives of 5 to 18 years, as well as customer relationships (€48 million) and brands (€9 million) with limited useful lives. As of December 31, 2023, the carrying amounts of the technologies and brands were lower by €15.6 million and €27.3 million, respectively, and deferred tax liabilities were reduced by €10.6 million in comparison to the values based on the preliminary purchase price allocation. Based on the final purchase price allocation, the amortization of intangibles assets reported in the statement of profit or loss for the period 2023 was €0.8 million lower (deferred tax income: €0.2 million lower) in comparison to the values based on the preliminary purchase price allocation as reported in the consolidated financial statements 2023. The resulting goodwill reflects the expansion of the Group's product offering for biopharmaceutical customers and synergies, especially from the combination of the acquired business with the existing product portfolio with a focus on cell and gene therapies. In particular, the products of Polyplus are key components in the manufacture of cell and gene therapies and provide access to a significant share in this growing, early-stage market. In addition, goodwill reflects other non-separable intangible assets, such as the know-how of the acquired workforce. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

4.6 Notes to the Statement of Profit or Loss

9. Sales Revenue

Revenue is recognized according to IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The revenues from contracts with customers are disaggregated into geographical regions (see segment report, Note 5) and according to the type of revenue (recurring and non-recurring). The Group defines recurring revenue as revenue from consumables and services, while non-recurring revenue is primarily defined as instrument revenue.

€ in millions	2024	in % of total	2023	in % of total
Sales revenue	2,780.0		2,775.5	
of which recurring	2,222.9	80%	2,109.4	76%
of which non-recurring	557.1	20%	666.1	24%

The Group produces and sells instruments and consumables for customers in the biopharma segment. The Group satisfies its performance obligations depending on the goods to be transferred and the promised services. Most of the revenues from sales of products are recognized at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods. This is typically the case when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer. Therefore, the point in time may vary depending on the agreement with the individual customer.

If instruments are sold together with an initial service, such as initial commissioning, and these are 2 performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices. For complex products that require installation at the customer's site, revenue is recognized upon formal customer acceptance. To a low extent, revenue is recognized over time in the customer-specific project business. In these cases, revenue is recognized according to the project progress which is measured based on the percentage of costs to date compared to the total estimated contract costs. The amount of actual costs incurred to date reflects the progress and the transfer of control to the customer appropriately, as the Group has a right to reimbursement of cost to date plus an appropriate margin if the project is canceled by the customer without cause.

Revenue from services is generally recognized when the services are performed or have been performed. When the services are performed continuously over a period of time, the Group recognizes the related revenue over time. In this case, revenue is generally recognized pro rata in relation to the total contract period. Product sales are typically accompanied by the legally required warranty covered by warranty provisions (see Note 25). Any material extended warranties are accounted for as separate performance obligations for which revenue is recognized over the warranty period.

According to the general payment terms, customer payments are due in the short term, typically within 30 to 60 days. To some extent, the Group obtains advance payments, for example, to avoid credit risks. Therefore, the Group regularly has contract liabilities. In addition, the Group recognizes contract liabilities in connection with service contracts when customers pay in advance.

There are no material effects from contracts with significant financing components. The Group uses the practical expedient regarding the existence of a significant financing component. This means that a financing

component is taken into consideration only when the length of time between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of consideration is expected to exceed 1 year and the effect is material.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group had refund liabilities of €21.3million arising from incentive agreements with customers (2023: €23.8million). The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that were unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period (orders on hand) amounted to €1,482million (2023: €1,495million). The Group expects that most of these unsatisfied performance obligations will be satisfied in 2025.

There were no extraordinary changes in the carrying amounts of the contract liabilities and contract assets in the reporting period. Revenue in the amount of €176.9million was recognized in the reporting period that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period (2023: €206.5million).

The balances of trade receivables and contract assets are presented in Note 30. For details on the impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets recognized in the reporting period see Note 42.

10. Functional Costs

The statement of profit or loss is presented according to the “cost of sales format,” i.e., expenses are allocated to the relevant functions of production, sales and marketing, research and development, and general administration. Expenses relating to cross-functional initiatives or projects are assigned to the respective functional costs based on an appropriate allocation principle.

The item “Cost of sales” includes the cost of products sold and the cost of merchandise sold. In addition to directly attributable expenses, such as raw materials and supplies, employee benefits expense, and energy expenses, cost of sales also includes overhead, which can be allocated to the manufacturing area, and the corresponding depreciation and amortization.

The selling and distribution costs pertain to, in particular, the costs of the sales and marketing functions, distribution, and market research.

Research and development costs comprise the costs of research and product and process development unless they are recognized as assets.

The item “General administrative expenses” mainly includes employee benefits expense and the cost of materials and supplies of the general administrative area.

All profit and loss items that cannot be allocated to one of the functional areas mentioned above are recognized as other income and expenses. This item essentially includes effects from translation of transactions in foreign currencies, sale of fixed assets, and allowances on trade receivables.

Extraordinary items, such as restructuring or other non-recurring income or expenses are generally reported within functional expenses. Only if they cannot be allocated to functional expenses, extraordinary items are reported as other income and expenses.

Income from grants related to income is recognized as other income when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions associated with the grants are complied with and the grants will be received. They are recognized systematically as income over the period in which the related costs are recorded.

Operating expenses by nature are presented in the Profit or Loss Statement by Nature in Note 14.

11. Other Operating Income and Expenses

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Currency translation gains	21.1	28.2
Income from the decrease in allowances for bad debts	2.4	3.8
Income from release of provisions and liabilities	0.0	0.0
Income from grants	5.2	6.2
Other income	8.3	2.6
Other operating income	37.0	40.7
Currency translation losses	-16.1	-35.0
Extraordinary expenses	-32.1	-14.8
Allowances for bad debts	-4.4	-7.1
Other expenses	-28.0	-22.8
Other operating expenses	-80.6	-79.8
Total other operating income and expenses	-43.6	-39.1

The item reported as "Income from grants" comprises grants for expenses, essentially related to research and development projects for which the criteria of IAS 38 for the recognition of an intangible asset are not satisfied. The currency translation gains/losses in 2024 include an amount of €3.4million (2023: €-1.5million) for the reclassification of items from other comprehensive income to profit or loss (see Note 39). Other expenses include fees for the use of the Sartorius brand by Sartorius Stedim Biotech entities (see Note 45).

12. Financial Result

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Interest and similar income	18.9	6.2
- of which from affiliated companies	3.1	5.2
Income from derivative financial instruments	7.1	2.6
Valuation earn-outs	1.6	74.4
Currency translation gains	16.2	10.5
Other financial income	1.6	0.7
Financial income	45.4	94.4
Interest and similar expenses	-148.0	-115.4
- of which from affiliated companies	-149.6	-99.6
Expenses for derivative financial instruments	-10.7	-1.9
Interest expense for pensions	-1.6	-1.6
Share of result of associates	-8.6	0.0
Adjustments for hyperinflation (IAS 29)	-2.3	-0.3
Currency translation losses	-14.6	-17.0
Other financial expenses	-10.9	-5.7
Financial expenses	-196.7	-141.9
Total	-151.3	-47.6

The items "Currency translation gains (losses)" include foreign exchange gains (losses) in connection with bank deposits and loans and financing liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The item "Valuation earn-

outs" refers mainly to the remeasurement of the contingent consideration in connection with the acquisition of BIA Separations that resulted in an income of €70.4 million in the prior year period (see Note 36 for details).

The interest expenses to affiliated companies are in connection with the loans granted by the Group's ultimate parent Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V., an entity wholly owned and controlled by Sartorius AG (see also Notes 32 and 45).

In fiscal year 2023, the Group acquired an entity based in Türkiye, a country which again was assessed as a hyperinflationary economy in the reporting period. Therefore, IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, was applied. The net gains or losses from the inflation of material non-monetary assets and liabilities, as well as equity and all items in the income statement, were recognized in the financial result. The general consumer price index of the Turkish Statistical Institute was applied (Index applied at end of 2024: 2,657.2; previous year : 1,859.4; increase of 143%).

13. Income Taxes

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Current income taxes	-72.4	-88.3
Deferred taxes	31.7	-0.9
Total	-40.7	-89.2

Current income taxes are determined based on the respective local taxable income of the period and local tax rules. In addition, current income taxes include adjustments for uncertain tax payments or tax refunds for periods not yet assessed as well as adjustments for prior years. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the line deferred taxes except for changes recognized in other comprehensive income or equity (see Note 19).

The following table explains the difference between the expected tax expense and the income tax expense reported for the particular fiscal year. The expected tax expense is calculated by applying the standard tax rate in France to the Group's consolidated profit before tax.

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Expected tax rate	25.8%	25.8%
Expected tax expense	-56.6	-103.7
Permanent differences	-18.7	-12.3
Tax rate differences	15.2	6.8
Tax-free income and other tax exemptions	12.4	29.6
Unrecognized tax losses and deductible temporary differences	-1.2	-5.0
Taxes for previous years	11.4	-3.5
Withholding taxes and other income taxes with different tax base	-1.9	-1.5
Other	-1.1	0.3
Total	-40.7	-89.2
Effective tax rate	18.6%	22.2%

International Tax Reform – Pillar Two:

The aim of minimum taxation (so-called Pillar Two) of large Groups is that the companies concerned pay an effective corporate tax rate of at least 15%. France adopted a law on implementing the minimum taxation in

December 2023. The relevant rules oblige the Group to determine the effective tax rate for each relevant country from the financial year 2024 onwards and – if this is less than 15% – to pay a supplementary top-up tax in the amount of the difference. Ireland was a relevant jurisdiction for the Group with a nominal tax rate of less than 15% (12.5%). The country increased the tax rate to 15% for large groups in response to Pillar Two. Considering the “Safe Harbor” regulations applicable for at least 2024 and the following 2 years, the Group does not expect the new regulation to have a significant impact in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the additional tax expense due to the global minimum taxation rules was immaterial in 2024 (<€1 million). At present, however, minor effects for the future cannot be ruled out.

14. Profit or Loss Statement by Nature

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Sales revenue	2,780.0	2,775.5
Purchases consumed	-599.5	-618.0
Cost of purchased services	-168.7	-167.7
Personnel costs	-852.1	-829.5
Amortization and depreciation	-301.7	-236.8
Other operating costs	-487.4	-473.9
Subtotal	-2,409.4	-2,326.0
Operating profit (EBIT)	370.6	449.5
Financial income expenses	-151.3	-47.6
Income tax	-40.7	-89.2
Non-controlling interest	-3.4	-2.4
Net profit after non-controlling interest	175.1	310.3

The other operating costs expenses are comprised of items such as foreign exchange gains and losses, freight expenses, travel expenses, and recharges for services procured from other entities of Sartorius AG Group (see Note 45) as well as other miscellaneous income and expenses of an operating nature.

