



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2021 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	912 985 512
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	GEA NORWAY AS
Forretningsadresse:	Gjerdrums vei 8 0484 OSLO

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021

Konsern

Mørselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	-

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Janne Gjesdahl
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	20.06.2022

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2021: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2020: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2021

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 22.06.2023



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Sales revenue	2, 13, 14	195 870 643	239 973 174
Other income		78 147	1 198 521
Sum inntekter		195 948 790	241 171 696
Kostnader			
Raw materials and consumables used	6, 14	145 640 824	186 875 951
Employee benefits expense	3	29 701 578	29 984 248
Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	4	88 125	271 089
Other expenses	3, 14	10 936 578	10 733 284
Sum kostnader		186 367 105	227 864 573
Driftsresultat		9 581 685	13 307 122
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt		111 468	20 066
Other financial income		4 878 130	5 894 200
Sum finansinntekter		4 989 597	5 914 265
Annen rentekostnad		1 157	16 808
Other financial expenses		2 979 910	10 131 752
Sum finanskostnader		2 981 067	10 148 560
Netto finans		2 008 530	-4 234 295
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		11 590 215	9 072 828
Tax expense	10	1 893 910	1 677 235
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		9 696 305	7 395 592
Årsresultat		9 696 305	7 395 592
Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser		9 696 305	7 395 592
Totalresultat		9 696 305	7 395 592



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Tilleggsutbytte		7 715 625	
Other equity	8	1 980 680	7 395 592
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		9 696 305	7 395 592



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	10		175 510
Sum immaterielle eiendeler			175 510
Varige driftsmidler			
Equipment, fixtures and fittings and other movables	4	250 370	381 582
Sum varige driftsmidler		250 370	381 582
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	5	570 590	570 590
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		570 590	570 590
Sum anleggsmidler		820 960	1 127 681
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Inventories	6	384 420	406 159
Sum varer		384 420	406 159
Fordringer			
Accounts receivables	9, 13	18 440 495	8 484 466
Other short-term receivables	9, 11	46 058 846	56 042 887
Sum fordringer		64 499 341	64 527 353
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	11	13 042 702	11 528 206
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		13 042 702	11 528 206
Sum omløpsmidler		77 926 462	76 461 718
SUM EIENDELER		78 747 422	77 589 399

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2021	2020
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Share capital	7, 8	2 500 000	2 500 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		2 500 000	2 500 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Other equity	8	29 087 388	27 106 707
Sum opptjent egenkapital		29 087 388	27 106 707
Sum egenkapital		31 587 388	29 606 707
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Utsatt skatt	10	373 741	
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		373 741	
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Sum langsiktig gjeld		373 741	0
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld	9	7 830 423	6 241 006
Tax payable	10	1 344 659	492 533
Public duties payable		4 256 162	4 931 259
Other current liabilities	9, 11, 13	33 355 050	36 317 895
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		46 786 293	47 982 693
Sum gjeld		47 160 035	47 982 693
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		78 747 422	77 589 400



KPMG AS
Sarkedalsveien 6
Postboks 7000 Majorstuen
0306 Oslo

Telephone +47 45 40 40 63
Fax
Internet www.kpmg.no
Enterprise 935 174 627 MVA

To the General Meeting of GEA Norway AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GEA Norway AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by laws and regulations and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable legal requirements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable

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Statsautoriseret revisor - medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Offices in:

Oslo	Elverum	Mo i Rana	Stord
Alta	Finnsnes	Molde	Straume
Arendal	Hamar	Skien	Tromsø
Bergen	Haugesund	Sandefjord	Trondheim
Bodo	Kragerø	Sandnessjøen	Tynset
Drammen	Kristiansund	Stavanger	Ålesund

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the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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. The financial statements use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Oslo, 21 June 2022
KPMG AS

Mona Kristin Lien
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)

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The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Mona Kristin Lien

State Authorised Public Accountant

Serial number: 9578-5997-4-238449

IP: 80.232.xxx.xxx

2022-06-21 14:42:30 UTC



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GEA NORWAY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2021

Visma/Ado identification number: 59ad019e-855c-4e4a-b52c-d9376a94508a



The board of directors' report 2021 for GEA Norway AS

Operations and locations

GEA Norway AS is a sale- and service business for the German group GEA Group AG. GEA delivers equipment and complete process solutions to food industry, process- and chemical industry, environmental industry, oil and gas and to the marine industry. The Company is fully owned by GEA Mechanical Equipment GmbH.

GEA Norway AS has marked responsibility for Norway and Iceland. GEA Norway has a registered subsidiary in Iceland.

The head office is in Oslo, Norway.

Comments related to the financial statements

The Company's revenues decreased from MNOK 241 last year to MNOK 196 in 2021. The decrease is mainly explained by one large Solution construction contracts that started in 2020 and will be completed in 2022. The operating profit has decreased from MNOK 13,3 in 2020 to MNOK 9,6 in 2021.

Net result in 2021 was MNOK 9,7, compared to last year MNOK 7,4.

Total cash flow from operating activities was MNOK 9,2 in 2021, and the operating profit constituted MNOK 9,6. The Company's liquidity reserve as of 31.12.2021 amounted to MNOK 13. The Company's ability to self-finance investments is good.

The Company's short-term debt as of 31.12.2021 constituted 59,4 % of the Company's total assets, compared to 61,8 % as of 31.12.2020. The Company's financial position is sound and adequate to settle short-term debt as of 31.12.2021 with the Company's most liquid assets.

Total assets at yearend amounted to MNOK 78,7 compared to MNOK 77,6 last year. The equity ratio was 40,1 % as of 31.12.2021, compared to 38,2 % the year before.

There are no research and development cost.

Future challenges

The Company's goal is to further develop the potential in the market and to increase market share through continuously development of the specialist expertise within areas that has potential for future growth. This will be succeeded by focusing on specific market areas of which GEA has traditionally a good knowledge and expertise. Development of new market areas is done through cooperation with local research organizations and/or other companies, together with training and development of own employees.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the New Machine order intake was slightly lower than expected due to postponed investments of our customers. However, in 2021 there was strong performance in respect to after sales, which compensates the lower order intake in new machines.

New machine sale of Separators within Marine and Oil & Gas has traditionally been one of the main contributors to GEA Norway in the past. The economic downturn in these two sectors has led to fewer



orders in the past years. New environmental developments and restrictions, like electrical vessels and IMO regulations, is affecting the future growth potential for these two sectors. Especially sale in the fish industry and to some extent also other Food/Dairy, chemical- and process industry and environmental industry has increased during the last couple of years, and not only in the Separation area. A decrease in LPT projects which are projects where the main expertise and project management are brought in from other GEA companies as these projects have unfortunately a low local gross margin, which pulls the overall gross margin down. A change in the business model support the direct business and the current sales funnel for the remainder of 2022, lead to the believe that the given budget is achievable.

Traditionally GEA Norway supplies standard maintenance service to its own equipment. This consists out of labor and knowhow, and delivery of spare parts. In general, the spare parts business is a high margin business, and is growing steadily with the installed base. Utilization of the service engineer is now actively managed, which also reflects into more sold service hours. For the future we need to put more focus on complete plant services for plants that are built by GEA (LPT orders), instead of only the single equipment (Separators) delivered by GEA Norway.

As stated above, GEA Norway are covering a very large market with a large portfolio. This means that normally if one of the markets gets weaker, it should be possible to compensate for this in another part of the market. Currently the activities in the Fish industry and New Food inclines compensating for a slower development in Dairy, Beverage, Offshore and Marine and Environmental.

Financial risk

Overall view on objectives and strategy

The Company is exposed to financial risk in different areas, especially exchange rate risk. The goal is to reduce the financial risk as much as possible. The company's current strategy does not include the use of financial instruments. This is however, continuously being assessed by the Management and the Board of Directors. In 2021 the exchange rate risk was primarily reduced by ensuring that most of the company's revenue and debt was in foreign currencies (euro).

Market risk

The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk, especially EURO, as a substantial part of the Company cost of sale is in foreign currency. This risk is taken into consideration when customers are signing the contracts. In addition, forward contracts are being considered ongoing. The Company has not entered into derivative or other agreements to reduce the exchange rate risk and the related market risk during 2019.

Credit risk

The risk for losses on receivables is considered to be low. Historically, losses on customer receivables have been low, and has not experienced significant losses in 2021 or 2020. The Company has not made any set-off or other derivative agreements to reduce the credit risk in GEA Norway AS.

Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity is considered to be good. Short term debt consists mainly of trade debt, where a large part is intragroup transactions, prepayment from customers, owed VAT and other accrued costs.

The working environment and the employees

Leave of absence due to illness totaled 2,7% in 2021 (4,1% in 2020). Long term sick leave in 2021 was 4 persons on average 42,2 days, compared to 5 persons on average 47,2 days in 2020. Short term sick leave

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including self-certification was 18 days in 2021 compared to 64 days in 2020. The Company will continue its efforts to reduce the number of sick days.

No incidences or reporting of work-related accidents resulting in significant material damage or serious personal injury occurred during the year.

Equal opportunities and discrimination

The Company aims to be a workplace with equal opportunities and has included in its policies regulations to prevent gender discrimination regarding salary, promotion and recruiting. The company has 27 employees, of which 4 are women.

The explanation for this skewed distribution is that The Company has traditionally recruited from environments dominated by men, and there are no females amongst our service- and project engineers. In the recruitment process, female applicants are considered on the same level as male applicants, but the Company receives utterly seldom applicants from female applicants. The Board considers the equal opportunities and gender discrimination as satisfactorily, and there has not been implemented nor conducted any further initiatives.

Environmental report

GEA Norway AS does not have any production facilities in Norway. The Company does not contaminate more than normal in relationship to office management, transport of goods and normal travel activities.

Board liability insurance

Board liability insurance is provided by GEA Group AG through the Intercompany Agreement. The agreement states that legal and financial aid is guaranteed in case of claims against the company as a result of mismanagement.

Going concern

In accordance with the Accounting Act § 3-3a, we confirm that the financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of going concern. This assumption is based on profit forecasts for the year 2022 and the Company's long-term strategic forecasts. The Company's economic and financial position is sound.