The material expenses and personnel costs are as follows:

Raw Materials and Supplies

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Purchases consumed	599.5	618.0
Cost of purchased services	168.7	167.7
Total	768.2	785.8

Personnel Costs

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Wages and salaries	680.3	664.7
Social security	156.3	149.7
Expenses for retirement benefits and pensions	15.5	15.1
Total	852.1	829.5

15. Earnings per Share

According to IAS 33, basic earnings per share (basic EPS) are calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the period.

	2024	2023
Net profit after tax (€ in millions)	178.5	312.7
Group net profit after tax (€ in millions)	175.1	310.3
Earnings per share (€)	1.81	3.37
Diluted earnings per share (€)	1.81	3.37
Number of shares (statutory level)	97,330,405	92,180,190
Weighted average number of shares	96,808,325	92,180,190
Treasury shares	-31,029	-19,564
Weighted average number of shares used in earnings per share calculation	96,777,296	92,160,626
Weighted average number of shares used in diluted earnings per share calculation	96,777,296	92,160,626

4.7 Notes to the Individual Balance Sheet Items

16. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

€ in millions	Goodwill
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2023	1,136.4
Currency translation	1.8
Business combinations	1,746.8
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2023	2,885.0
Impairment losses at Jan. 1, 2023	0.0
Currency translation	0.0
Impairment losses	0.0
Impairment losses at Dec. 31, 2023	0.0
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2023	2,885.0
€ in millions	Goodwill
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2024	2,885.0
Currency translation	22.9
Business combinations	0.0
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2024	2,907.9
Impairment losses at Jan. 1, 2024	0.0
Currency translation	0.0
Impairment losses	0.0
Impairment losses at Dec. 31, 2024	0.0
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2024	2,907.9

The item reported as “Goodwill” in the amount of €2,907.9 million is the difference between the consideration transferred and the fair value of the net assets acquired in business combinations. According to IAS 36, goodwill acquired in a business combination may not be amortized, but must rather be tested for impairment annually and whenever there is any indication of an impairment. The existence of impairment indicators is regularly reviewed on the basis of several factors, such as changes in medium-term corporate planning, the ratio of market capitalization to group equity, and current financial results. No business combinations were closed in 2024. The additions in the prior period concerns the acquisitions of Polyplus (Note 8) and Sartonet.

For impairment testing, goodwill must be allocated to each of the acquirer’s cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The CGU represents the lowest level within the entity at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and may not be larger than a segment. The Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group follows the strategy of being a total solutions provider for its customers. Because of the various interdependencies within the business, the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored is that of the biopharma segment. Therefore, the goodwill acquired is allocated to this segment.

As in 2023, the impairment test conducted for 2024 measures the recoverable amount on the basis of the value in use of the biopharma segment. The cash flow forecasts consider previous experience and expectations, e.g., about the relevant market growth on the basis of external market studies, and are generally based on Group management’s forecasts for a period of 4 years. For this detailed planning period, high single-

digit to double-digit sales growth rates and moderate increases in EBITDA margin are assumed. Furthermore, the calculations are based on a terminal growth rate of 2.5% for the years after 2028. This rate is derived from long-term inflation expectations and market expectations, which forecast significant growth rates for the targeted biopharmaceutical market. The major growth drivers for the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group will be the aging, and increase in, population and improved access to drugs in emerging markets, as well as the ongoing shift from reusable products to single-use products utilized in biomanufacturing by the biopharmaceutical industry. Furthermore, an increasing number of new modalities, e.g., in the field of cell and gene therapies, are expected to drive the growth of Group's business.

The discount rates applied correspond to the weighted average cost of capital; they were recognized as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Before tax	After tax	Before tax	After tax
Biopharma segment	10.0%	8.0%	10.6%	8.5%

In 2024, the impairment test did not result in the recognition of impairment losses. In this context, various sensitivity analyses based on realistic variations of the assumptions disclosed above did not result in an impairment either. The following variations would theoretically represent the "break-even point":

	2024	2023
Discount rates	12.7%	13.6%
Terminal growth rate	-4.4%	-5.0%
Cash flows	-49.0%	-48.9%

Intangible Assets

€ in millions	Patents, licenses and similar rights	Brand name	Customer relationships	Capitalized developme nt costs	Payments on account	Total
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2023	686.8	24.9	290.8	259.9	0.5	1,262.9
Currency translation	2.0	0.0	-2.1	0.7	0.0	0.6
Business combinations	777.1	8.8	58.5	11.7	0.0	856.0
Acquisitions	3.4	0.0	0.0	75.4	0.4	79.2
Disposals	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.8
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2023	1,468.9	33.7	347.2	347.5	0.8	2,198.0
Amortization and impairment losses at Jan. 1, 2023	-142.6	-2.1	-145.6	-95.7	0.0	-386.1
Currency translation	-0.2	0.0	0.7	-0.4	0.0	0.2
Amortization and impairment losses	-75.2	-1.8	-18.6	-23.6	0.0	-119.2
Disposals	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortization and impairment losses at Dec. 31, 2023	-217.6	-3.9	-163.5	-119.7	0.0	-504.6
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2023	1,251.3	29.7	183.7	227.8	0.8	1,693.3

€ in millions	Patents, licenses and similar rights	Brand name	Customer relationships	Capitalized development costs	Payments on account	Total
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2024	1,468.9	33.7	347.2	347.5	0.8	2,198.0
Currency translation	12.1	0.3	7.1	3.1	0.0	22.6
Business combinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions	2.5	0.0	0.0	79.6	0.6	82.6
Disposals	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	-2.4	0.0	-4.0
Transfers	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	3.1
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2024	1,484.5	34.0	352.9	429.3	1.6	2,302.3
Amortization and impairment losses at Jan. 1, 2024	-217.6	-3.9	-163.5	-119.7	0.0	-504.6
Currency translation	-2.9	-0.1	-1.6	-0.8	0.0	-5.4
Amortization and impairment losses	-100.6	-2.5	-19.3	-42.2	0.0	-164.6
Disposals	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.4	0.0	4.0
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortization and impairment losses at Dec. 31, 2024	-320.9	-6.6	-182.9	-160.3	0.0	-670.6
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2024	1,163.6	27.4	170.0	269.1	1.6	1,631.7

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated, regular amortization that is calculated according to the straight-line method, and any impairment loss. The useful life of an intangible asset is the period during which the Group expects to use the asset. Impairment tests are conducted when impairment indicators are observed and annually for intangible assets which are not yet ready for use, such as those from ongoing development projects, as well as for intangible assets with indefinite useful life.

Amortization of intangible assets is generally based on the following estimated useful lives:

Software	2 to 10 years
Technologies	3 to 20 years
Capitalized development costs	4 to 6 years
Customer relations	1 to 20 years
Brand name	2 years to indefinite

Costs incurred within the scope of the development of new products and methods were capitalized as internally generated intangible assets if the criteria in IAS 38.57 were met. The capitalization of internally generated intangible assets includes a significant level of judgment: for example, the assessment of the feasibility of a development project, the expected market prospects, and the determination of useful lives.

The capitalized development costs essentially cover the costs that were allocated to the staff involved in R & D, raw materials and supplies, external services, and directly attributable overheads. Internally generated intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, which generally do not exceed 6 years. In 2024, the development costs of €79.6 million were recognized as assets (2023: €75.4 million).

If an internally generated intangible asset cannot be recognized, the development costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Costs for research activities are reported as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

The Stedim brand name acquired in 2007 and integrated into the parent company's name (Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.) is considered to have an indefinite useful life and is therefore not amortized. There is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brand name is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group. The brand name is tested annually for impairment at the level of the "biopharma segment" cash-generating unit (CGU).

Amortization of intangible assets is allocated to the corresponding functions in the statement of profit or loss. For capitalized development costs, amortization is reported under "cost of sales."

Impairments amounting to €7.7 million were recognized in 2024 in relation to capitalized development costs (2023: €2.6 million). The impairment expenses are recognized within research and development costs in the statement of profit or loss.

17. Property, Plant and Equipment

€ in millions	Land, buildings and improvements	Technical machinery and equipment	Factory and office equipment and other equipment	Payments on account and construction in progress	Total
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2023	509.1	396.0	185.3	484.0	1,574.4
Currency translation	-7.1	-5.1	-2.5	-4.9	-19.6
Business combinations	9.1	6.2	1.3	9.6	26.2
Acquisitions	32.9	26.0	39.5	322.6	421.0
Disposals	-0.3	-4.4	-3.1	-0.2	-8.0
Transfers	164.2	41.6	7.7	-213.6	0.0
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2023	708.0	460.4	228.1	597.5	1,994.0
Depreciation at Jan. 1, 2023	-124.7	-169.9	-90.9	0.0	-385.6
Currency translation	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	4.2
Depreciation	-27.6	-42.6	-22.3	-0.1	-92.6
Disposals	0.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	6.0
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation at Dec. 31, 2023	-151.2	-207.6	-109.2	-0.1	-468.0
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2023	556.8	252.8	118.9	597.4	1,525.9
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2023, of right-of-use assets	98.0	2.2	7.2	0.0	107.3
Total property, plant and equipment at Dec. 31, 2023	654.8	255.0	126.1	597.4	1,633.2

	Land, buildings and improvements	Technical machinery and equipment	Factory and office equipment and other equipment	Payments on account and construction in progress	Total
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2024	708.0	460.4	228.1	597.5	1,994.0
Currency translation	13.8	12.1	1.1	-1.8	25.1
Business combinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions	12.3	26.3	21.6	263.0	323.2
Disposals	-4.6	-3.9	-8.0	-0.8	-17.4
Transfers	73.6	52.8	5.9	-135.3	-3.1
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2024	803.0	547.7	248.5	722.6	2,321.8
Depreciation at Jan. 1, 2024	-151.2	-207.6	-109.2	-0.1	-468.0
Currency translation	-3.1	-4.6	-0.5	0.0	-8.3
Depreciation	-37.5	-49.1	-24.2	-0.1	-110.9
Disposals	3.8	3.3	7.7	0.0	14.8
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation at Dec. 31, 2024	-188.1	-258.0	-126.2	-0.2	-572.5
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2024	615.0	289.6	122.4	722.4	1,749.4
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2024, of right-of-use assets	125.5	2.0	8.3	0.0	135.8
Total property, plant and equipment at Dec. 31, 2024	740.5	291.6	130.7	722.4	1,885.2

The “Property, plant and equipment” item in the statement of financial position includes right-of-use assets according to IFRS 16 (see Note 18). Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Property, plant and equipment are subject to impairment tests whenever there are indicators of impairment.