Oslo, 20.06.2022

Søren G. Andreasen
CEO and Board member

Janne U. Gjesdahl
Chairman

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Income statement

Gea Norway AS

Operating income and operating expenses	Note	2021	2020
Sales revenue	2, 13, 14	195 870 643	239 973 174
Other income		78 147	1 198 521
Total income		195 948 790	241 171 696
Raw materials and consumables used	6, 14	145 640 824	186 875 951
Employee benefits expense	3	29 701 578	29 984 248
Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	4	88 125	271 089
Other expenses	3, 14	10 936 578	10 733 284
Total expenses		186 367 105	227 864 573
Operating profit/loss		9 581 685	13 307 122
Financial income and expenses			
Other interest income		111 468	20 066
Other financial income		4 878 130	5 894 200
Other interest expenses		1 157	16 808
Other financial expenses		2 979 910	10 131 752
Net financial items		2 008 530	-4 234 295
Result before tax		11 590 215	9 072 828
Tax expense	10	1 893 910	1 677 235
Result for the year		9 696 305	7 395 592
Allocation of result for the year			
Additional dividends		7 715 625	0
Other equity	8	1 980 680	7 395 592
Total brought forward		9 696 305	7 395 592

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Balance sheet

Gea Norway AS

Assets	Note	2021	2020
Non-current assets			
<i>Intangible assets</i>			
Deferred tax assets	10	0	175 510
Total intangible assets		0	175 510
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>			
Equipment, fixtures and fittings and other movables	4	250 370	381 582
Total property, plant and equipment		250 370	381 582
<i>Non-current financial assets</i>			
Investments in subsidiaries	5	570 590	570 590
Total non-current financial assets		570 590	570 590
Total non-current assets		820 960	1 127 681
Current assets			
<i>Inventories</i>			
Inventories	6	384 420	406 159
Total Inventories		384 420	406 159
<i>Receivables</i>			
Accounts receivables	9, 13	18 440 495	8 484 466
Other short-term receivables	9, 11	46 058 846	56 042 887
Total receivables		64 499 341	64 527 353
<i>Investments</i>			
<i>Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents</i>			
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	11	13 042 702	11 528 206
Total bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents		13 042 702	11 528 206
Total current assets		77 926 462	76 461 718
Total assets		78 747 422	77 589 399

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Balance sheet

Gea Norway AS

Equity and liabilities	Note	2021	2020
Equity			
<i>Paid in equity</i>			
Share capital	7, 8	2 500 000	2 500 000
Total paid-up equity		2 500 000	2 500 000
<i>Retained earnings</i>			
Other equity	8	29 087 388	27 106 707
Total retained earnings		29 087 388	27 106 707
Total equity		31 587 388	29 606 707
Liabilities			
<i>Provisions</i>			
Deferred tax	10	373 741	0
Total provisions		373 741	0
<i>Other non-current liabilities</i>			
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade payables	9	7 830 423	6 241 006
Tax payable	10	1 344 659	492 533
Public duties payable		4 256 162	4 931 259
Other current liabilities	9, 11, 13	33 355 050	36 317 895
Total current liabilities		46 786 293	47 982 693
Total liabilities		47 160 035	47 982 693
Total equity and liabilities		78 747 422	77 589 400

Place: _____ / Date: _____

The board of Gea Norway AS

Janne Undheim Gjesdahl
Chairman of the board

Søren Grove Andreasen
Member of the board/General Manager

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Indirect cash flow

Gea Norway AS

Cash flows from operating activities	Note	2021	2020
Profit/loss before tax		11 590 215	9 072 828
Ordinary depreciation		88 125	271 089
Change in inventory		21 739	1 246 979
Change in accounts receivable		-9 956 029	21 817 721
Change in accounts payable		1 589 417	454 684
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		0	354 552
Change in other accrual items		5 876 117	-32 127 057
Net cash flows from operating activities		9 209 585	1 090 796
Cash flows from investment activities			
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		76 950	0
Payments to buy tangible assets		-56 414	-81 267
Net cash flows from investment activities		20 536	-81 267
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of dividend		-7 715 625	0
Net cash flows from financing activities		-7 715 625	0
 Net change in cash and cash equivalents		 1 514 496	 1 009 529
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period		11 528 206	10 518 677
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		13 042 702	11 528 206

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Accounting principles

The annual accounts have been prepared by the Board of Directors and the CEO, and is presented in Norwegian currency. The annual accounts have been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Norwegian Accounting Act and good accounting practice.

Group accounts

The group accounts are prepared by the parent company GEA Group AG in Germany. The group accounts can be obtained from the parent company's address:

GEA Group AG
Peter-Müller-Strasse 12
D- 40468 Duesseldorf

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary foreign currency items are translated to NOK at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated to NOK using the exchange rate on the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to NOK using the exchange rate on the measurement date. Exchange rate fluctuations are posted to the profit and loss account as they arise under other financial items.

Revenues and costs

Income from the sale of goods is recognised on the date of delivery. Services are posted as income as they are delivered. Income from the sale of services and long-term manufacturing projects (construction contracts) are posted to the profit and loss account in line with the project's degree of completion, when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated in a reliable manner. Costs are generally recognized in the same period as associated income. In cases where there is no clear correlation between costs and income, the distribution is determined according to discretionary criteria. Other exceptions to the compilation principle are stated where applicable.

Tax

The tax charge in the profit and loss account consists of tax payable for the period and the change in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rate at 22 % on the basis of tax-reducing and tax-increasing temporary differences that exist between accounting and tax values, and the tax loss carried forward at the end of the accounting year. Tax-increasing and tax-reducing temporary differences that reverse or may reverse in the same period are set off and entered net. The net deferred tax receivable is entered on the balance sheet to the extent that it is likely that it can be utilised.

Classification and valuation of fixed assets

Fixed assets consist of assets intended for long-term ownership and use. Fixed assets are valued at acquisition cost less depreciation and write-downs. Long-term liabilities are entered on the balance sheet at the nominal amount at the time of the transaction.

Plant and equipment is capitalised and appreciated over the economic lifetime of the asset. Significant items of plant and equipment that consist of several material components with different lifetimes are broken down in order to establish different depreciation periods for the different components. Direct maintenance of plant and equipment is expensed on an ongoing basis under operating costs, while additions or improvements are added to the asset's cost price and depreciated in line with the asset. Plant and equipment is written down to the recoverable amount in the event of a fall in value that is not expected to be temporary. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net sales value and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows related to the asset. The write-down is reversed when the basis for the write-down is no longer present.



Classification and valuation of current assets

Current assets and short-term liabilities consist normally of items that fall due for payment within one year of the balance sheet date, as well as items related to the stock cycle. Current assets are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value. Short-term liabilities are entered on the balance sheet at the nominal amount at the time of the transaction.

Subsidiaries and associated companies

Subsidiaries and associated companies are valued using the cost method in the company accounts. The investment is valued at acquisition cost for the shares unless a write-down has been necessary. A write-down to fair value is made when a fall in value is due to reasons that cannot be expected to be temporary and such write-down must be considered as necessary in accordance with good accounting practice.

Dividends, group contributions and other distributions from subsidiaries are posted to income in the same year as provided for in the distributor's accounts.

Goods

Goods are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and net sale value. Sale value is the estimated sale price in ordinary operations after deduction of estimated necessary expenses for completing the sale. Acquisition cost includes expenses incurred in acquiring goods and costs necessary to bring the goods to the present position and are attributed using the FIFO principle.

Receivables

Receivables from customers and other receivables are entered at par value after deducting a provision for expected losses. The provision for losses is made on the basis of an individual assessment of the respective receivables. In addition an unspecified provision is made to cover expected losses on claims in respect of customer receivables.

Construction contracts

Recognition of Income from construction contracts is made in line with the progress of the project (percentage completion method). The degree of completion is calculated from the accrued costs on the balance sheet date as a percentage of the estimated total cost. For construction contracts that are expected to generate loss, an accrual is made for the net cost of remaining contractual production.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, bank deposits and other short-term, liquid investments.

Related-party transactions

Transactions with related parties in Norway are in accordance with the Norwegian Limited Liability Companies Act 3-8, and are based on ordinary business terms and principles. The same applies to purchases and sales with foreign related parties. Accounting, classification and more follows the general principles of the Accounting Act. Significant transactions with related parties are based on prescribed agreements. Transactions with related parties are specified in note 14.



Note 2 Revenues

Geographical distribution	2021	2020
Revenue within the EU	5 354 556	9 949 698
Revenue outside the EU	190 516 087	231 221 998
Total	195 870 643	241 171 696

Note 3 Note Salary costs and benefits, remuneration to the chief executive, board and auditor

Salary costs	2021	2020
Salaries	23 465 970	24 023 614
Employment tax	3 571 792	3 454 061
Pension costs	1 665 016	1 714 059
Other benefits	998 800	792 514
Total	29 701 578	29 984 249

In 2021 the company employed 27 man-years.

Pension liabilities

The company is liable to maintain an occupational pension scheme under the Mandatory Occupational Pensions Act. The company's pension schemes satisfy the requirements of this Act.

Remuneration to leading personnel

	CEO
Salaries	1 396 485
Other remunerations	795 823

The CEO is granted a bonus based on the acquired profits. There are no agreements relating to other benefits to the leading personnel. No loans or guarantees have been provided to the CEO, the chairman of the board or other related parties.

Auditor

Audit fees expensed for 2021 amount to NOK 332 000 exclusive VAT.

In addition there is a fee for other services of NOK 7 200 exclusive VAT.

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Note 4 Fixed assets

	Equipment, fixtures & fittings & other movables	Office machinery	Other movables	Total
Acquisition cost 01.01	2 149 949	3 739 318	344 471	6 233 738
Additions	0	56 414	11 000	67 414
Disposals	0	0	-99 500	-99 500
Acquisition cost 31.12	2 149 949	3 795 732	255 971	6 201 652
Acc. depreciation/ impairment 31.12	-2 134 283	-3 677 528	-139 471	-5 951 282
Book value 31.12	15 666	118 204	116 500	250 370
Depreciation in the year	6470	92 655	-11 000	88 125
Depreciation plan	Linear	Linear	Non depreciable	
Economic useful life	5-10 years	3 years		

Note 5 Shares in subsidiaries

Amounts in NOK

	Obtained	Office	Ownshi	Book value	Result 2021	Equity 31.12.2021
			p/ voting			
GEA Sweden AB	September 1999	Gothenburg, Sweden	100 %	14 690	-4 248 522	2 786 560
GEA Westfalia Separator Iceland Ehf	September 1998	Reykjavik, Iceland	100 %	555 900	3 857 698	6 608 699
Totalt				570 590	-390 823	9 395 259

Note 6 Inventories

	2021	2020
Purchased finished goods	384 420	406 159
Total	384 420	406 159
Write-down for obsolescence	0	0

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Note 7 Shareholders

The share capital in Gea Norway AS as of 31/12/2021 consists of:

	Total	Face value	Entered
Ordinary shares	500	5 000,00	2 500 000
Total	500	5 000,00	2 500 000

Ownership structure

	Total	Owner interest	Share of votes
GEA Mechanical Equipment GmbH	500	100,00	100,00
Total number of shares	500	100,00	100,00

Note 8 Equity capital

	Share capital	Other equity capital	Total equity capital
Equity capital as at 01.01.2021	2 500 000	27 106 707	29 606 707
Additional dividends		-7 715 625	-7 715 625
Result for the year	0	9 696 305	9 696 305
As at 31.12.2021	2 500 000	29 087 388	31 587 388

Note 9 Inter-company items between companies in the same group etc.

	Customer receivables		Other receivables	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Companies in the same group	20 929 085	28 341 371	25 144 898	28 064 934
Total	20 929 085	28 341 371	25 144 898	28 064 934

	Debt to suppliers		Other short-term lia.	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Companies in the same group	2 019 688	5 613 970	0	0
Total	2 019 688	5 613 970	0	0

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Note 10 Tax

This year's tax expense	2021	2020
Entered tax on ordinary profit/loss:		
Payable tax including Branch Finland	1 344 659	510 898
Changes in deferred tax	549 251	1 166 337
Tax expense on ordinary profit/loss	1 893 910	1 677 235
Taxable income:		
Ordinary profit/loss before tax	11 590 215	9 072 828
Permanent differences	-2 981 533	-1 532 514
Changes temporary differences	-2 496 595	-932 834
Allocation of loss to be brought forward	0	-4 368 693
Taxable income	6 112 087	2 238 786
Payable tax in the balance:		
Payable tax on this year's result	1 344 659	492 533
Total payable tax in the balance	1 344 659	492 533

The tax effect of temporary differences and loss for to be carried forward that has formed the basis for deferred tax and deferred tax advantages, specified on type of temporary differences:

	2021	2020	Difference
Tangible fixed assets	-301 411	-330 822	-29 411
Production contracts	2 083 329	234 586	-1 848 743
Accounts receivable	-83 096	-701 537	-618 441
Total	1 698 822	-797 773	-2 496 595
Basis for calculation of deferred tax	1 698 822	-797 773	-2 496 595
Deferred tax (22 %)	373 741	-175 510	-549 251

Note 11 Restricted bank deposits, cash in hand etc.