The assets under construction in 2023 and 2024 mainly comprise projects for the expansion of production capacities in Germany, France, Korea, and Puerto Rico. As of December 31, 2024, contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounted to approximately 110 million euros.

Depreciation of non-current assets is based on the following periods of useful life:

Buildings	15 to 50 years
Technical machinery and equipment	5 to 15 years
Factory and office equipment	3 to 13 years

Depreciation is presented in the statement of profit or loss according to how the assets are used, in the cost of sales, selling and distribution costs, research and development costs, general administrative expenses, and other operating expenses.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred unless they are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset and are therefore part of the cost of that asset according to IAS 23. In 2024, borrowing costs of €19.2 million were capitalized, mainly in connection with new sites and expansions. The capitalized borrowing costs were determined on the basis of a borrowing rate of 4.5%.

Grants related to assets are deducted from the cost of the related asset.

As in fiscal year 2023, no significant impairment losses were recognized on property, plant and equipment in 2024.

18. Leases

Lease accounting follows IFRS 16, Leases. For the financing structure of the Group, leases are not of high relevance. The main considerations in relation to leases are therefore generally of a practical nature, for example, regarding the management of IT hardware or fleet management. Accordingly, leases of IT hardware and cars represent the majority of the Group's lease contracts. The lease term of such leases is generally fixed and typically extends over 3 to 5 years. However, those leases of the Group in which the lessor is a related party that is an entity controlled by the ultimate parent, Sartorius AG, are generally of a short-term nature, providing both contract parties with operational flexibility. Furthermore, at some sites, the Group has long-term leases of buildings. The lease contracts may contain extension options, which are included in the lease term according to IFRS 16 if the Group is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. The Group does not act as a lessor to a material extent.

Under IFRS 16, leases are generally recognized on the lessee's statement of financial position. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use a lease asset, as well as a lease liability, which represents its obligation to make lease payments. The Group makes use of the exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and recognizes the corresponding lease payments as an expense generally on a straight-line basis over the specific lease term. Accordingly, no right-of-use assets and no lease liabilities are recognized for these leases. Furthermore, the Group does not apply the Standard to leases of intangible assets.

In the statement of financial position, the Group presents the right-of-use assets according to the nature of the underlying lease assets within "Property, plant and equipment." The right-of-use assets are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the present value of the future lease payments, any payments paid upon or before commencement of the lease, any initial direct costs, and costs for dismantling or removing the lease asset. The right-of-use assets are typically depreciated over the lease term. If the transfer of legal ownership of the lease asset is planned at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the economic useful life of the lease asset. In the statement of profit or loss, depreciation is recognized within functional costs.

The lease liabilities are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position. Lease liabilities are initially recognized at an amount equal to the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments generally do not include any payments in relation to non-lease components. In general, the country-, currency-, and term-specific incremental borrowing rate of the Group is used for discounting. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the lease liabilities is increased by interest expenses and reduced by lease payments. Interest expenses are reported in the financial result and, to the extent they are paid, in the financing section of the cash flow statement.

As of December 31, 2024, lease liabilities stood at €145.5million (2023: €114.4million). Future cash outflows from leases not yet commenced to which the Group is committed are expected to amount to €3.0million as of the reporting date (2023: €28.7million). The maturities of the future lease payments are presented in Note 41. The table below shows the composition of the right-of-use assets included in "Property, plant and equipment" as of the reporting date and as of the preceding reporting date and the main changes during the period.

€ in millions	Land, buildings and improvements	Technical machinery and equipment	Factory and office equipment and other equipment	Total
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2023	140.8	5.3	12.6	158.6
Currency translation	-2.5	0.0	0.0	-2.5
Business combinations	8.1	0.7	0.6	9.5
Additions	18.6	0.4	5.5	24.5
Disposals	-7.0	-0.7	-0.6	-8.3
Transfers	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2023	158.0	5.7	18.0	181.7
Depreciation at Jan. 1, 2023	-43.8	-3.4	-8.2	-55.4
Currency translation	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.0
Depreciation	-20.8	-0.9	-3.2	-24.9
Disposals	3.6	0.8	0.5	4.9
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Depreciation at Dec. 31, 2023	-60.0	-3.5	-10.8	-74.3
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2023	98.0	2.2	7.2	107.3

€ in millions	Land, buildings and improvements	Technical machinery and equipment	Factory and office equipment and other equipment	Total
Gross book values at Jan. 1, 2024	158.0	5.7	18.0	181.7
Currency translation	3.2	0.0	0.1	3.4
Business combinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additions	57.6	0.8	5.1	63.5
Disposals	-21.2	-1.9	-6.9	-30.0
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross book values at Dec. 31, 2024	197.5	4.7	16.3	218.5
Depreciation at Jan. 1, 2024	-60.0	-3.5	-10.8	-74.3
Currency translation	-1.5	0.0	0.0	-1.6
Depreciation	-21.2	-1.0	-4.0	-26.2
Disposals	10.7	1.9	6.8	19.4
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation at Dec. 31, 2024	-72.0	-2.7	-8.0	-82.7
Net book values at Dec. 31, 2024	125.5	2.0	8.3	135.8

The table below shows the interest expenses presented in the financial result, the total cash outflows for existing leases, and the expenses recognized for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets in the reporting period and the comparative period. No material expenses were recognized for variable lease payments in the reporting period.

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Interest expenses for leases	5.1	4.5
Expenses for leases of low-value assets	1.1	1.4
Expenses for short-term leases	2.6	3.4
Repayment of lease liabilities	23.8	24.9
Total cash outflow for leases	32.5	34.2

19. Deferred Taxes

€ in millions	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		of which recognized in profit or loss
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	
Intangible assets	7.0	1.6	354.3	366.2	20.2
Tangible assets	1.2	0.9	44.7	28.8	-14.9
Inventory	38.6	41.2	1.9	0.0	-4.8
Receivables and other current assets	2.2	0.1	1.5	3.1	4.3
Provisions	10.0	8.4	0.2	0.0	0.9
Liabilities	30.0	11.5	0.2	0.0	12.5
Tax losses tax credits	24.0	8.0	0.3	0.0	15.5
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	-2.0
Gross amount	113.1	71.7	408.1	401.1	31.7
Offset	-49.9	-11.7	-49.9	-11.7	0.0
Net amount	63.2	60.0	358.2	389.4	31.7

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax base of assets and liabilities (except in special cases provided for by IAS 12), including loss carryforwards and tax credits. Measurement is based on the tax rates expected to be effective in the period in which an asset is realized, a liability is settled, or tax losses are utilized. For this purpose, tax rates and tax rules are used that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The change in deferred tax assets and liabilities is reflected in the item "Income taxes" in the statement of profit or loss, except for those elements that are recognized in other comprehensive income and for effects from business combinations.

Deferred tax assets are required to be recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized. As future developments are uncertain and partly beyond management's control, assumptions are necessary to estimate future taxable profits as well as the period in which deferred tax assets will be recovered. Estimates are revised in the period in which there is sufficient evidence to revise the assumption. If there is no evidence that all or a portion of a deductible temporary difference or a tax loss can be realized, the corresponding amount is not recognized as an asset.

The Group operates in many tax jurisdictions. Therefore, the tax positions presented in the financial statements must be determined taking into account the respective local tax laws and the relevant views of tax administrations. Due to their complexity, these items may be subject to a different interpretation by taxpayers, on the one hand, and local tax authorities, on the other. The amount of uncertain tax positions is based on the best possible estimate of the expected tax payment.

The Group makes use of the mandatory exemption from the recognition of deferred taxes that could result from the application of the minimum taxation requirements (Pillar Two). For the effects of the minimum taxation rules on the Group, see Note 13.

Deferred Tax Assets

On the reporting date, the Group had unused tax losses carried forward of €94.5million to be deducted from future taxable profits (2023: €34.9million). A deferred tax asset was reported on losses amounting to €80.3million (2023: €20.3million). Deferred tax assets of €6.3million (2023: €8.4million) are related to companies that reported losses in the year under review or in the previous reporting period.

Deferred Tax Liabilities

The deferred tax liabilities in connection with intangible assets refer to assets acquired in business combinations and, consequently, are mainly related to technologies and customer relationships.

The Group did not record deferred tax liabilities on approximately €45million (€54million) in cumulative undistributed earnings of subsidiaries because these earnings are intended to be reinvested.

The income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income are disclosed in the table below:

€ in millions	2024	2023
Cash flow hedges	5.2	-1.6
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligations	0.6	-0.2
Currency translation	-2.9	-1.0
Total	2.8	-2.8

The change in deferred tax assets and liabilities can be reconciled as follows:

€ in millions	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Balance at Jan. 1, 2023	61.6	178.3
Change in the scope of consolidation	3.9	212.9
Recognized in profit or loss	-5.0	-4.0
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-0.7	2.2
Balance at Dec. 31, 2023	60.0	389.4

€ in millions	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2024	60.0	389.4
Recognized in profit or loss	2.2	-29.5
Recognized in other comprehensive income	1.1	-1.7
Balance at December 31, 2024	63.2	358.2

20. Inventories

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Raw materials and supplies	218.8	319.2
Work in progress	162.1	216.4
Finished goods and merchandise	295.9	337.6
Payments on account	8.1	9.2
Total	684.9	882.4

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Gross amount of inventories	814.5	995.2
Write-downs	-129.7	-112.8
Net amount of inventories	684.9	882.4

Raw materials and supplies, including merchandise, are reported under "Inventories" at average cost. In principle, finished goods and work in progress are reported at the cost of conversion. This cost includes direct costs that can be allocated to these materials and the appropriate portion of production and materials handling overheads, general administrative expenses, and non-current assets at normal depreciation and/or amortization rates, based on the normal production capacity, provided that these expenses are caused by production.