	2021	2020
Restricted funds deposited in the tax deduction account	2 205 393	1 746 702

The Group's liquidity is organized in a group account Cash-Pool scheme. Meaning that the subsidiaries' cash holdings are formally receivables from the parent company. The company freely disposes the funds in the cash pool scheme. Cash pool holdings in GEA Group AG amounts to NOK 25 144 898 as per 31.12.2021.

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Note 12 Charges and guarantees

It has been established Bank guarantees regarding construction projects that are not capitalized.

These amount to a total of NOK 310 938 as of 31.12.2021.

In addition, there is a bank guarantee for rent which amounts to NOK 1 116 561.

Note 13 Long-term contracts

Ongoing long-term construction contracts	2021	2020
Revenue from ongoing construction contract	-92 461 755	-92 483 706
Incurred expenses	90 378 426	92 249 119
Estimated profit	-2 083 329	-234 586

Note 14 Related party transactions

Related-party transactions:	Relation	2021	2020
Sales of goods / services:			
GEA Westfalia Separator Nederland B.V.	Sister company	41 851,24	47 430
GEA Westfalia Separator DK A/S	Sister company	0	320 375
GEA Sweden AB	Subsidiary	65 444	6775
GEA Iceland ehf	Subsidiary	611 331	579 781
GEA Westfalia Separator Group GmbH	Sister company	766 392	1 864 040
GEA Food Solutions Nordic NUF	Sister company	2 772 057	3 211 802
GEA Process Engineering AS	Sister company	596 744	0
GEA Westfalia Separator Ibérica, S.A.	Sister company	6 703	0
GEA Germany GmbH	Sister company	15 511	246 198
GEA Finland Oy	Sister company	0	45 769
GEA PROCESS ENGINEERING SAS	Sister company	0	319 393,5
GEA Refrigeration Netherlands N.V.	Sister company	195 274	0
GEA Andina S.A.S	Sister company	429 507	0
Total		5 500 814	6 641 562

Related-party transactions:	Relation	2021	2020
Purchase of goods / services:			
GEA WS Group GmbH WSN	Sister company	42 322 253	61 806 948
GEA Westfalia Separator Nederland B.V	Sister company	311 417	261 853
GEA Westfalia Separator DK A/S	Sister company	224 078	270 316
GEA Westfalia Separator (S.E.A) Pte. Ltd	Sister company	22 450	0
GEA Westfalia Separator (China) Ltd.	Sister company	7310	0
GEA Korea Ltd.	Sister company	0	9 672
GEA Wiegand GMBH	Sister company	10 030	46 268
GEA Process Engineering A/S Soeborg	Sister company	2 160 027	9 889 075
GEA Iceland ehf	Subsidiary	245 367	61 370

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GEA Tuchenhausen GmbH	Sister company	2 710 936	2 746 466
GEA Niro Soavi Deutschland	Sister company	256 591	372 656
GEA Hilge Niederlassung der GEA Tuchenhausen	Sister company	470 316	211 630
GEA Refrigeration Canada Inc.	Sister company	10 572	0
GEA Food Solutions Nordic NUF	Sister company	1 106	772 663
GEA TDS GmbH	Sister company	1 740	0
GEA Process Engineering (France)	Sister company	0	15 954
GEA Mechanical Equipment Italia Spa	Sister company	288 907	0
GEA Middle East FZE	Sister company	507 891	0
GEA Process Engineering Ltd, GEA Group	Sister company	4 536	0
GEA Process Engineering Nederland BV	Sister company	503 319	52 771
GEA mts flowtec AG	Sister company	4 844	70 687
GEA Diessel GmbH	Sister company	22 997	41 899
GEA Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Sister company	0	11 347
GEA Mechanical Equipment US, Inc	Sister company	42 661	0
GEA Westfalia Separator France SAS	Sister company	380 662	221 968
GEA Bischoff GmbH	Sister company	3 577 852	2 908 754
GEA Aseptomag AG	Sister company	3 463	44 846
Gea Scan-Vibro A/S	Sister company	8 847	25 387
GEA AWP GmbH	Sister company	71 856	131 673
GEA Process Engineering S.A.	Sister company	53 798 753	117 669 605
GEA Messo GmbH	Sister company	293 572	0
GEA Mechanical Equipment GmbH	Sister company	0	110 147
GEA Group AG	Sister company	159 971	2 430 255
GEA Food Solutions Nordic A/S	Sister company	107 232	57 572
GEA Westfalia Separator Ibérica, S.A.	Sister company	27 275	0
GEA Mechanical Equipment (Tianjin) Co., Ltd	Sister company	117 607	0
GEA Food Solutions Denmark A/S	Sister company	67 683	0
GEA Brewery Systems GmbH	Sister company	10 747	0
GEA Group Services GmbH	Sister company	1 820 571	0
Total		110 575 440	200 241 783

Related-party transactions:	Relation	2021	2020
Sold management fee/shared service:			
GEA WS Iceland Ehf	Subsidiary	572 354	54 753
GEA Food Solutions Nordic NUF	Sister company	1 697 704	0
Total		2 270 058	54 753

Related-party transactions:	Relation	2021	2020
Purchased management fee/shared service:			
GEA Process Engineering A/S	Sister company	0	-61868
GEA Group AG	Parent company	-84 025	1 121 286
GEA WS Group GmbH		0	4 012 772
GEA Group Services GmbH	Sister company	1 820 571	0
Total		1 736 546	5 072 191

Related-party transactions:	Relation	2021	2020

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Loan (Cash Pool)			
GEA Group AG	Parent company	25 144 898	28 064 934
Total		25 144 898	28 064 934

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The signatures in this document are legally binding. The signers identities are registered and listed below.

With my signature, I confirm the content of the document above.

Janne Gjesdahl
Senior Director Finance Country Norway

Signer's name supplied by Christin Vinje
6/20/2022 11:05 PM

Søren Grove Andreassen
Vice President Country Norway

Signer's name supplied by Christin Vinje
6/20/2022 11:07 PM

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All documents included in the transaction are listed below. The event log describes signers' events related to the signing of the document.

Documents in the transaction

This document

2021 GEA Norway AS Financial statement 2021.pdf

Other documents in the transaction

2021 Fullstendighetserklæring_GEA NUF.pdf

2021 Fullstendighetserklæring_GEA Norway (002).pdf

The documents and attachments above have been signed and sent to all parties by e-mail or as a download link. Signer is responsible for downloading and securing the content of the documents and attachments.

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2022-06-20 23:03	The signing process has started
2022-06-20 23:03	A notification has been sent to Janne Gjesdahl
2022-06-20 23:03	The authentication screen has been accessed via the link sent to Janne Gjesdahl with method 2 faktor identifikation from IP address: 168.63.x.x
2022-06-20 23:04	The authentication screen has been accessed via the link sent to Janne Gjesdahl with method 2 faktor identifikation from IP address: 40.94.x.x
2022-06-20 23:05	The document was opened via the link sent to Janne Gjesdahl
2022-06-20 23:05	The document was signed by Janne Gjesdahl (IP: 168.63.x.x)
2022-06-20 23:05	All documents have been signed by Janne Gjesdahl
2022-06-20 23:05	The signing process has started
2022-06-20 23:05	A notification has been sent to Søren Grove Andreassen
2022-06-20 23:06	The authentication screen has been accessed via the link sent to Søren Grove Andreassen with method 2 faktor identifikation from IP address: 168.63.x.x
2022-06-20 23:06	The authentication screen has been accessed via the link sent to Søren Grove Andreassen with method 2 faktor identifikation from IP address: 40.94.x.x
2022-06-20 23:06	The document was opened via the link sent to Søren Grove Andreassen
2022-06-20 23:07	The document was signed by Søren Grove Andreassen (IP: 168.63.x.x)
2022-06-20 23:08	All documents have been signed by Søren Grove Andreassen

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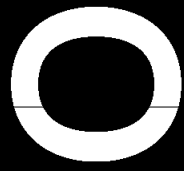
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Visma Consulting • Gærtorvet 1-5 • 1799 Copenhagen V • Denmark
addo@visma.com • www.visma.dk/addo

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS



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Årsrapport regnskapsår 2021

GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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SEPARATION & FLOW TECHNOLOGIES DIVISION

World-class components and equipment for production excellence

Separators . Homogenizers . Valves & Pumps

Separation & Flow Technologies encompass process engineering components and machines, including separators, decanters, homogenizers, valves and pumps, which are at the heart of many production processes.

These solutions contribute to a cleaner environment in industrial applications. They also ensure the efficient homogenization of liquids used in the production of medicines and home & personal care products that and rely on. GEA pumps and valves guarantee that products move safely and efficiently through plants.

Revenue

1,237

EUR million

Previous year: EUR 1,192 million

EBITDA before restructuring measures

303

EUR million

Previous year: EUR 255 million

EBITDA margin before restructuring measures

24.5

percent

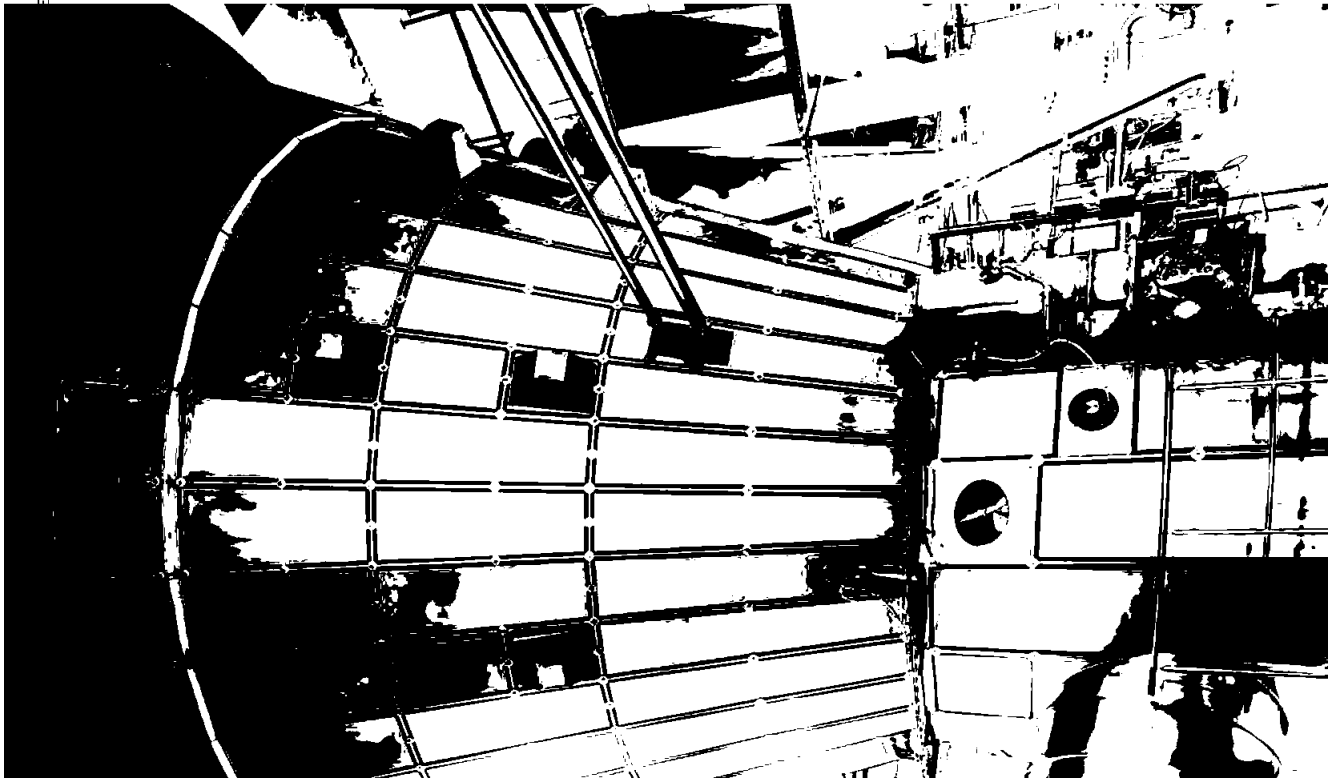
Previous year: 21.4 percent

Employees

4,800

Full-time equiv

Previous year: 4,560



LIQUID & POWDER TECHNOLOGIES DIVISION

Specialists in processing equipment
and integrated solutions

Liquid & Filling Technologies .