Inventories must be measured at the lower of cost and the net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary for marketing, sales, and distribution. Where inventory risks exist, such as the risk of reduced shelf life as a result of storage periods or limited usability, inventories are marked down accordingly.

21. Other Assets

Other assets mainly include VAT receivables, prepaid expenses, and assets that are not allocated to other asset categories.

22. Issued Capital

Following the capital increase described below, Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.'s share capital consists of 97,330,405 shares with a par value of €0.20 per share.

As of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2024, there were no dilutive instruments. Shares registered in the name of the same owner for at least 4 years benefit from a double voting right.

	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	92,180,190	92,180,190
Number of shares at the end of the period	97,330,405	92,180,190
Nominal value per share (in €)	0.20	0.20
Issued capital amount (€ in millions)	19.5	18.4

Capital Increase in 2024

On February 7, 2024, Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. successfully placed 5,150,215 shares with institutional investors in an international private placement by way of an accelerated book building. The new shares were issued in a capital increase without preferential subscription rights of the shareholders at a price of €233.00 per share resulting in gross proceeds of €1.2 billion. Transaction costs amounted to €8.6 million and were recognized in equity. In addition, income tax expense in relation to these transaction costs is recognized directly in equity (€2.1 million). Sartorius AG, the parent company of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A., subscribed for an amount of approximately €400 million, representing approximately one-third of the capital increase. Following completion of the capital increase, Sartorius AG holds approximately 71.5% of the company's share capital (December 31, 2023: 73.6%). Sartorius AG also concurrently carried out the placement of approximately €200 million of Sartorius AG treasury preference shares through a private placement.

The main purpose of the capital increase was to accelerate the Group's debt deleveraging beyond strong internal cash generation, and to strengthen its overall strategic flexibility. In line with this objective, in fiscal year 2024, Sartorius Stedim Biotech repaid shareholder loans obtained from Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V. with a nominal amount of €830 million in total (see Note 32).

Dividends

The Board of Directors will submit a proposal to the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting for payment of a dividend for the year ended December 31, 2024, as follows: payment of a net dividend of €0.69 per share (2023: €0.69) – namely a total distribution of €67.1 million excluding treasury shares (2023: €67.1 million).

23. Non-Controlling Interest

The non-controlling interests of €37.2 million (2023: €35.3 million) recognized in the statement of financial position on the reporting date are related to the subsidiaries Sartorius Korea Biotech and Sartorius CellGenix.

In the prior period, the Group's share in Sartorius CellGenix GmbH, Fribourg i.B., Germany, was increased by 25% from 51% to 76%. In exchange for the acquisition of the 25% of the entity, the owners of the non-controlling interest were paid an amount of approximately €66.7 million in cash. The financial liability for the put option of the holders of the non-controlling interest amounting to €66.1 million (December 31, 2022) was reclassified to equity. The impact on the non-controlling interest and the equity attributable to the owners of the parent is presented in the statement of changes in equity. The remaining 24% of the shares in Sartorius CellGenix GmbH are subject to call and put options (see Note 36). In addition, the Group also acquired an additional 10% of the share capital in Sartorius Korea Biotech LLC, Seoul, South Korea, for a purchase price of approximately €20.8 million in the prior period. The Group owns 79% of the share capital and voting rights of the entity since then. The remaining 21% are subject to an exercisable call option. The purchase price for this non-controlling interest is variable and depends on the future performance of this entity.

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Sartorius Korea Biotech Co. Ltd.		
Sales revenue	145.0	144.2
Net result	9.2	8.7
Total assets	78.5	74.0
Attributed profit or loss	1.9	1.8

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Sartorius CellGenix GmbH		
Sales revenue	41.3	32.6
Net result	6.1	2.3
Total assets	149.2	144.4
Attributed profit or loss	1.5	0.6

24. Pension and Employee Benefits Provisions

Defined Contribution Plans

Most of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group companies make payments under defined contributions plans, primarily related to government-run pension plans. In 2024, the total expense recognized for the defined contribution plans amounted to €47.3 million (2023: €48.2 million).

Defined Benefit Plans

Pension provisions and similar obligations are recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group in accordance with actuarial principles. IAS 19, Employee Benefits stipulates the projected unit credit method as the method of measurement. In addition to known pensions and life expectancies, this expected cash value method takes into account future salary and pension increases.

The assumed discount rates reflect the interest rates payable on the reporting date for high-quality corporate bonds with matching maturities and denominated in the relevant currencies (mainly in euros). If such corporate bonds are not available with matching long-term maturities or are insufficiently available, their matching interest rates are determined by extrapolation.

Due to changing market and economic conditions, the underlying key assumptions may differ from actual developments and may lead to significant changes in pension and other post-employment benefit obligations. A sensitivity analysis is provided below.

The remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities (assets) are presented in other comprehensive income according to IAS 19. The actuarial losses, which were transferred to the pension reserves, essentially resulted from a change in the discount rate and totaled €-2.9million (2023: €0.3million).

An amount of €19.6million is related in particular to pension provisions for retirement pension plans in Germany. These provisions totaled €19.2million in 2023 and were primarily related to direct commitments under defined benefit pension plans. Under these commitments, the employees earn benefits for each year of service rendered to the company. The benefits earned depend on the salary level and the age of the respective employees. These pension benefits are generally not funded with assets.

Measurement of the post-employment benefit obligations is based on the following actuarial assumptions:

For Germany:

in %	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Discount rate	3.17	3.10
Future salary increases	3.00	3.00
Future pension increases	2.10	2.10

For France:

in %	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Discount rate	3.30	3.70
Future salary increases	2.25	2.25

With regard to the assumptions for mortality and disability, the tables "Richttafeln (RT) 2018 G" by Klaus Heubeck (Germany) and the table INSEE F 2016-2018 (France) were applied.

The amounts reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income consist of the following:

€ in millions	2024	2023
Current service cost	-2.4	-1.9
Past service cost	0.8	0.8
Net interest expenses	-0.9	-0.9
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	-2.5	-2.0
Return on plan assets (excl. interest)	-0.1	0.1
Remeasurements	-2.8	0.3
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	-2.9	0.3
Total	-5.4	-1.6

In the statement of profit or loss, the current service cost is disclosed according to the assignment of employees to the respective functions.

The amount included in the consolidated statement of financial position arising from the Group's obligation with respect to defined benefit plans is as follows:

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Present value of the obligations	56.4	53.3
Fair value of plan assets	-22.8	-23.0
Net liability	33.6	30.3

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

€ in millions	2024	2023
Present value of the obligations as of Jan. 1	53.3	52.5
Current service cost	2.4	1.9
Past service cost	-0.8	-0.8
Interest cost	1.6	1.6
Remeasurements	2.6	-0.4
Foreign currency translation differences	-0.7	0.7
Retirement benefits paid in the reporting year	-3.6	-3.4
Employee contributions	0.7	0.7
Change in the scope of consolidation	0.0	0.2
Other changes	0.9	0.3
Present value of the obligations as of Dec. 31	56.4	53.3

The remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities (assets) can be allocated as follows:

€ in millions	2024	2023
Experience adjustments	0.3	-0.5
Changes in demographic assumptions	0.1	0.0
Changes in financial assumptions	2.3	0.1
Total	2.6	-0.4

Plan Assets

€ in millions	2024	2023
Plan assets as of Jan. 1	23.0	20.8
Interest income	0.7	0.7
Return on plan assets (excl. interest)	-0.1	0.1
Remeasurements	-0.1	-0.1
Payments	-2.7	-2.7
Foreign currency translation differences	-0.7	0.6
Employee contributions	0.7	0.7
Employer contributions	2.2	2.5
Other changes	-0.1	0.5
Plan assets as of Dec. 31	22.8	23.0

Composition of Plan Assets

The plan assets primarily refer to insurance contracts in Switzerland; no major equity or debt investments are included. Sartorius Korea Biotech deposited €6.6 million (2023: €6.8 million) as cash and cash equivalents in local banks.

Sensitivity Analysis

An increase/decrease of the actuarial assumptions would have the following impacts on the defined benefit obligations (a positive sign [+] means an increase in the obligation):

2023:

€ in millions		
Demographic assumptions		
Life expectancy	+1 year	-1 year
Effect	2.1	-2.8
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	+100 bps	-100 bps
Effect	-5.0	6.3
Future salary increases	+50 bps	-50 bps
Effect	2.4	-2.3
Future pension increases	+25 bps	-25 bps
Effect	2.0	-1.9

2024:

€ in millions		
Demographic assumptions		
Life expectancy	+1 year	-1 year
Effect	2.2	-2.2
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	+100 bps	-100 bps
Effect	-5.2	6.5
Future salary increases	+50 bps	-50 bps
Effect	2.6	-2.4
Future pension increases	+25 bps	-25 bps
Effect	2.1	-2.0

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions occur in isolation of one another. Furthermore, the present value of the defined benefit obligation was calculated using the same method that was applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the statement of financial position (projected unit credit method).

Maturity Analysis

The undiscounted cash flows from defined benefit obligations can be allocated to maturities as follows:

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
<1 year	2.9	2.8
1-5 years	19.2	14.5
6-10 years	20.9	21.5
>10 years	114.1	113.7
Total	157.1	152.5

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 14.3 years (2023: 13.9 years).

25. Other Provisions

A provision is recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation to third parties arising from past events has been incurred, an outflow of resources is probable, and the amount of the obligation can be reasonably estimated. The amount recognized as a provision represents the best estimate of the obligation as of the reporting date.

To determine the amount of obligations, certain estimates and assumptions need to be applied, including the determination of the probability and of the amount of future outflows of resources. Typically, significant estimates are involved in the determination of provisions related to onerous contracts, warranty costs, early retirement obligations, asset restoration and dismantling obligations, and legal proceedings.

Other Non-Current Provisions

€ in millions	Payments to employees on early retirement plan	Other	Total
Balance at Jan. 1, 2023	3.9	8.5	12.3
Change in the scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency translation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	-1.6	-0.2	-1.8
Reversals	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Additions	2.0	1.1	3.1
Reclassification	0.0	0.2	0.2
Balance at Dec. 31, 2023	4.3	9.5	13.8

€ in millions	Payments to employees on early retirement plan	Other	Total
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	4.3	9.5	13.8
Change in the scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency translation	0.0	0.1	0.1
Consumption	-1.8	-1.0	-2.8
Reversals	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Additions	3.2	1.1	4.4
Reclassification	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	5.7	9.4	15.1

The non-current provisions mainly comprise provisions for partial retirement and employee anniversary bonuses (included in the item "Other"). These obligations arise predominantly at German Group companies. The partial retirement plans allow employees to work part-time for 2 to 5 years before their actual retirement.

Under IAS 19, these obligations are treated as severance payments to be earned in future periods and are therefore recognized in profit or loss over the respective period of service. Actuarial gains and losses, as well as past service costs, on these obligations are recognized as income or expense.

Non-current provisions are reported at their present value on the reporting date. For 2024, the discount rate for employees on the early retirement plan is 2.6% (2023: 3.8%).

Since 2022, the long-term obligations in connection with the so-called Long-Term Incentive Program ("LTI Program," see Note 44) are also reported under "Other non-current provisions."

Current Provisions

During fiscal years 2023 and 2024, current provisions changed as follows:

€ in millions	Warranties	Other	Total
Balance at Jan. 1, 2023	13.8	12.0	25.7
Change in the scope of consolidation	0.0	0.1	0.1
Currency translation	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Consumption	-1.3	-4.6	-5.9
Release	-6.7	-5.3	-12.0
Additions	3.1	3.4	6.5
Other changes	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Balance at Dec. 31, 2023	8.7	5.4	14.1

€ in millions	Warranties	Other	Total
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	8.7	5.4	14.1
Change in the scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency translation	0.1	0.0	0.2
Consumption	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8
Release	-3.9	-1.8	-5.8
Additions	6.0	3.4	9.5
Other changes	0.0	0.1	0.1
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	10.6	6.7	17.3

Warranty provisions include expenses for replacement deliveries and repairs. Provisions for specific risks are recognized when occurrence is more likely than not. General warranty risks are considered on the basis of past experience. The other provisions contain onerous contracts, uncertain liabilities to employees, and provisions for interest in connection with tax risks.

26. Employee Benefits

The liabilities for employee benefits reflect the following accruals:

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Bonuses and incentives	40.1	30.7
Vacation and overtime	25.2	18.2
Other	22.9	13.4
Employee benefits	88.2	62.3

27. Other Financial Obligations | Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As was the case in previous years, there are no significant contingent liabilities or contingent assets to be reported.

28. Financial Instruments: Material Accounting Policies

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The following notes give an overview of the impact of financial instruments on the financial statements of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group and provide additional information on items in the statement of financial position that contain financial instruments.

Financial assets of the Group mainly include cash and cash equivalents, trade and loan receivables, and derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value.

Financial liabilities of the Group mostly comprise loans borrowed from Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V., trade payables, lease liabilities, contingent consideration according to IFRS 3, and derivative financial instruments with a negative fair value. Financial liabilities other than derivative financial instruments and those arising from contingent consideration agreements are measured at amortized cost.

Accounting for financial instruments follows IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Under IFRS 9, the classification and measurement approach for financial assets reflects both the entity's business model (held-to-collect, held-to-collect-and-sell, other) within the scope of which assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics ("SPPI" criterion: solely payments of principal and interest). There were no reclassifications of financial instruments during the reporting period.

With regard to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 includes a so-called expected-loss model. Financial assets are generally regarded as credit-impaired when there are objective indications that cast doubt on the full collection of the cash flows of the respective financial assets. With regard to the financial assets of the Group, the simplified approach which is applied to trade receivables is of particular relevance.

Besides trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents are the most material financial assets on the Group's statement of financial position as of the reporting date of December 31, 2024. No impairment is recognized for these financial assets due to materiality considerations.

As on the last reporting date, no impairment was recognized as of December 31, 2024, for the remaining financial assets measured at amortized cost in terms of the 12-month expected credit losses, given the Group's immaterial historical losses.

Derivatives are measured at fair value determined according to the mark-to-market method in which established valuation practices are applied. The fair values are based on the market data available at the time the value of these derivatives is calculated and reflect the estimates of the market conditions at the end of the year. Those instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments and to which no hedge accounting is applied are classified as held for trading. Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are either recognized in profit or loss or, in the case of hedging relationships, in other comprehensive income.

The Group applies the hedge accounting rules of IFRS 9. Sartorius Stedim Biotech uses forward transactions to hedge cash flow risks that result from changes in foreign exchange rates in relation to sales of products and the production activities, and it designates only the spot element of the hedging instrument.

29. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Group considers all highly liquid investments with less than 3 months' maturity from the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents. This mainly includes deposits in banks and investments in money market funds. The investments in money market funds are subject to lower credit risks in comparison to bank deposits and are available on a daily basis. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at cost. For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as above. As of December 31, 2024, cash and cash equivalents amounted to €678.9 million (2023: €116.6 million).

30. Current Trade Receivables | Other Receivables

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Trade receivables from third parties	227.9	253.9
Contract assets (IFRS 15)	17.4	16.3
Receivables from subsidiaries of the Sartorius AG Group	20.6	23.6
Trade receivables	265.9	293.7

The book values of trade receivables and other receivables are representative of their fair value considering the maturity date and the credit risks. The contract assets are recognized in connection with customer-specific construction contracts that meet the requirements for revenue recognition over time according to IFRS 15 (see Note 9).

As of December 31, 2024, the rights in relation to trade receivables in the amount of approximately €269.7 million (2023: €196.5 million) were sold as part of a receivables sale. The maturities of the receivables sold are shorter than 12 months. While the corresponding default risks as well as any exchange rate risks have been fully transferred to the purchaser of the receivables, the Group retains part of the late payment risk. As of December 31, 2024, the maximum amount for the retained portion of the late payment risk which is shown in trade receivables was approximately €2.8 million. This maximum late payment risk is calculated based on the volume of receivables sold and the possible financing costs to be borne by the Group for the time between

the contractual maturity date and late payment. The associated liabilities presented in other current financial liabilities totaled €3.8 million (of which fair value of associated liabilities: €0.9 million). The sale of receivables resulted in a net decrease of receivables of €266,9 million. The factoring program is organized by the Treasury Department of the Sartorius AG Group. All participating Sartorius AG Group companies can sell receivables with a combined volume of €180 million and US\$ 165 million under this program.

The item "Receivables from subsidiaries of the Sartorius AG Group" refers to other companies of the Sartorius Group (see Note 45). Impairment losses on trade and other receivables are recognized using separate allowance accounts. For details on the determination of the impairment allowances, see Note 42.

31. Other Financial Assets

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Derivative financial instruments	0.9	6.1
Other financial assets	10.8	10.4
Current financial assets	11.7	16.5

The amount shown as derivative financial instruments represents the fair value of foreign currency hedging instruments, mainly forward contracts (for details, see Note 39).

Other financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. The item "Other financial assets" includes loan receivables from other entities of the Sartorius AG Group in the amount of €0.9 million (2023: €0.9 million).

32. Loans and Borrowings

€ in millions	Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	of which current Dec. 31, 2024	Balance at Dec. 31, 2023	of which current Dec. 31, 2023
Liabilities to banks	4.5	2.9	3.0	0.9
Loans from Sartorius AG	0.2	0.2	534.6	4.6
Loans from Sartorius Finance B.V.	2,719.3	36.5	3,018.1	40.4
Other loans from Sartorius Group companies	0.0	0.0	11.8	11.8
Total loans and borrowings	2,724.0	39.5	3,567.4	57.7

The Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group has signed loan agreements with its parent company Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V., an entity wholly owned and controlled by Sartorius AG, mainly to finance acquisitions. In September 2023, Sartorius Finance B.V. has issued long-term, unsecured bonds with a total volume of €3 billion and fixed annual coupon payments primarily to finance the Polyplus acquisition. The terms are presented in detail below:

€ in millions	Net proceeds to issuer	Notional amount	Coupon	Maturity date
Tranche 1: 3 years	646.9	650.0	4.250%	September 14, 2026
Tranche 2: 6 years	647.0	650.0	4.375%	September 14, 2029
Tranche 3: 9 years	840.3	850.0	4.500%	September 14, 2032
Tranche 4: 12 years	842.5	850.0	4.875%	September 14, 2035

The financing obtained via the bond issuance was entirely passed through via long-term, unsecured loans to Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group at identical terms. In addition to the annual interest payment, a Treasury fee is charged that is based on the actual cost plus an arm's-length margin. In 2024, Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group repaid 10% of each of the 4 tranches of shareholder loans representing a nominal amount of €300 million.

Furthermore, the Group repaid all other remaining shareholder loans from Sartorius AG with a nominal total amount of €530 million in fiscal year 2024.

In addition to the long-term loans described above, the financing of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group is secured by a credit line from its parent Sartorius AG and further short-term bilateral credit lines made available by banks until further notice (see Note 41). All credit lines and debt are not subject to any covenants.

The non-current loans and borrowings do not include liabilities to the sellers in connection with acquisitions which are presented in the item "Other non-current liabilities."

33. Other Non-current Financial Liabilities

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Contingent considerations from acquisitions	0.2	1.7
Liability for acquisition of non-controlling interests	79.5	78.9
Other liabilities	2.3	2.0
Total	81.9	82.7

The contingent consideration agreements result from the acquisitions of BIA Separations and Xell AG. The liability for the acquisition of non-controlling interests relates to the potential acquisition of the remaining shares in Sartorius CellGenix (see Note 36 for all liabilities mentioned).

34. Trade Payables

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Trade payables to third parties	274.6	234.5
Payables to subsidiaries of the Sartorius AG Group	33.8	22.6
Payables to participations	1.6	1.4
Total	310.0	258.5

The prior-year figures have been adjusted due to the separate presentation of contractual liabilities according to IFRS 15 (see Note 2).

35. Other Current Financial Liabilities

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Derivative financial instruments	16.2	2.1
Refund liabilities (IFRS 15)	21.3	23.8
Other liabilities	34.4	18.9
Total	71.9	44.8

Derivative financial instruments refer to the fair values of foreign currency hedging transactions such as forward contracts (mainly related to the US\$, see Note 39). The refund liabilities result mainly from volume-based rebate agreements with customers.