Powder & Thermal Separation Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies provide processing equipment and integrated solutions for the dairy, food, including new food, beverage, chemical and home & personal care industries. The portfolio includes brewing systems, liquid processing & filling, concentration, precision fermentation, crystallization, purification, drying, powder handling & packaging as well as systems for emission control.

GEA designs, builds, configures and installs versatile equipment and technologies, processing lines and co-products as diverse as cell-based protein to polymers.

Revenue

1,546

EUR million

Previous year: EUR 1,666 million

EBITDA before
restructuring measures

150

EUR million

Previous year: EUR 120 million

EBITDA margin before
restructuring measures

9.7

percent

Previous year: 7.2 percent

Employees

524

Full-time equivalents

Previous year: 540

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for GEA 1985512



FOOD & HEALTHCARE TECHNOLOGIES DIVISION

Safe foods and medicines for a growing population

**Pasta, Extrusion & Milling . Bakery . Slicing & Packaging .
Food Solutions . Frozen Food . Pharma & Healthcare**

Food & Healthcare Technologies provide solutions for food processing. This covers preparation, marinating and further processing of meat, poultry, seafood and vegan products, in addition to processing lines for pasta, baked goods, snacks, breakfast cereals, confectionery and pet food. GEA also offers equipment for freezing, slicing and packaging of food and milling.

GEA solutions for the pharmaceutical & nutraceutical components, equipment and entire plants for processing as well as semi-solid products and high potent drug or continuous production.

Revenue

937

EUR million
Previous year: EUR 895 million

EBITDA before
restructuring measures

100

EUR million
Previous year: EUR 79 million

EBITDA margin before
restructuring measures

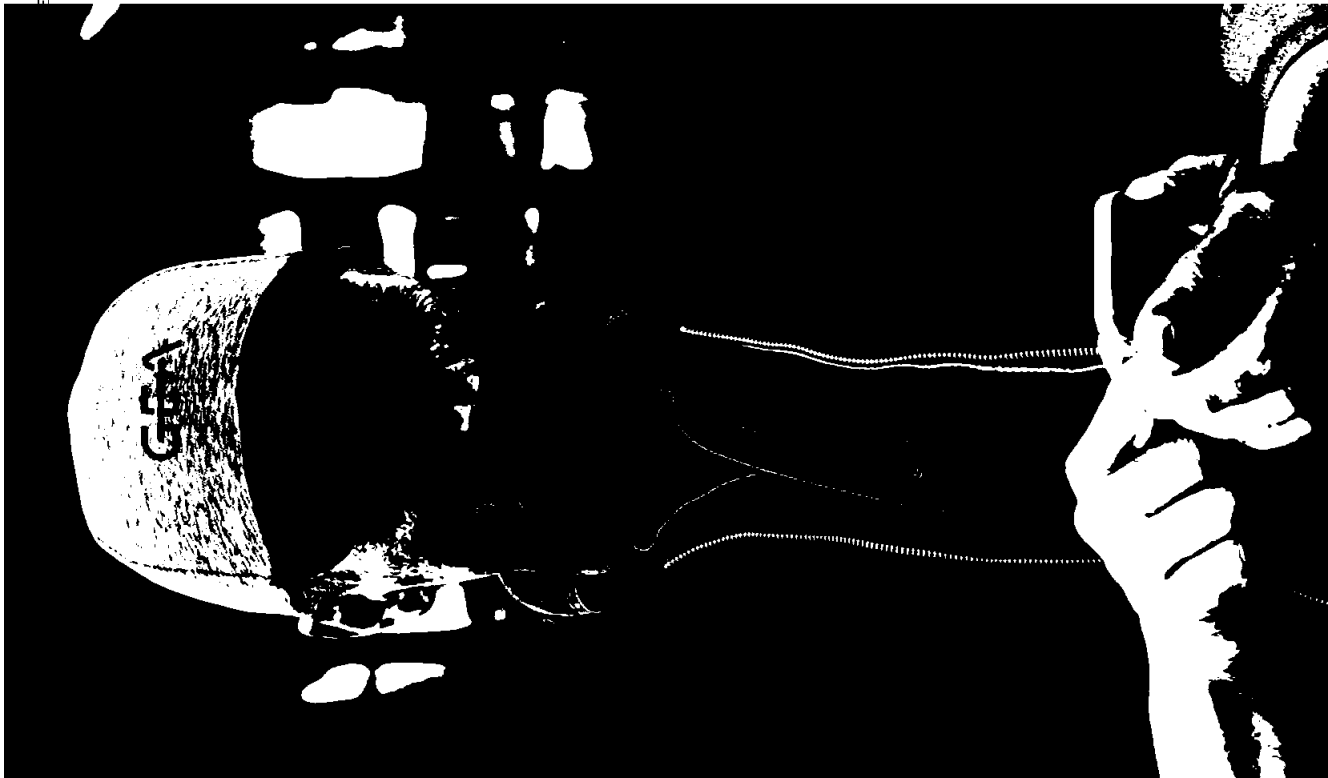
10.7

percent
Previous year: 8.8 percent

Employees

357

Full-time equivalents
Previous year: 343



FARM TECHNOLOGIES DIVISION

Smart solutions for farmers now and in the future

Milking & Dairy Farming: Milking & Feeding, Manure

Farm Technologies offer integrated customer solutions for efficient, high-quality milk production and livestock farming. This includes automatic milking and feeding systems, conventional milking solutions and digital herd management tools. GEA manure management solutions ensure operators have the right tools for safe and efficient storage, application and upcycling of this important resource.

The portfolio also includes a wide range of hygiene chemicals to promote optimum udder health and high

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 201985512

Revenue

634

EUR million
Previous year: EUR 625 million

EBITDA before
restructuring measures

76

EUR million
Previous year: EUR 67 million

EBITDA margin before
restructuring measures

12.0

percent
Previous year: 10.7 percent

Employees

1,86

Full-time equivalents
Previous year: 1,88



HEATING & REFRIGERATION TECHNOLOGIES DIVISION

Industrial heating and cooling solutions for
climate-friendly production processes

**Turnkey installations . Compressors & compressor packages .
Heat pumps . Chillers . Controls**

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies combine extensive production
process knowledge and integrated heating and cooling expertise to
deliver sustainable, energy-saving solutions for customers in the food,
beverage and other key industries.

GEA plays an important role in the decarbonization of industrial
processes, cities and other market activities. Via a sustainable
solutions platform, which includes a comprehensive portfolio of
pumps, GEA delivers the precise temperature control solutions for
operations. Our proven technologies provide customers with
high-efficiency solutions that significantly reduce CO₂ emissions and
energy costs.

Revenue

584

EUR million
Previous year: EUR 663 million

EBITDA before
restructuring measures

59

EUR million
Previous year: EUR 59 million

EBITDA margin before
restructuring measures

10.2

percent
Previous year: 8.9 percent

Employees

2,099

Full-time equivalents
Previous year: 2,500

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 019985512



JOHANNES GILOTH, COO

Johannes Giloth became a member of the Executive Board in early 2020. He is responsible for worldwide procurement, production as well as supply chain and QHSE.



STEFAN KLEBERT, CEO

Stefan Klebert took the helm of the Group in February 2019 and is the direct reporting line for the CEOs of the five operating divisions and the four CEOs of the regions. Several central functions also report to Stefan Klebert, and he serves as the Group Labor Relations Director.



MARCUS A. KETTER, CFO

In addition to controlling, accounting, treasury, tax and legal, Marcus A. Kohn is responsible for global IT and business process management and investor relations. He became a member of the ERM Board in May 2019.

Stefan Klebert

CEO, GEA GROUP AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Dear Shareholders,

2021 was a very successful year for GEA. We are better than ever at unlocking our company's potential, achieving profitable growth, despite a challenging environment. And our growth trend is sustainable, outlined in our "Mission 26" strategy, which we unveiled in September 2021. Put simply: about what lies ahead!

To underscore this, we have also strengthened our brand. The current Annual Report provides our first impression. We have refreshed the corporate design and updated GEA's logo. This emphasizes the key elements of our identity and corporate purpose: "Engineering for a better world" – this is more relevant than ever. It remains at the heart of our brand and is the inspiration for our actions.

Our confidence is underpinned by another very positive fiscal year, which progressed better than expected at the beginning of 2021. In concrete figures, this translates to a 1.5 percent increase in EBITDA to EUR 4.7 billion and corresponds to an organic rise of 4.3 percent. EBITDA before restructuring costs improved significantly, rising by 17.3 percent to EUR 624.8 million. At 13.3 percent, the EBITDA margin is the highest level since 2016. Thanks to the 11.0 percent increase in order intake, the order backlog has grown to EUR 2.8 billion. Achieving this record level has further bolstered our growth ambitions. In order to stay well on track to achieve our upgraded financial targets for 2022.

 **INTERVIEW STEFAN KLEBERT**

Sustainable economic activity is crucial for the future of our planet. We see major opportunities in this area, given awareness around sustainability is growing so rapidly. We can offer specific added value with increasingly resource-efficient products. To accelerate our progress

Another field addressed in our "Mission 26" is new food. This includes plant-based, as well as insect-based protein. There are many indications that demand in this area will continue to rise. Our only technology supplier to the food and beverage industry that covers the entire value chain is Arcturys. As a resource, we are superbly positioned to serve this market. This expertise means we are well positioned to serve ourselves as a market leader. In the past fiscal year, we already recorded orders amounting to 120 million in this business area.

Sustainability and new food are just two of the seven strategic levers of "Mission 35". We are investing in these areas with great energy and systematic planning. GEA products and services are well known and have a great reputation and are in demand all over the world. Our company harbors huge potential and we are confident that we will continue to grow and inspire and unites us. This means we have everything we need to continue our strong trajectory and achieve our goal of becoming a company to continued future success.

Thank you for your trust in us. We look forward to continuing our journey with you.