36. Carrying Amounts and Fair Values of Financial Instruments

According to Categories

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities by category of financial instrument according to IFRS 9 as of December 31, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023:

€ in millions	Category acc. to IFRS 9	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2024	Fair value Dec. 31, 2024	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2023	Fair value Dec. 31, 2023
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates	n/a	16.1	16.1	27.5	27.5
Financial assets (non-current)	Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial assets (non-current)	Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.5
Financial assets (non-current)	Measured at amortized cost	6.9	6.9	9.7	9.7
Financial assets (non-current)		24.0	24.0	40.8	40.8
Contract assets (IFRS 15)	n/a	17.4	17.4	16.3	16.3
Trade receivables	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	47.5	47.5	46.9	46.9
Trade receivables	Measured at amortized cost	201.1	201.1	230.6	230.6
Trade receivables		265.9	265.9	293.7	293.7
Receivables and other assets	Measured at amortized cost	8.2	8.2	10.4	10.4
Financial assets (current)	Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments ¹	n/a	0.9	0.9	6.1	6.1
Other financial assets (current)		11.7	11.7	16.5	16.5
Cash and cash equivalents	Measured at amortized cost	678.9	678.9	116.6	116.6
Loans and borrowings	Financial liabilities at cost	2,724.0	2,882.6	3,567.4	3,719.9
Trade payables	Financial liabilities at cost	310.0	310.0	258.5	258.5
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments ¹	n/a	16.4	16.4	2.1	2.1
Other financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.7
Other financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at cost	137.3	134.2	123.6	118.0
Other financial liabilities		153.8	150.7	127.5	121.9

¹ The amounts include the non-designated part of the contracts.

The fair values of the financial instruments were determined on the basis of the market information available on the reporting date and are to be allocated to 1 of the 3 levels of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13.

Level 1 financial instruments are measured on the basis of prices quoted on active markets for identical assets and liabilities. In Level 2, financial instruments are measured on the basis of input factors that can be derived from observable market data or on the basis of market prices for similar instruments. Level 3 financial instruments are measured on the basis of input factors that cannot be derived from observable market data.

Among others, the financial instruments recognized at fair value as of December 31, 2024, relate to contingent considerations in connection with the acquisitions of BIA Separations and Xell, which are classified as financial liabilities. Since the valuations depend, among other factors, on the predicted sales performance of the acquired businesses, the valuations are regarded as Level 3 inputs. The valuations are performed applying updated valuation parameters on the reporting date.

As of the reporting date on December 31, 2024, the fair value of the remaining contingent consideration liability in connection with the acquisition of BIA Separations was measured at €0.2 million. The change since December 31, 2023 (value: €1.7 million) mainly reflects adjusted expectations regarding future sales as well as the decline of the share price of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. and was recognized within the financial result. The key input parameters for the valuation of the financial liability are the sales revenue expectations and the share price of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. at the respective valuation date. Assuming 20% higher (lower) sales revenues in 2025 would result in an increase in the liability to be reported at the reporting date by approximately €0.3 million (decrease by approximately €0.1 million). If the share price of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. were 20% higher (lower) at the reporting date, the liability would have been €0.0 million higher (€0.0 million lower). The actual future outcomes may differ from these sensitivities, which are determined by changing only the respective key input parameter in isolation. No material value is attributed to the remaining contingent consideration in relation to the acquisition of Xell as of December 31, 2024.

Besides the liabilities arising from contingent consideration agreements, the financial instruments to be recognized at fair value on the reporting date are mainly derivatives in the form of forward contracts. They were measured on the basis of their quoted exchange rates and market yield curves (Level 2). Furthermore, the trade receivables of companies participating in the factoring program, which are part of the portfolio of receivables that are "held-to-collect-and-sell," are measured at fair value. Due to the short maturities and low credit risks (see Note 42), the valuation follows the same approach as for trade receivables measured at amortized cost.

The fair values to be disclosed for financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost, especially liabilities to Sartorius AG, Sartorius Finance B.V., and banks, were measured on the basis of the market interest rate, taking the current indicative credit spreads into account (Level 2). At the reporting date of December 31, 2024, the only material loans of €2.7 billion resulted from the major financing established in September 2023 (see Note 32). The fair values for these loans are determined with reference to the underlying bonds of Sartorius Finance B.V. for which market values are available (Level 2). On the basis of the current market valuation, the interest rates would range between 2.8% and 4.0% for these bonds.

The liability for the acquisition of the remaining non-controlling interests in Sartorius CellGenix GmbH is measured using the effective interest rate method. The Group applies the option to recognize any changes directly in equity. At the reporting date, this liability was measured at €79.5 million (previous year: €78.9 million). The liability is variable and depends on the sales with CellGenix products in the years 2023 to 2025. Assuming 10% higher (lower) sales revenues in 2025 would result in an increase in the liability to be reported at the reporting date of approximately €4.3 million (decrease of approximately €3.9 million).

The fair values of the remaining financial assets and liabilities to be disclosed approximate the carrying amounts due to their predominantly short-term maturity. The maximum credit loss risk is reflected by the carrying amounts of the financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position.

The Group recognizes transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchies at the end of the reporting period during which a change has occurred. In the current reporting period, there were no transfers between the levels.

37. Net Gains and Losses from Financial Instruments

The net gains and losses of the various categories of financial instruments are presented in the following table:

Categories according to IFRS 9 € in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3.3	2.1
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1.6	74.4
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-12.2	-18.3
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-1.6	-9.8

The net result from financial assets measured at amortized cost as well as from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income mainly includes the effects of currency translation and changes in allowances.

The net result from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss predominantly comprises changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments, as well as interest income and interest expenses for these financial instruments and the changes of the financial liabilities arising from contingent consideration agreements (see also Note 36).

The net result from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is related to those receivables that are not solely held to collect contractual cash flows, but that may be sold as part of the factoring program.

The net result from liabilities measured at amortized cost mainly comprises the effects of foreign currency translation.

Total interest income and expenses for financial assets and liabilities, mainly the shareholder loans (see Note 32), that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss or other comprehensive income were as follows:

€ in millions	2024 12 months	2023 12 months
Interest income	19.8	6.8
Interest expenses	-132.7	-100.8

38. Capital and Financial Risk Management

Capital Management

The management of capital within the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group is aimed at ensuring financial stability and flexibility to maintain the business operations of all group companies and the scope for strategic options in the long term. The objectives of financial management are to ensure liquidity at all times, reduce financial risks, and optimize capital costs. Key metrics in this context include net debt, the leverage ratio as the ratio of underlying EBITDA to net debt, and the equity ratio. Net debt in this context includes the financial liabilities presented in Note 32 and cash and cash equivalents (see Note 29).

In the fiscal year 2024, the capital increase presented in section 22 accelerated the deleveraging of the group beyond the strong operational cash flow and strengthened strategic flexibility. The key metrics for capital management are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Equity ration in %	48.7%	34.6%
Net debt € in millions	2,190.6	3,565.2
Ratio of net debt to underlying EBITDA	2.8	4.5

Goals of Financial Risk Management

The Treasury Department of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group is centrally located at Sartorius Corporate Administration GmbH, a subsidiary of Sartorius AG. This centralized Treasury Department performs services for all companies of the Sartorius Group, including the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group, and coordinates access to national and international financial markets. In addition, the Treasury Department monitors and controls financial risks by internal risk reporting, which analyzes risks according to their degree and scope. Essentially, these risks entail currency, interest rate, and liquidity risks as well as credit risks.

The Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group strives to minimize the impact of currency and interest rate risks using appropriate primary or derivative financial instruments. Hedging transactions and their control are carried out by different staff members. Derivative financial instruments are traded for hedging purposes only.

39. Management of Exchange Rate Risks and Hedge Accounting

The Group is exposed to currency risks because approximately 40% of sales revenue is generated in US dollars and, to a lesser extent, in other foreign currencies. At the same time, the Group is able to compensate a major part of the revenues denominated in foreign currencies with costs incurred in the same currencies due to its global production network. The share of revenues generated in foreign currencies that exceeds such costs, so-called net exposure, is hedged according to a cash flow at risk (CfAR) model within the limits of a risk budget with derivative financial instruments. The resulting hedge ratios usually range between 0% and 80% for the relevant currencies. The Group generally follows a rolling hedging strategy of up to 12 months in advance. Also, the hedging measures are reviewed at regular intervals in order to adapt them to currency fluctuations.

For currency hedging, forward contracts are used. Forward contracts secure the right, and simultaneously create the obligation, to sell an established foreign currency amount on the exercise date at a specific exchange rate against the euro. The profit or loss resulting from the difference between the current and the previously established exchange rate is generally recognized as income or expense in the statement of profit or loss.

At the reporting date, forward contracts had been carried out in an amount of €298.5million (2023: €297.2million) to hedge against the risk of fluctuation in the EUR/USD exchange rate. This amount covers roughly 50% of the expected net exposure for the US dollar within the period of 12 months. Furthermore, other foreign currencies were hedged in smaller volumes.

The following tables present the foreign exchange hedging contracts existing at the reporting date:

December 31, 2023 € in millions	Maturity: 1-12 months	Maturity after 1 year	Nominal amount	Average exercise price
Forward contract EUR/USD	298.5	0.0	298.5	1.10
Forward contract EUR/SGD	44.9	0.0	44.9	1.46
Forward contract EUR/JPY	32.9	0.0	32.9	147.50
Forward contract EUR/SEK	14.7	0.0	14.7	11.42
Forward contract EUR/GBP	74.6	0.0	74.6	0.88
Forward contract EUR/AUD	5.1	0.0	5.1	1.66
Forward contract EUR/CHF	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.94

December 31, 2024 € in millions	Maturity: 1-12 months	Maturity after 1 year	Nominal amount	Average exercise price
Forward contract EUR/USD	290.6	6.6	297.2	1.10
Forward contract EUR/SGD	55.7	0.0	55.7	1.45
Forward contract EUR/JPY	37.7	0.0	37.7	159.55
Forward contract EUR/CAD	13.6	0.0	13.6	1.50
Forward contract EUR/SEK	12.5	0.0	12.5	11.45
Forward contract EUR/GBP	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.83

The Group uses a cash flow at risk (CfaR) model to measure foreign currency risk. The basis for the analysis of foreign currency risks are the expected cash inflows and outflows in foreign currencies (net exposures). The total foreign currency risk to which all absolute values of the net exposures are aggregated is as follows at the reporting date for the following 12 months:

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Foreign currency exposure	979.7	1,166.9
- thereof short positions	101.4	192.6

The risk position of the Group is reflected by the CfaR that remains after considering all hedging activities of the Group. The CfaR approach takes into account the impact of possible currency fluctuations on the cash flows in foreign currencies (against the euro) on the basis of probability distributions. In this context, the covariances of the foreign currencies weighted with the net exposures serve as input factors for the estimation of the portfolio volatility, which is decisive for determining the CfaR. Correlations between the currencies are considered in this method as risk is reduced in the risk aggregation.

The possible negative impact on EBITDA is determined for each currency based on actual exchange rates and net exposures with a confidence level of 95% for the next 12 months. The following table presents the possible negative impact for the Group as determined by the CfaR approach for the following 12 months:

€ in millions	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Cash flow at risk	22.3	37.2

Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are measured at the time of acquisition at cost and at fair value on subsequent balance sheet dates. The changes in value of the derivative financial instruments are generally recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the reporting date.

If the derivative financial instruments serve to hedge against cash flow risk arising from exchange rate risks and a qualified hedging relationship exists based on the criteria of IFRS 9, the valuation adjustments of the effective portion of the instrument are recognized in other comprehensive income (cumulative amount in 2024: €-28.1million; 2023: €-11.0million). Only the spot element of the forward contracts used to hedge the cash flow risks is designated as the hedging instrument. The amounts recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which the hedged transactions affect profit or loss. The changes of the hedging reserves are shown in the statement of changes in equity. The non-designated or ineffective portion of the hedging instruments is recognized in the financial result in profit or loss.

The economic relationship between hedging instrument and hedged item and the effectiveness of the hedge relationship is determined based on consistency of the significant contractual features of the transactions ("critical terms match"). In this regard, the Group performs a qualitative assessment. Hedge ineffectiveness may possibly arise when the timing of future transactions deviates from the original assumptions or the credit risk of the counterparties of the hedging instrument changes. In relation to the designated hedged items, the hedge ratio is 100%.

The following table presents the effects of the hedging instruments related to exchange rate risks on the financial position and performance of the Group:

In millions of €	Hedging instruments with positive fair value	Hedging instruments with negative fair value	Change in value of hedging instruments	Nominal amount
Forward contracts as of December 31, 2023	8.2	1.1	7.1	471.9
Forward contracts as of December 31, 2024	0.2	11.9	-11.7	419.8

The value changes of the hedged items correspond to the value changes of the hedging instruments with opposite sign. Hedging instruments that have a positive fair value are shown in the line item "Financial assets (non-current)" or "Other financial assets (current)" in the statement of financial position. Hedging instruments that have a negative fair value are shown in the line item "Other financial liabilities (non-current)" or "Other financial liabilities (current)" in the statement of financial position.

40. Interest Risk Management

Sartorius Stedim Biotech is mainly financed through its parent company Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V., an entity wholly owned and controlled by Sartorius AG. The major loans are taken out at fixed interest rates (see Note 32 for details) which limits the Group's exposure to interest rate risks. To control the interest risk, an appropriate ratio between fixed and variable loans is generally maintained. As of December 31, 2024, no loans are provided by Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V. at variable interest rates (2023 prior year: €200million). If the market interest rate had been 1.0 percentage point higher (lower) when the rate was fixed, this would have no impact on annual profit before taxes (2023: €- 2.0million resulting from the variable interest loans). As of December 31, 2024, the Group has no open interest rate derivative contracts to hedge the risk of increasing interest rates.

In addition to the loans described above, the financing of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group is secured by a credit line at variable interest rates from its parent Sartorius AG. Furthermore, there are bilateral credit lines at variable interest rates. Given the low extent to which the credit lines were used as of the reporting date of December 31, 2024, the risks arising from changes in market interest rates are not material to the Group (see Note 41 for details about the credit lines).

41. Liquidity Risk Management

The maturity of the financial liabilities excluding derivative financial instruments shows the following pattern:

€ in millions	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2023	Cash flow Dec. 31, 2023	<1 year	1–5 years	>5 years
Loans and borrowings	3,567.4	4,707.1	173.9	1,710.3	2,822.9
Lease liabilities	114.4	157.6	27.4	65.7	64.5
Trade payables	258.5	258.5	258.5	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities (excluding derivatives)	125.3	126.5	42.7	83.8	0.0
Financial liabilities	4,065.6	5,249.7	502.5	1,859.9	2,887.4

€ in millions	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2024	Cash flow Dec. 31, 2024	<1 year	1–5 years	>5 years
Loans and borrowings	2,724.0	3,570.0	125.3	1,587.4	1,857.3
Lease liabilities	145.5	172.8	30.1	76.7	66.0
Trade payables	310.0	310.0	310.0	0.0	0.0
Other liabilities (excluding derivatives)	137.4	137.9	55.7	82.3	0.0
Financial liabilities	3,316.9	4,190.8	521.1	1,746.4	1,923.3

The cash flows shown in the above tables include the undiscounted expected payments in connection with the respective financial liabilities, including the associated interest payments based on the interest rates as of the reporting date.

The loans and borrowings include the loans raised from the parent company Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V., respectively. The other liabilities include the liabilities from the contingent considerations agreements as well as the liabilities in connection with the possible acquisition of the non-controlling interests in Sartorius CellGenix GmbH (see Note 36).

The following tables illustrate the liquidity analysis for derivative financial instruments used to hedge foreign currency exchange risks (see Note 39) based on undiscounted cash flows:

€ in millions	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2023	Cash flow Dec. 31, 2023	<1 year	1–5 years	>5 years
Gross fulfillment					
Forward contracts	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Cash outflows		235.5	235.5	0.0	0.0
Cash inflows		-233.3	-233.3	0.0	0.0
Derivatives	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0

€ in millions	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2024	Cash flow Dec. 31, 2024	<1 year	1–5 years	>5 years
Gross fulfillment					
Forward contracts	16.4	16.6	16.4	0.2	0.0
Cash outflows		432.2	425.4	6.8	
Cash inflows		–415.6	–409.0	–6.6	
Derivatives	16.4	16.6	16.4	0.4	0.0

The Group controls liquidity risks by maintaining credit lines and additional facilities with banks by continuously tracking the forecasted and actual cash flows and by managing the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. It is not expected that cash outflows will occur at significantly different times or in significantly different amounts.

The credit line provided by Sartorius AG with a total amount of up to €260 million at variable interest rates had been utilized to the extent of around €0.2 million as of December 31, 2024 (2023: €5 million). In addition, the Group had further short-term bilateral credit lines made available by banks until further notice at variable interest rates at the reporting date; these amounted to around €111 million (2023: €110 million) and were not used to a material extent as was the case in the prior year.

Local cash funds in certain countries (e.g., China and India) are only available to the Group for cross-border transactions subject to exchange controls. For the restrictions on funds held by the Group's Russian entities, see Note 4.

42. Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. In addition to that, the Group is exposed to credit risks arising from derivative financial instruments with positive fair values and, to a low extent, from contractual cash flows from debt securities.

Credit risk is controlled centrally for the Group by the Treasury Management unit. For counterparties such as banks and financial institutions, the creditworthiness is continuously monitored to recognize increases in credit risks at an early stage. If no new information is obtained, the Group assumes that the related financial assets still have a low credit risk.

Customers are assigned risk limits that principally depend on business volume, past experience, and the financial position of the customer. Compliance with the limits is regularly reviewed by the management responsible. In some cases, the Group receives advance payments or requests letters of credit to avoid credit risks. There are no significant concentrations of credit risks from individual customers or regions.

For some trade receivables, the Group may have collateral, such as guarantees that can be used within the contractual agreements in case the counterparty does not meet its contractual payment obligations.

Impairment of Trade Receivables and Contract Assets

The impairment model of IFRS 9, which requires recognition of expected credit losses, is of particular relevance for the Group's trade receivables and contract assets according to IFRS 15. The Group applies the simplified approach according to IFRS 9 to trade receivables and contract assets. Accordingly, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for these assets. The starting point of the impairment model is an analysis of the actual historical credit loss rates. These are adjusted, taking into consideration forward-looking information and the effects of current changes in the macroeconomic environment, if significant. In view of

the immaterial level of historical credit losses, the Group currently determines the expected credit losses for the Group's portfolio of trade receivables as a whole. However, historical loss rates are analyzed regularly in more detail to apply different loss rates to different portfolios, where appropriate. In 2024, no significant change regarding the credit risk of the Group's portfolio of biopharmaceutical customers was observed. Due to the Group's focus on the biopharmaceutical industry that is generally stable, relatively independent from macroeconomic developments, and expected to grow above average in the long term, the Group does not currently see a material impact of forward-looking information on the expected credit losses.

The contract assets are related to projects for typical customers of the Group. Therefore, it is assumed that the loss rates applied to trade receivables are appropriate approximations for the loss rates of the contract assets. Accordingly, there is no further differentiation between trade receivables and contract assets.

On this basis, the allowances for trade receivables and contract assets were determined as follows as of December 31, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023:

December 31, 2024 € in millions	Not due	1-30 days overdue	31-60 days overdue	61-90 days overdue	More than 90 days overdue	Total
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	220.2	5.1	5.1	3.1	28.2	261.8
Gross carrying amount of contract assets	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4
Impairment loss allowance	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	12.6	13.3

December 31, 2023 € in millions	Not due	1-30 days overdue	31-60 days overdue	61-90 days overdue	More than 90 days overdue	Total
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	227.0	18.2	11.7	2.4	31.7	291.0
Gross carrying amount of contract assets	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
Impairment loss allowance	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	12.8	13.5

The expected credit losses are determined based on a loss rate of 0.05%. In addition, impairments are determined on the basis of individual assessments. Days overdue are one essential criterion in this context. A default is generally presumed when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset. In such a case, the respective receivables are derecognized.

The movements in the impairment loss allowance with respect to trade receivables and contract assets are presented below:

€ in millions	2024	2023
Impairment loss allowance at the beginning of the year	-13.5	-10.5
Increase during the year	-4.4	-7.1
Derecognition and consumption	2.3	0.2
Recoveries of amounts previously impaired	2.4	3.8
Foreign currency translation differences	-0.2	0.2
Business combinations	0.0	-0.1
Impairment loss allowance at the end of the year	-13.3	-13.5

Impairment of Other Financial Assets

Besides trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents are the most material financial assets on the Group's statement of financial position as of the reporting date of December 31, 2024. The expected credit losses are monitored at regular intervals. Due to the high creditworthiness of the counterparties and the short maturities, the impairment that would have to be recognized for these financial assets is immaterial. Therefore, no impairment is recognized for cash and cash equivalents.