Sincerely,

Stefan Klebert

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512



Klaus Helmrich
SUPERVISORY BOARD CHAIRMAN OF
GEA GROUP AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Report of the Supervisory Board

During fiscal year 2021, the Supervisory Board performed the monitoring and advisory function upon it by virtue of the law, the Articles of Association and the Rules of Procedure. In doing so, it dealt with the progress and the prospects of the company as well as all specific matters continuously advising the Executive Board on matters relating to the management of the company. The deliberations held during the Supervisory Board meetings and the meetings of its committees were an important element for the discharge of our duties. In addition, the Executive Board – in its obligation to inform – kept the Supervisory Board and its committees up to date through comprehensive written and/or oral reports on all relevant matters and measures relating to the course of business, corporate planning, strategy as well as the progress of the group. The Supervisory Board was involved in all decisions of fundamental importance to the company and assigned the Executive Board an advisory capacity. The members of the Supervisory Board had ample opportunity to constructively examine the reports and motions for resolution submitted by the Executive Board and its committees as well as during plenary meetings – and to put forward their own proposals. Individual committees customarily attended the Supervisory Board meeting in the wake of committee meetings in order to report on the financial results and the main discussion points from their committee meetings. Their reports frequently provided the full Supervisory Board with important and influential insights. In so doing, the in-depth preparatory work undertaken by the committees was instrumental in enhancing the overall effectiveness and quality of the Supervisory Board's

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Furthermore, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Presiding Committee, the Chairwoman of the Audit Committee, and the Chairwoman of the Innovation Committee (formerly the Technology Committee) all maintained regular contact with the Executive Board. Between meetings, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the CEO regularly discussed matters of strategy, planning, business progress, risk exposure, risk management and compliance. The Chairwoman of the Audit Committee remained in regular contact with members of the Executive Board, in particular with the CFO, in order to be informed of current developments relevant to the work of the Audit Committee and to discuss it if necessary. Furthermore, the Chairwoman of the Audit Committee maintained regular contact with the auditors and the Head of Internal Audit. Meetings on relevant topics were also held with individual department heads. In recent years, regular contact was likewise established between the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and investor representatives on topics within the Supervisory Board's area of responsibility. Most recently, a Governance Roadshow was held by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board in early 2021. Suggestions and criticisms of GEA's corporate governance practices expressed during these discussions with investors have been included in the Supervisory Board's work. On a regular basis, the Supervisory Board received specific information on the development of order intake, revenue and earnings, the employment situation in the group and its divisions, as well as on the latest developments concerning the business, competition and the Covid-19 pandemic, including their impact on the group and its business activities. Detailed explanations were provided on deviations of business performance from plans and targets on the basis of supporting documents. Prior to and between the meetings, the Executive Board delivered written reports on significant events to the members of the Supervisory Board. The future prospects and the strategic orientation of the company and its divisions, as well as corporate planning, were extensively discussed and jointly agreed upon with the Supervisory Board. Following comprehensive scrutiny and deliberations as well as discussions at committee level, the members of the Supervisory Board cast their votes on the reports and motions for resolution submitted by the Executive Board insofar as this was appropriate or required by law, the provisions of the Articles of Association or the Rules of Procedure. For justified reasons, in particular in matters of special urgency, resolutions were adopted by written procedure. 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Focus areas of Supervisory Board deliberations

In fiscal year 2021, a total of seven meetings of the Supervisory Board were held. The Supervisory Board addressed the following key topics in particular at its meetings in the reporting period: corporate growth strategy, financial reporting and financial performance, employee satisfaction, compensation, 19 pandemic and its impact on GEA, as well as the subjects of markets, customers and competition. Prior to the full Supervisory Board meetings, employee representatives discussed topics with the Executive Board. Since the beginning of May 2021, shareholder representatives have been consulting regularly with the Chairman of the Supervisory Board in advance of Supervisory Board meetings.

At its February 9, 2021 meeting, the Supervisory Board dealt with the preliminary key figures for 2020, progress and results of the Governance Roadshow conducted by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board in January 2021. In addition, the members of the Supervisory Board were informed about the progress of the sale of compressor manufacturer GEA Bock. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board discussed the achievement as part of the Executive Board compensation review for 2020 as well as defining the reporting period.

At the Supervisory Board meeting on March 3, 2021, the annual financial statements for 2020, appropriation of profits, were adopted and the consolidated financial statements for the 2020 fiscal year were approved. In addition, the Supervisory Board conducted a detailed review of the Chief Controller's report on the penultimate 2020 fiscal year. At this meeting, the Supervisory Board also adopted resolutions related to specific agenda items for the virtual Annual General Meeting. In addition, the Board informed the Supervisory Board about the results of the 2020 employee survey.

The company's Supervisory Board was reconstituted following the Annual General Meeting on March 10, 2021. Klaus Helmrich was elected Chairman and IG-Metall representative Rainer Gabel was elected Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board. The members of the committees and their respective mandates were likewise elected. In addition, Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler was appointed as the independent member of the Supervisory Board.

Work of the committees

At its meeting on June 24, 2021, the Supervisory Board discussed the sale of the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies Division's activities in Italy, Spain, and France and approved the disposal of all shares in GEA Refrigeration Ibérica S.A., Spain, and GEA Refrigeration Italy S.A., Italy. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board addressed current initiatives within the area of responsibility of the Chief Operating Officer, particularly in relation to procurement and production.

On August 12, 2021, the Supervisory Board held its annual strategy meeting, at which the Executive Board presented the fundamentals and guiding principles of the company's new medium-term strategy for the five years ending at the close of 2026. The "Mission 26" project focuses on the topics of sustainability, digitalization & innovation, new Food, sales excellence, service excellence, operational excellence and acquisitions.

On 21 September 2021, an advanced training workshop was held for the Supervisory Board on financial policy issues, in particular, on the key points of the Act to Strengthen Financial Market Integrity (FISG), and selected sustainability issues. The members of the Supervisory Board are also provided support in the implementation and financing of necessary or useful training measures – for example, on topics relevant to the Audit Committee – outside of such seminars organized by the company.

The Supervisory Board again addressed the “Mission 26” project at its meeting on September 22, 2021 as part of the presentation for Capital Markets Day in London. In addition, the Supervisory Board was informed about current topics in the area of compliance.

At its meeting on December 16, 2021, the Supervisory Board deliberated on the medium-term planning for the years 2022–2026 and approved the budget for 2022. Succession planning for the Executive Board, management development and the 2021 employee survey were also covered in the December meeting. In addition, the Supervisory Board addressed the preliminary 2021 target achievement for variable Executive Board compensation and defined and adopted performance criteria for the annual bonus for the 2022 fiscal year and the 2022 LTI tranche. The Supervisory Board was careful to ensure that both the performance criteria defined for the 2022 LTI tranche as such and their calibration directly contribute to the achievement of the targets set as part of the “Mission 26” strategy.

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In fiscal year 2021, the members of the Innovation Committee (formerly the Technology Committee) held two meetings. The committee focused on innovation work and digitalization activities within the Group. Important innovation projects such as novel foods (new Food) and projects that focus on sustainability were presented and discussed at these meetings. The actual innovation process and associated activities within the Group were examined in greater detail at a later meeting. Furthermore, the new Chief Digital Officer reported on his area of responsibility and the Group's digitalization strategy. Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer was elected as successor to Dr. Molly P. Zhang, who stepped down as Chairwoman of the Innovation Committee on December 31, 2021.

The Mediation Committee did not meet in the year under review.

The Committee chairs briefed the Supervisory Board on the activities undertaken by their committees during the Supervisory Board meetings held in the wake of the respective committee meetings.

Length of Supervisory Board membership and disclosure of individual meeting attendance

Supervisory Board member	Length of time on the Supervisory Board	End of current term	Supervisory Board and committee meetings in 2021	Attendance
Dr. Helmut Perlet (Chairman) ¹⁾	15 years	2021		8
Klaus Helmrich (Vorsitzender) ²⁾	1 year	2025		12
Kurt-Jürgen Löw (Deputy Chairman) ¹⁾	14 years	2021		4
Rainer Gröbel (Deputy Chairman) ²⁾	21 years	2025		12
Ahmad Bastaki ¹⁾	17 years	2021		7
Claudia Claas ²⁾	1 year	2025		8
Roger Falk ²⁾	1 year	2025		10
Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer ²⁾	1 year	2025		7
Colin Hall	3 years	2025		13
Michaela Hubert ¹⁾	4 years	2021		4
Michael Kämpfert	15 years	2025		8
Jörg Kampmeyer ⁴⁾	0,25 years	2022		-
Eva-Maria Kerkemeier ¹⁾	9 years	2021		2
Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler	1,5 years	2025		11
Brigitte Krönchen	7 years	2025		13
Holly Lei ²⁾	1 year	2025		5
Prof. Dr. Cara Röhrner ²⁾	1 year	2025		5
Jean Spence ¹⁾	9 years	2021		5
Dr. Molly P. Zhang ³⁾	4,5 years	2021		10

1) Left on April 30, 2021
2) Since April 30, 2021
3) Left on December 31, 2021
4) Court-appointed since January 1, 2022

Whenever Supervisory Board members were unable to attend meetings of the Supervisory Board or its committees, they asked to be excused and usually cast their votes in writing.

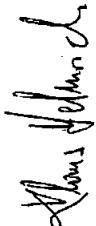
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	Corporate Governance The Supervisory Board continuously monitors the evolution of the standards set out by the Corporate Governance Code. The current Declaration of Conformity is based on the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC) as amended on December 16, 2019, which has been in force since its publication in the Federal Gazette by the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV) on March 20, 2020. On December 16, 2021, the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board issued the current Declaration of Conformity in accordance with section 161 of the Aktiengesetz (AktG - Stock Corporation Act) and made it permanently accessible to the general public on the company's website gea.com. Further information on corporate governance can be found in the Corporate Governance Statement.	The review of the company's consolidated non-financial statement for fiscal year 2021 by the Board pursuant to section 171 (1) of the AktG was supported by a Limited Assurance Engagement by KPMG. For this purpose, KPMG audited GEA's risk assessment regarding relevant information on the company's sustainability performance, evaluating the concept and implementation of systems designed to ascertain, process and monitor disclosures on environmental, employee-related matters, human rights, corruption and bribery, including data consolidation. Referring to the matters, the Audit Committee also conducted its own audit proceedings to ensure that the data submitted with the statutory requirements; the Chairwoman of the Audit Committee informed the Supervisory Board accordingly.	Changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board At the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021, shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board were reelected for a four-year term. Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler, Colin Hall and Dr. Molly P. Zhang were reelected to the Supervisory Board. Holly Lei, Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer and Klaus Helmrich were elected as new members of the Supervisory Board. Dr. Helmut Perlet, who had held the office of Chairman of the Supervisory Board since April 20, 2016, as well as Jean E. Spence and Ahmad M.A. Bastaki, who had all been members of the Supervisory Board for many years, decided not to stand for re-election and resigned from the Board effective April 30, 2021. The employee representatives on the Supervisory Board were first appointed by court order of the Local Court on April 27, 2021 and then newly elected in the fall of 2021. These include the professors Dr. Brigitte Kröner and Michael Kämpfert and the new members Claudia Claas and Dr. Michaela Hubert, who are representatives of the employees in the company. In addition, the two IG Metall representatives Dr. Rainer Gröbel and the new member Prof. Dr. Cara Röhrer, were elected to the Supervisory Board by court order. Kurt-Jürgen Löw, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Michaela Hubert and Eva-Maria Kerkemeier, all representatives of the employees in the company, were elected to the Supervisory Board with effect from April 30, 2021.

Annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements 2021

The 2021 annual financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and the combined management report and remuneration report were audited by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft and received an unqualified audit opinion. Since fiscal year 2021, KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin, has audited the financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and the group. The head auditor responsible for conducting the audit since fiscal year 2018 has been Michael Jessen.

In the presence of the auditors, the combined management report, the remuneration report, the annual financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, the proposal for the appropriation of net retained profits as well as the consolidated financial statements and the audit reports for fiscal year 2021 were extensively discussed during the meeting of the Audit Committee on March 1, 2022 and at the Supervisory Board meeting for balance sheet approval held on March 2, 2022. The auditors reported on the audit process and the key findings of their audit. They were also available to answer questions.

On the basis of the final result of the examination performed by the Audit Committee and after conducting its own scrutiny, the Supervisory Board agreed with the auditors' findings at its meeting held on March 2, 2022, and found that there were no objections to be raised. The Supervisory Board approved the 2021 consolidated financial statements, the 2021 annual financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, the remuneration report and the combined management report. In doing so, the annual financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft have been officially adopted. The Supervisory Board considers the proposal for the appropriation of net earnings to be reasonable.

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	At the new Supervisory Board's constitutive meeting on April 30, 2021, Klaus Helmrich was elected Chairman and Rainer Gröbel, IG-Metall representative, was elected Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board. Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler was appointed Chairwoman of the Audit Committee and Independent Financial Expert, and Dr. Molly P. Zhang was appointed Chairwoman of the Innovation Committee. Dr. Molly P. Zhang resigned as a member of the Supervisory Board effective December 31, 2021. By order of the Düsseldorf Local Court dated December 22, 2021, Jörg Kampmeyer was appointed as a new member of the Supervisory Board effective January 1, 2022. At its meeting held on December 16, 2021, the Supervisory Board appointed Brigitte Krönchen as second Financial Expert to the Supervisory Board. Brigitte Krönchen, as a long-time member of the Audit Committee, is responsible for the field of "Accounting" for purposes of section 100 (5) of the AktG, while Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler, who remains an independent financial expert within the meaning of Recommendation D.4 of the GCGC as amended on December 16, 2019, is responsible for the field of "Audit" for the purposes of section 100(5) of the AktG. In addition, Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler was elected to the Nomination Committee as successor to Dr. Molly P. Zhang. With effect from the date of his appointment by the court, Jörg Kampmeyer was also elected to the Innovation Committee as successor to Dr. Molly P. Zhang.	At its meeting on February 9, 2021, the Supervisory Board extended the appointment of the Chairman of the Executive Board and Labor Director by five years until December 31, 2026. In addition, on June 24, 2021, the Supervisory Board extended the appointment of Marcu Company's Chief Financial Officer by five years until May 19, 2027. The Supervisory Board wishes to express its gratitude, appreciation and great respect to Board, the senior management teams, employee representative bodies and, in particular, to GEA Group, thanking them for their personal commitment and all their work during the past year. Düsseldorf, March 2, 2022  Klaus Helmrich Chairman of the Supervisory Board	

GEA SHARES/INVESTOR RELATIONS

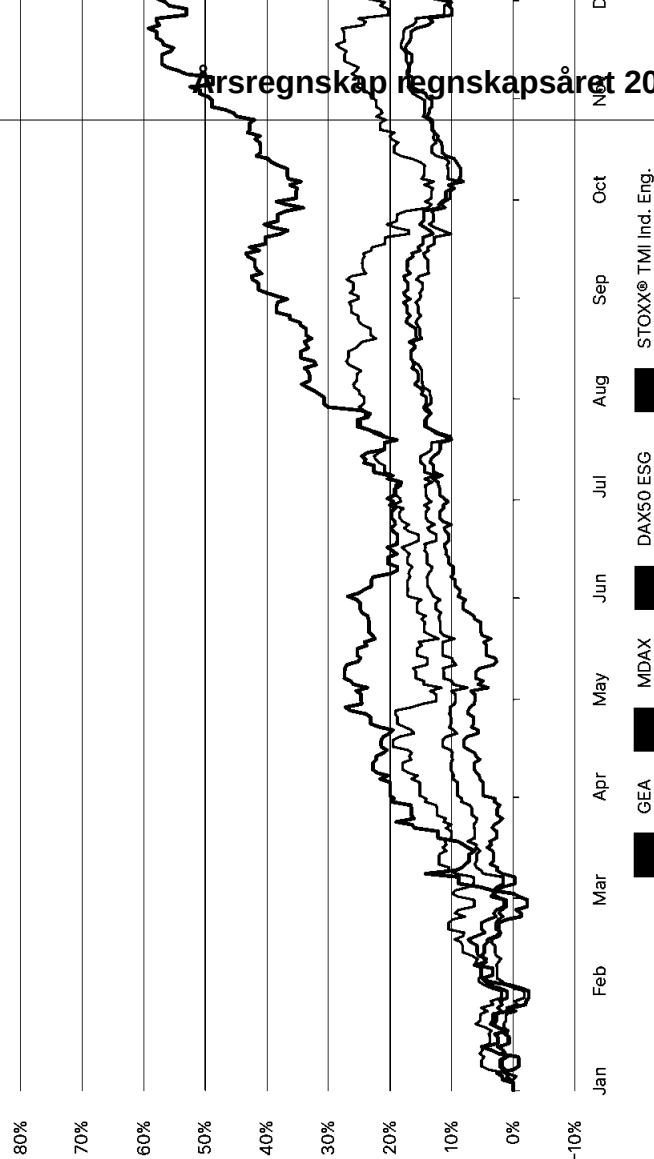
GEA shares in the capital markets

GEA's share price significantly outperformed the market as a whole in fiscal year 2021, rising by 64.2 percent to EUR 49.09. Although there were signs of a gradual recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, various pandemic-related supply bottlenecks led to delivery problems in the global supply chains and a shortage of semiconductors, along with other issues, from the second half of the year onwards. In addition, inflation risks and rising material costs slowed the recovery. These factors put more pressure on the MDAX than on GEA shares, which performed significantly better from the second quarter onwards in particular.

In 2021 as a whole, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft shares rose by 64.2 percent, or by 68.1 percent taking reinvestment of the EUR 0.85 dividend payment into account. This led to significant outperformance against the MDAX (+14.1 percent), the European sector index STOXX® Europe TMI Industrial Engineering +29.7 percent) and the DAX 50 ESG (+15.5 percent). The share price reached its high point for the year with a closing price (XETRA) of EUR 48.10 on December 29 and its low point for the year on January 29, closing at EUR 28.54. The share price ended the year at EUR 48.09.

GEA shares have been a long-running part of the MDAX and other national and international indices for many years. In addition, GEA was among the 50 companies included in the DAX 50 ESG Index at its inception in 2020 thanks to GEA's exemplary approach to environmental, social and corporate governance issues.

Performance of GEA shares in 2021 compared with benchmark indices



*1) Taking into account the reinvestment of the dividend payment of EUR 0.85

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Shareholder structure

The number of shares outstanding was 178,195,139 at year end, which represented a decrease compared to the prior year (prior year: 180,492,172 shares). As part of the share buyback program commenced on August 16, a total of 2,297,033 outstanding shares were repurchased and are now held as treasury shares. Market capitalization at the end of 2021 was approximately EUR 8.7 billion (previous year: EUR 5.3 billion).

In 2021, as in previous years, GEA performed regular analyses of its shareholder structure. The latest analysis identified 97.1 percent of all shares outstanding. According to the results, institutional investors held 78.1 percent of all shares, while 15.1 percent were held by major shareholders and 3.9 percent by retail investors.

GEA still has two investors – Kuwait Investment Office (KIO) and Oliver Capital (the principal shareholder of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert) – that are deemed to be major shareholders according to the definition applied by the German stock exchange (Deutsche Börse AG) and therefore do not count as free float. According to the latest information available to the company, KIO held a stake of 8.5 percent (approximately 15.2 million shares) and Oliver Capital held a stake of 6.6 percent (approximately 12.0 million shares). According to Deutsche Börse AG, the free float was approximately 84 percent as of the reporting date.

Regional breakdown of institutional shareholders*

(in %)

37.6

24.8

8.1

8.1

4.5

12.5

United States of America (USA)

United Kingdom (UK)

France

Germany

Denmark

Rest of Europe

*) Based on 78.1% of identified shares held by institutional investors

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*) Based on 78.1% of identified shares held by institutional investors

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Investment styles of institutional investors
(in %)

47.6

15.4

13.5

10.9

8.7

3.8

Growth

Index

Value

GARP*

Hedge Funds

Other

*) Growth at a reasonable price
Based on 78.1% of identified shares held by institutional investors

Investor relations activities

In addition to quarterly financial reporting, GEA engages in regular dialog with capital markets has continued this practice during the fiscal year primarily by means of virtual roadshows GEA kept in close contact with investors in 2021 by participating in 12 mostly virtual investor organizing 23 mostly virtual roadshows – some of which were attended by the company. During these events, GEA held more than 219 meetings. Discussions focused on the impact pandemic on the business performance, the progress of measures initiated to increase efficiency the 2022 financial targets.

On September 29, GEA presented its new “Mission 26” strategy at the Capital Markets Day this event, held both in person and virtually for participating analysts and investors, managed comprehensive overview of the company's financial targets for the next five years along levers to accelerate sustainable and profitable growth.

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*1) Growth at a reasonable price
Based on 78.1% of identified shares held by institutional investors

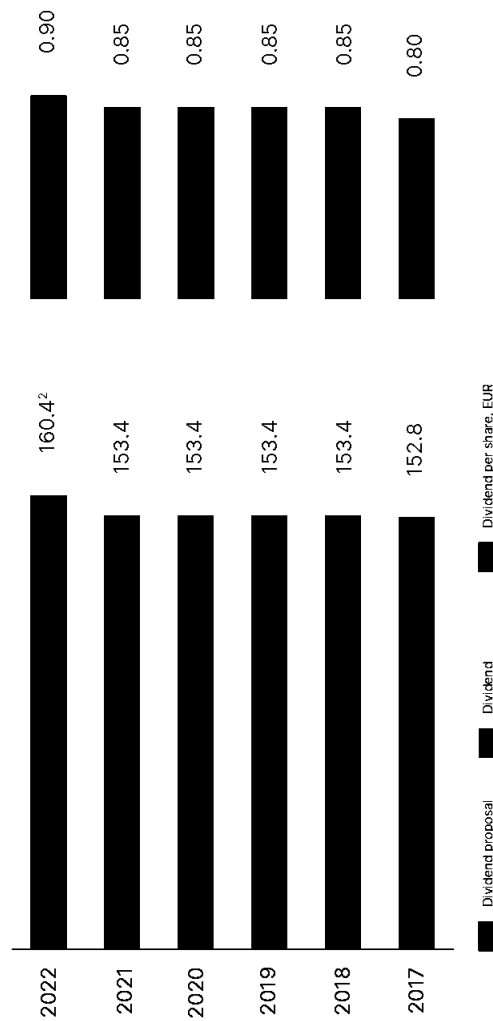
Dividend policy

GEA Group AG has a strong and sustainable business model. The company wants its shareholders to participate in this with an attractive dividend. A regular payout ratio is targeted of approximately 50 percent of consolidated earnings before restructuring expenses. In addition, in the interest of an attractive dividend policy, GEA Group AG aims to pay a dividend that is 5 cents higher than the previous year's figure. This provision already applies to the dividend proposal for fiscal year 2021.

Accordingly, and on the basis of the very good earnings development in fiscal year 2021, the Executive and Supervisory Boards will propose to the Annual General Meeting that a dividend of EUR 0.90 per share be paid, EUR 0.05 higher than in the previous year. This corresponds to a dividend yield of 1.9 percent based on the closing price on December 31, 2021.