For the other financial assets measured at amortized cost, no impairment is recognized as of December 31, 2024, for the 12 months' expected credit losses due to immaterial historical credit losses. In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, which is generally presumed when a payment is more than 30 days past due, the lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for the respective financial asset. A default is generally presumed when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset. This is generally presumed when payments are more than 90 days past due. As of the reporting date, there are no indications of increases in credit risk to a material extent. The carrying amounts of the financial assets reflect the maximum credit loss for these assets at the end of the reporting period.

43. Other Risks Associated with Financial Instruments

As of the reporting date, the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group was not exposed to the risk of volatility in share prices. The only exceptions are related to the contingent consideration in connection with the acquisition of BIA Separations, which depends on the share price development of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. as a valuation parameter (see Note 36) and the compensation of members of the higher management that receive a portion of their (long-term) remuneration for which the share price of Sartorius AG is one valuation parameter (see Note 44).

44. Share-Based Payments

The Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group participates in a so-called Long-Term Incentive Program (LTI Program), introduced in fiscal year 2022 for the whole Sartorius AG Group. The LTI Program is a long-term remuneration component for selected employees on the higher management levels of the Group. At the beginning of a calendar year, each participant is granted virtual preference shares of Sartorius AG that will be paid out in cash after 4 years. Accordingly, the payments for the tranches of virtual shares granted in 2022, 2023, and 2024 are planned for the first quarter of 2026, 2027, and 2028, respectively. The number of virtual shares varies with the performance achieved over the 4 years preceding the payout period. Goals are defined for the dimensions organic sales growth, underlying EBITDA margin, and CO₂ emission intensity, which are equally weighted. The measurement of the share-based payment obligations is based on the performance achieved to date, assumptions about future performance in the remaining years until payment, and the current share price of Sartorius AG. In fiscal year 2024, the personnel expenses related to the LTI Program, including effects from fair value measurement, amounted to €0.0 million (2023: income €0.1 million). The fair value of the obligation amounting to €0.2 million on the reporting date of December 31, 2024, (2023: €0.2 million) is reported under "Other non-current provisions" (see Note 25).

4.8 Other Disclosures

The consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going-concern basis.

Material Events After the Reporting Date

No material events occurred after the reporting date.

Number of Employees

The average workforce employed during the reporting year 2024 was 10,215 (2023: 11,057).

45. Related Parties

General

The majority shareholder of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. is Sartorius AG, which holds a controlling interest in the company of 71.5% in equity capital – and 83.0% of the voting rights. The Sartorius Group itself is organized in 2 divisions: Bioprocess Solutions (mainly run by the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group) and Lab Products & Services (mainly run by the other companies of Sartorius Group). As a result of this structure, the Sartorius Group holds 2 subsidiaries in most of the countries in which it is represented, and these companies partially share space, staff, and other resources. Furthermore, the German Sartorius Group companies carry out various central functions and accordingly deliver services to the worldwide entities. Sartorius Corporate Administration GmbH, a 100% subsidiary of Sartorius AG, has incorporated numerous Group functions, such as Group finance, human resources, information technology services, investor relations, and legal services. These services are charged within the Group and, to a significant extent, also to Sartorius Stedim Biotech. The methods and principles for the determination of the charges between the entities of Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group and other Sartorius AG Group entities remained unchanged since December 31, 2023.

The structures described give rise to a number of relations and transactions with related parties. Transactions between Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. and its subsidiaries (presented in Note 7) were eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed under this Note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties, belonging to the Sartorius Group, are disclosed below.

Sales, Purchases, and Commissions

In certain business areas, members of the Sartorius Group act as contract manufacturers for the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group and vice versa. The respective transactions are disclosed in the table below as “Sales revenue” and “Purchases.” Furthermore, certain product groups of the Sartorius Stedim Biotech portfolio are sold through the sales force of other Sartorius entities. For arranging these sales, the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group pays commissions which are typically calculated as a percentage of the sales revenue generated.

€ in millions	Sales revenue 2024	Purchases 2024	Commissions 2024	Receivables Dec. 31, 2024	Payables Dec. 31, 2024
Related parties of Sartorius Group	97.0	23.7	1.1	25.8	2,753.3

€ in millions	Sales revenue 2023	Purchases 2023	Commissions 2023	Receivables Dec. 31, 2023	Payables Dec. 31, 2023
Related parties of Sartorius Group	107.9	25.7	0.5	31.0	3,587.0

Management Fees and Other Shareholder Costs

The Executive Board of Sartorius AG, the German parent company of Sartorius Stedim Biotech, also manages the Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group to a large extent. "Management Fees" are charged for these services to Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH. Furthermore, 2 of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.'s board members are also members of the Sartorius AG Executive Board. Following the remuneration policy introduced in 2022 (see the remuneration report for more details) the executive board member receives a separate remuneration from Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A., which is initially paid out by Sartorius AG and then reimbursed by Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.

The use of the Sartorius brand by Sartorius Stedim Biotech entities is subject to a brand name fee. Other shareholder functions, such as Group financial reporting, compliance, and investor relations, are performed by abovementioned Sartorius Corporate Administration GmbH in Germany. These services are charged to Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.

The table below summarizes the described charges:

€ in millions	2024	2023
Management fees to Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH	2.5	2.2
Reimbursement of remuneration of Board members	1.3	0.8
Brand name fees	12.0	15.0
Other shareholder functions	2.2	1.6

Shareholder Loan

The Sartorius Stedim Biotech Group's loans raised from its parent company Sartorius AG and Sartorius Finance B.V. are described in Note 32. The conditions, including interest rates, are also described in the Note mentioned. The related interest expenses are described in Note 12.

Administration Charges and Shared Costs

As described above, the companies in most countries share certain functions and costs. The underlying contracts include mainly agreements to share office space and central administrative functions, such as accounting and controlling, human resources management, and IT. In this respect, the relevant companies charge rent, salaries, social security costs, and other expenses for such services, as well as a pro-rated profit margin for the services they provide.

The most significant contract in this context is the one between Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH, Germany, and Sartorius Corporate Administration GmbH. This company provides all central service and administrative functions to Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH and other Group companies. The calculation for service fees typically includes a surcharge based on arm's-length principles for routine tasks in line with OECD and EU guidelines (e.g., cost plus 3%). In 2024, services of approximately €100.4million were provided to Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH (2023: €96.2million). This amount covers the following functions:

- Information technology, data strategy and management
- Human resources, finance, corporate communication

- Environment, health, and security (EHS), building maintenance
- Central services (e.g., fleet and insurance management) and general organization

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The table below illustrates the remuneration of the Executive Board Management in 2023 and 2024 according to IFRS.

€ in millions	Total	Short-term benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payments
2024 ¹	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
2023 ¹	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

¹ For more information, please refer to the chapter Corporate Governance (see pages 179 to 236).

4.9 Statutory Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

(For the year ended 31 December 2024)

This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users.

This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulation and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the information concerning the Group presented in the management report and other documents provided to shareholders.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

To the annual general meeting
Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.
Zone Industrielle Les Paluds
Avenue De Jouques
13400 Aubagne

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your annual general meeting, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. ("the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European union.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for Opinion

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (code de déontologie) for statutory auditors, for the period from 1 January 2024 to the date of our report and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

Justification of Assessments - Key Audit Matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code (code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Recoverable value of Goodwill

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed this risk
<p>As of 31 December 2024, goodwill amounted to €2,907,9 million representing 35.2% of total consolidated assets.</p> <p>As described in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. is an "integrated solution provider" for its customers, and therefore there is only one operating segment, "Biopharm", from a product and customer perspective. In addition, as indicated in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, because of the interdependencies in the market in which the Group operates, the Biopharm segment is the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored. Consequently, goodwill has been fully allocated to the Biopharm segment.</p> <p>Goodwill is tested for impairment each year and whenever there are indicators of impairment in accordance with the methods and assumptions described in Notes 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>We considered the determination of the recoverable value of goodwill to be a key audit matter given its significance in the Group's consolidated financial statements, and because the determination of the recoverable amount considered in the impairment test, on the basis of value in use, requires the use of estimates and assumptions (in particular in respect of future cash flows, perpetual revenue growth rates and the discount rate) that require significant judgment on the part of management.</p>	<p>We obtained the impairment test for the Biopharm segment as well as the cash flow projections underlying the calculation.</p> <p>We assessed the compliance of the Group's methodology with the applicable accounting standards.</p> <p>We examined the process used to develop the projections approved by management.</p> <p>We have tested the accuracy of the assets included in the carrying value of the segment to which the goodwill has been allocated.</p> <p>We compared previous cash flow projections with actual results in order to evaluate the risks associated with this process as well as the nature and extent of the work to be performed.</p> <p>We also performed a critical analysis of how the Group has implemented this methodology, including the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of the reasonableness of the main assumptions used to determine the cash flows of the Biopharm segment as well as those used for the perpetual growth rate;• Assessment, with the support of our valuation specialists, of the discount rate used by the Group. We compared this rate with our own estimates and analysed its various components;• Verification of the arithmetic accuracy of the impairment test performed by the Group. <p>We also evaluated the sensitivity analyses carried out by management, as set out in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Lastly, we verified the appropriateness of the disclosures in Notes 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements.</p>

Specific Verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations of the Group's information given in the management report of the Board of Directors.

We have no matters to report as to their fair presentation and their consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Format of presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standard applicable in France relating to the procedures performed by the statutory auditor relating to the annual and consolidated financial statements presented in the European single electronic format, that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report mentioned in Article L.451-1-2, I of the French Monetary and Financial Code (code monétaire et financier), prepared under the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer, complies with the single electronic format defined in the European Delegated Regulation No 2019/815 of 17 December 2018. As it relates to consolidated financial statements, our work includes verifying that the tagging of these consolidated financial statements complies with the format defined in the above delegated regulation.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the European single electronic format.

We have no responsibility to verify that the consolidated financial statements that will ultimately be included by your company in the annual financial report filed with the AMF are in agreement with those on which we have performed our work.

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. by the annual general meeting held on 26 March 2024 for PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and on 7 April 2015 for KPMG S.A.

As at 31 December 2024, PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and KPMG S.A. were in the 1st year and 10th year of total uninterrupted engagement respectively.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risks management systems and where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Objectives and audit approach

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As specified in Article L.821-55 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the consolidated financial statements.
- Assesses the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report, if any, significant deficiencies in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France such as they are set in particular by Articles L.821-27 to L.821-34 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*) and in the French Code of Ethics (*code de déontologie*) for statutory auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

Marseille, 11 February 2025

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

KPMG S.A.

French original signed by

Cédric Minarro

Céline Darnet

François Assada