Dividend payments¹ for the last 5 years and dividend proposal

(EUR million)



1) Dividend payments respectively for the preceding fiscal year

1) Dividend payments respectively for the preceding fiscal year
2) Based on dividend proposal and number of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2021

Credit ratings/Debt market

Rating agencies assess the ability of a company to honor its financial obligations. These agencies assess a company's credit rating through regular meetings with a company's management and financial analysts, and by conducting their own extensive analyses. These ratings serve to evidence the company's ability to pay back existing and prospective debt capital providers.

The international agencies Moody's and Fitch have been publishing credit ratings on GEA Aktiengesellschaft for many years. In April 2021, Moody's affirmed the Baa2 credit rating and raised the outlook to stable. This stabilization in outlook was justified by positive results for fiscal year 2020 and a negative to stable. Fitch raised the credit rating from BBB- to BBB in April 2021. The outlook was unchanged and the credit rating was upgraded in credit rating was based on the strong free cash flow development in fiscal year 2020. This reflects GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's robust business model. As a result, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's credit ratings remained within the investment grade range.

Agency	2021 Rating	Outlook	Rating
Moody's	Baa2	stable	Baa
Fitch	BBB	stable	BBB

The ratings enable GEA to raise funding through various debt instruments available on financial markets. This highlights how important it is for GEA to maintain its investment continue to optimize its financial results going forward.

In total, GEA has bank credit lines in the amount of EUR 988,1 million (prior year EUR 1,431.0 million). Only EUR 260,4 million had been utilized as of the reporting date (prior year EUR 417.7 million). Information on credit lines and their utilization can be found in the "Report on economic section "Liquidity".

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FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE GROUP

Group business model

Combined consolidated and single entity financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft in the management presentation

GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is home to central management functions of the group. It has profit and loss transfer agreements in place with its main domestic subsidiaries. In addition, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft conducts financial and liquidity management for the entire group. GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and GEA Group Service GmbH also provide their subsidiaries with services from the Global Corporate Center on the basis of service agreements.

Since the course of business, the economic position, and the opportunities and risks associated with the future development of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft do not differ from those of the group, the management reports of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and of the consolidated group have been combined in accordance with section 315 (5) of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code). In contrast to the consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS, the annual financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft are prepared in accordance with HGB and the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act). All financial statements relate to the 2021 fiscal year (January 1 to December 31, 2021).

The management report also contains the non-financial statement along with the combined corporate governance statement. GEA also publishes a separate sustainability report. GEA's non-financial reporting is carried out in accordance with the international standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Organization and structure

The Group

The GEA Group is an internationally active technology group specializing in machinery and process technology and components. As such, GEA provides solutions for sophisticated production in diverse end-user markets and offers a comprehensive service portfolio as well. In doing so, customers make their production processes ever more sustainable and efficient. GEA is a supplier of systems and components to the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries, a wide range of other processing industries, e.g. chemicals.

The group is a specialist in its respective core technologies and a leader in many of its markets. GEA promotes a strong innovation-led culture in order to maintain its technological edge in the details, please refer to the "Research and Development" section in "Fundamental Information

The group's enduring success is based on a number of global megatrends, including:

1. Steady global population growth
2. Significant growth of the middle class
3. Growing desire for healthy, functional and safe nutrition
4. High demand for efficient production methods that also conserve valuable resources

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Group structure Since January 1, 2020, the GEA Group has been divided into five divisions, each comprising up to six business units. These divisions are based on comparable technologies and have leading market positions. Each division is headed by a management team consisting of three members: a divisional CEO, a divisional CFO and a divisional CSO (Chief Service Officer). The CSO role for each division underscores the significance of the high-margin and growing service business for GEA. As of January 2021, GEA made some minor adjustments to its divisional structure so that individual companies whose activities related to two or more divisions, but were allocated to just one, are now broken down by their respective business activities. In doing so, GEA has created greater divisional precision and a clearer structure.	GEA Separation & Flow Technologies Liquid & Powder Technologies Food & Healthcare Technologies Farm Technologies Heating & Refrigeration Technologies Procurement, production and supply chain Country organizations Global Corporate Center	Liquid & Powder Technologies Liquid & Powder Technologies provides, among other things, process solutions for the dairy and chemical industries. The portfolio includes liquid processing and filling, concentration, powder handling and packaging, as well as systems for emission control. Food & Healthcare Technologies Food & Healthcare Technologies offers solutions for food processing. This includes preparation and the further processing of meat, poultry, seafood and vegan products, pasta production, packaging, confectionery as well as frozen food processing. For the pharmaceutical industry, it includes granulation systems and tablet presses. Farm Technologies Farm Technologies offers integrated customer solutions for efficient and high-quality milking livestock farming. This includes automatic milking and feeding systems, conventional milking handling and digital herd management tools. Heating & Refrigeration Technologies Heating & Refrigeration Technologies offers, as a specialist in industrial refrigeration and sustainable energy solutions for a wide array of industries including food, beverage, dairy, as <u>Procurement, Production and Supply Chain</u> As per January 1, 2020, GEA established the new office of the COO (Chief Operating Officer) Executive Board role that encompasses GEAs procurement, production and logistics (supply chain). Both the strategic and the operational purchasing organization have been globally reorganized over the last two years. The structure is characterized by clear profit responsibility for GEAs divisions and is controlled by central category and performance management.		
	<u>Five divisions</u> Separation & Flow Technologies Separation & Flow Technologies encompasses process engineering components and machines that are at the heart of many production processes: Separators, decanters, homogenizers, valves and pumps.			
	Arse Arsegnskap Arsegnskapsåret 2021 for 9129855			

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	In addition to the classic cost-cutting targets, the focus here is increasingly on securing material availability and the suppliers' contribution to achieving GEAs sustainability targets. In the area of production, the focus is on optimizing the production network and increasing operational productivity at individual manufacturing plants. Particular focus is placed on factory automation and digitization as well as the transformation to an agile international manufacturing network with the clear goal of CO₂-neutral production by 2040. The newly created Supply Chain unit optimizes customer delivery times and delivery reliability while at the same time reducing logistics costs and inventories. <u>Country organization</u> Sales to customers and local service activities are unified under the umbrella of a single country organization. The countries cooperate with the divisions in a matrix structure and are assigned to specific regions. The country organizations stand ready to serve their respective customers as a central point of contact, offering them local access to an extensive portfolio of products and services. <u>Global Corporate Center</u> Central management and administrative functions, together with standardized administrative processes, are bundled within the Global Corporate Center (GCC). The Global Corporate Center performs the principal management functions for the entire group. GEA makes partial use of Shared Service Centers (SSC) for the areas of IT, Finance and Human Resources. <u>Discontinued operations</u> Discontinued operations comprise the remaining risks related to such operations and the ongoing process of winding down operations discontinued in the past.	Significant changes Supervisory Board At the Annual General Meeting of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft on April 30, 2021, there were changes on the company's Supervisory Board, which comprises twelve members. At the subsequent constitutive meeting immediately following the Annual General Meeting, Klaus Helmrich, member of Siemens AG – was elected as the new Chairman. In total, the changes affected members representing shareholders as well as three board members representing employees. Reporting date, the board continues to have equal gender representation, with six women in each group. The shareholder representatives were newly elected for a four-year term. Prof. Dr. Annette P. Zhang and Colin Hall were re-elected. In addition, Holly Lei, Klaus Helmrich and Prof. Dr. P. Zhang were appointed as new members of the Supervisory Board. These new members were appointed as representatives of Dr. Helmut Perlet, Jean E. Spence and Ahmad M.A. Bastaki, who had been members of the Supervisory Board for many years and who did not stand for re-election. On the employee side, current Supervisory Board members Brigitte Krönchen, Michael Kärrer, new members Claudia Claas and Roger Falk, were appointed as employee representatives of the Board by resolution of the Düsseldorf Local Court. Dr. Cara Röhner and current member R. represent IG Metall, were also appointed by the court. On December 23, 2021, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft announced that the current employee representatives on the supervisory board were confirmed for the next four years at the election held on November 18, 2021. Furthermore, Jörg Kampmeyer, managing partner of Gebr. Knauf KG, has been appointed as a member of the Supervisory Board of GEA Group AG by the Düsseldorf District Court effective January 1, 2022. Dr. Molly P. Zhang, who resigned from her position as a member of the Supervisory Board for personal reasons as of December 31, 2021.	

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Executive Board There were no changes in the composition of the Executive Board during the year under review. On February 9, 2021, the Supervisory Board extended the contract of Executive Board Chairman Stefan Klebert by five years until December 31, 2026. On June 24, 2021, the contract of CFO Marcus A. Ketter was also extended by five years until May 19, 2027.	Strategy „Mission 26“: Acceleration of profitable growth through 2026 GEA presented its new medium-term strategy “Mission 2026” at the Capital Markets Day in London on September 28, 2021. “Mission 26” is based on seven key levers intended to accelerate sustainable, profitable growth. As part of this strategy, focal points include sustainability, innovation & digitalization, new food and excellence initiatives in the areas of sales, service, as well as procurement and production. In addition, the company is examining targeted acquisitions. GEA set ambitious financial targets for itself through 2026 embodied in “Mission 26.” Average organic revenue growth of 4.0 percent to 6.0 percent per year is expected, which is intended to result in revenue of some EUR 6 billion. The EBITDA margin before restructuring measures should increase to more than 15 percent. Return on capital employed (ROCE) on a group-wide basis is intended to show a significant improvement to more than 30 percent. Based on the assumption of increasing profitability combined with a stable ratio of net working capital to revenue within a range of 8 percent to 10 percent, along with disciplined capital expenditures of approximately EUR 200 million annually, GEA expects strong free cash flow generation totaling approximately EUR 2 billion from 2022 to 2026. GEA intends to have its shareholders participate in this growth in the form of sustainable increases in dividends.	The seven levers for accelerating profitable growth: <u>Sustainability</u> Sustainability is an essential component of “Mission 26.” In addition to the climate targets a 2021 – net zero ambition for 2040 and interim targets through 2030 (reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10 percent in Scope 1 and 2 and by 18 percent in Scope 3 compared to the 2019 base year) – further ambitious ESG targets. This set of actions focuses on ecologically sustainable customer solutions and responsible operations. For example, across the globe, GEA plants, processes and components significantly to the reduction of carbon emissions, plastic usage and food waste in production. GEA is striving to be the employer of choice within its own industry. <u>Innovation & Digitalization</u> With its technologies, GEA is very well positioned to benefit from the megatrend-driven growth in the food and agricultural sectors. The company also benefits from its long-standing customer relationships. First of all, GEA develops its products, and second, close contact with customers enables the company to continue to develop new products and develop new ones as well. GEA aims to increase the share of sales of products that are less than five years old from 10 percent to some 30 percent. The company plans to increase its Research & Development expenditure to approximately 45 percent over the next few years in order to achieve this objective. In addition to introducing new products, GEA will increasingly offer its customers digital solutions for their own processes and GEA equipment and systems even more efficiently.	Arsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

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	<u>New food</u> The worldwide new food trend in particular is opening up new market opportunities for GEA. These trends include alternative products such as plant-based dairy and meat products, insect-based proteins, fermented proteins and in vitro meat. Within this dynamically growing market, GEA is planning to expand its already strong market position and become a market leader. GEA is ideally positioned to meet growing demand in this sector thanks to its strengths in scaling industrial applications and its position as a full-range supplier. GEA achieved an order intake of more than EUR 120 million in 2021 in the new food segment with newly developed and existing equipment, which is expected to increase to more than EUR 400 million in 2026.		<u>Excellence initiatives in sales, service and operations</u> Sales, service, procurement and production all offer opportunities for growth within the scope of the company's strategy. Sales effectiveness and presence will be better leveraged on both a regional and country level. More own sales staff in key markets. This should result in average organic revenue growth of more than 5.0 percent annually from new machinery up to 2026. Additional growth potential has been identified in the service sector, which is characterized by high margins and profitability. By 2026, revenue should be increasingly generated by previously installed and equipment. Furthermore, plans also call for evolving the service business from an as-is to a new service-oriented business model. This approach is expected to generate average organic revenue growth of 5.0 percent to 6.0 percent annually through 2026. GEA will continue to implement previously initiated optimization measures in procurement and logistics. By 2026, the objective is to enable a transition to best-in-class procurement, to further optimize the production network and reduce customer delivery times. Between 2022 and 2026, additional measures in procurement (EUR 90 million) and production (EUR 60 million) are expected to result in a contribution to EBITDA of EUR 150 million.
			<u>Acquisitions</u> Strong cash generation and a solid balance sheet will enable GEA to grow externally as well as internally. The company will examine appropriate acquisitions with the objective of bolstering its portfolio.

Årsregnskab

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Capital expenditure

GEA develops and engineers specialized components, largely on a made-to-order basis, designs process solutions and is active in the project business for a broad range of customer industries. The focus is on the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries. With its global engineering and production network, the group is able to provide customers with solutions that are precisely tailored to their individual requirements. Customers also benefit from GEA's flexible production concepts, which should ensure fast throughput and low costs, and minimize tied-up capital.

Capital expenditure (payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets) increased from EUR 97.6 million in the previous year to EUR 129.9 million in fiscal year 2021. This corresponds to 2.8 percent of revenue. The increase can be attributed to, among other things, investments associated with the expansion of the Polish site in Koszalin involving the construction of a second, climate-neutral factory as well as the introduction of a global SAP System (S/4 Hana).

All divisions with the exception of Liquid & Powder Technologies reported a year-on-year increase in capital expenditure. The strongest increases were attributable to the divisions Food & Healthcare Technologies (from EUR 23.2 million to EUR 37.9 million) and Separation & Flow Technologies (from EUR 23.2 million to EUR 36.5 million). At both divisions, this was largely attributable to higher levels of replacement capital expenditure. Lower increases were recorded at Farm Technologies (from EUR 15.0 million to EUR 17.3 million) and Heating & Refrigeration Technologies (from EUR 5.6 million to EUR 6.8 million). Capital expenditure at Liquid & Powder Technologies amounted to EUR 15.9 million, compared to EUR 16.7 million the previous year.

The largest share of capital expenditure was directed towards replacement capital expenditure (around 44 percent). Research and development work as well as new products together accounted for roughly 31 percent. The third-largest spending block of some 14 percent represented investments in ERP systems and miscellaneous items.

In terms of capital expenditure by region, the focus was on the DACH & Eastern Europe region (around 60 percent). This was followed by the Western Europe, Middle East & Africa region with around 18 percent. All other regions were below 10 percent.

Capital expenditure in tangible and intangible assets per type

(in %)

New products/R&D

31.2

Replacement

44.0

Growth

2.5

Rationalization

7.8

Others incl. ERP systems

14.3

Capital expenditure in tangible and intangible assets by region

(in %)

DACH & Eastern Europe

60.0

Western Europe, Middle East & Africa

18.3

North and Central Europe

9.0

North America

4.4

Latin America

1.6

Asia Pacific

7.0

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Management system			
Basis of information	Group reports are prepared with the aid of standard applications that are precisely tailored to the needs of GEA and subject to continuous enhancement. Standard reports prepared on the basis of unified data are used throughout the group to report net assets, financial position, and results of operations. These standard reports are supplemented by special analyses as well as analyses and reports related to specific businesses and strategic measures. Besides the budget for fiscal year 2022, corporate planning covers two further planning years. In fiscal year 2021, regular reporting procedures were supplemented by committee meetings of the group's management with an opportunity to share information on strategic and operational issues. In addition, the Executive Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft met once a month. Furthermore, the Extended Management Board (Global Executive Committee, GEC), which comprises the Executive Board members, the heads of the divisions and sales regions, as well as the head of Human Resources, met to assist the Executive Board with decision preparation. The Executive Board meetings concentrated on issues of relevance to the group as a whole, whereas significant matters directly affecting the divisions and regions were discussed at the GEC meetings. In addition, the individual divisions regularly held meetings, which were attended by the management of the divisions as well as the extended management teams of the divisions. Such meetings entailed detailed discussions of the net assets, financial position, results of operations, and business development of the division concerned. Separate meetings for each division were also held to discuss earnings for the latest fiscal year and the business plan for the following years.		
Key performance indicators	Key financial performance indicators in the management system in 2021 GEA's prime objective is to realize sustainable growth in enterprise value. Trends in key indicators defining factors and an essential basis for the company's lasting success. In fiscal year 2021, the key financial performance indicators for GEA were as follows: • Revenue • EBITDA before restructuring measures • Return on capital employed (ROCE) EBITDA before restructuring measures GEA uses EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization as well as impairment)* as its key performance indicator. EBITDA is adjusted to take account of the effect of restructuring measures. The restructuring measures to be taken are outlined in terms of content, scope and timing presented to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board by the CEO and jointly finalized. Only measures presented to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board by the CEO and jointly finalized are taken into account. Accordingly, this indicator is termed "EBITDA before restructuring measures". If, in addition, the respective process requires approval in accordance with the procedure of the Executive Board, it must be approved by the Supervisory Board as well. * No change in terms of content to previous year		

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<u>Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)</u>	The performance indicators "revenue" and "EBITDA before restructuring measures" are supplemented by another accounting ratio, namely the ROCE or the "return on capital employed". The ROCE corresponds to the ratio of earnings before interest, taxes and restructuring measures (EBIT before restructuring measures) to the capital employed. Capital employed includes (all items calculated as averages for the past four quarters) non-current assets less interest-bearing non-current assets and working capital plus other non-interest-bearing assets, liabilities and provisions less assets and liabilities in connection with income taxes. When calculating capital employed, the effects arising from the acquisition of the former GEA AG by the former Metallgesellschaft AG in 1999 and further effects from discontinued operations are not taken into account. In order to anchor ROCE even more strongly at an operational level, the ROCE driver "EBIT before restructuring measures" is evaluated on a continuous basis. The same applies to "working capital" or the "ratio of working capital to revenue", which is the key driver of capital employed. As a strategic indicator, the ROCE measures the relative profitability of a company when compared with the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). If the ROCE is above the WACC, this is an indication that the business is gaining in value as the expectations of the capital market have demonstrably been exceeded. The difference between the expected ROCE and the WACC is a key criterion for investment and portfolio decisions. The group calculates WACC on the basis of specific peer-group information on beta factors, data on capital structure and borrowing costs. Furthermore, the indicators EBITDA before restructuring measures and ROCE are fixed elements of the new remuneration model for Executive Board members.	<u>Other indicators in the management system in 2021</u>	GEA also routinely gathers various other performance indicators in order to obtain a meaningful overall situation. We also evaluate leading indicators of revenue, such as order intake. To enable a rapid response to developments, the divisions provided regular forecasts – for the year as a whole – on the key performance indicators of revenue and EBITDA before restructuring measures and ROCE. Additionally, GEA makes estimates for other indicators, such as working capital, and publishes them together with divisional forecasts. Management of capital employed Resources are allocated within the group primarily on the basis of strategic and medium-term forecasts. The group provides the framework for preparing key decisions on core technologies, sales markets and important variables. Acquisitions and expansion investments are assessed not only on the basis of key performance indicators but also in terms of their importance for achieving the group's strategic goals. A key economic criterion for evaluating rationalization and expansion investments is the net present value (NPV). The payback period is also calculated as an additional benchmark for assessing the risk arising from investments. Working capital is another key element of capital employed. Working capital management is an integral part of the group's operations. Working capital management order is accepted with the payment terms that are offered or negotiated.

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	Project- and activity-based management In addition to general management with the aid of the key performance indicators described above, GEA has established individual assessment and approval procedures for customer and investment projects, utilizing specific thresholds for the different hierarchy levels. Customer projects are evaluated primarily on the basis of their expected margins (gross margin on a fully absorbed cost basis) and on their technical, commercial and contractual risk profile, with a particular emphasis on cash flow. Project management is also backed up by extensive project control not only at operating unit level but also – depending on the size of the project involved – at the division or group level in the form of a separate reporting system for major projects. In many cases, the findings gleaned from this analysis yield suggestions for improving internal processes, which can be used in subsequent projects. At group level, the analysis focuses on deviations between the calculated and the expected or realized contract margin.		

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Research and Development • 2.4 percent of revenue invested in R&D (total R&D ratio: 2.7 percent) • 3.0 percent of revenue to be invested in R&D by 2026 • 58 new products released • 69 new patent families filed GEAs "Mission 26" strategy, which sets the path for the company's sustainable and profitable growth, bundles all of its research and development (R&D) activities under the umbrella of "Innovation and Digitalization". The "Innovation and Digitalization" area is subdivided into four key growth drivers reflecting GEAs key development areas: <table><tr><td>Environmental Sustainability</td><td>New Food</td><td>Digital Solutions</td><td>Modularization & Configuration</td></tr></table> Innovations are generally developed by subject-area experts at GEAs technology centers in detailed consultation with customers. Various tools and methods, including customer interviews, customer workshops and on-site technology testing in the form of prototypes, are used for this purpose. Developing products in close collaboration with customers ensures the subsequent implementation of the GEA products as well as the continual improvement and expansion of the existing product portfolio. GEA also encourages a cross-divisional exchange of knowledge between its technology sites and sets group-wide standards.			Environmental Sustainability	New Food	Digital Solutions	Modularization & Configuration	In the area of digitalization, GEA strengthened its organization in the reporting period, creating a Chief Digital Officer (CDO), thus underscoring its importance within the organization. The function is responsible for two main tasks: Firstly, it coordinates the wide range of digitalization activities across the group. Secondly, it ensures the efficient use of digitalization resources. The CDO is responsible for two main tasks: Firstly, it coordinates the wide range of digitalization activities across the group. Secondly, it ensures the efficient use of digitalization resources. Environmental sustainability „Engineering for a better world.“ – part of this commitment involves GEA enabling its products and services to be more sustainably and reduce their environmental footprint through the products and services. GEA's contribution to environmental sustainability therefore already begins at the development stage. The optimization of the existing offering and new product development are primarily focused on: • energy reduction and the related reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, • reduction of water consumption, for example through the "zero freshwater use" option on machines, • promotion of the circular economy To succeed in this transition, GEA has set clear sustainability targets for its product development and production. These are described in more detail in the "Non-financial group statement" in the section "Sustainability". New Food Consumer attitudes toward food have changed in recent years. The environment and a healthy diet are increasingly important for more and more consumers, as well as a trend towards healthy, safe and high-quality food continues. In developing countries, demand for high-quality protein-rich food is growing rapidly. This is particularly important since conventional meat production has a major impact on the environment. This is particularly important since conventional meat production has a major impact on the environment. This is particularly important since conventional meat production has a major impact on the environment.		
Environmental Sustainability	New Food	Digital Solutions	Modularization & Configuration						

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As a systems supplier to the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries, GEA makes a significant contribution to nutrition. In addition to conventional processes, new resources need to be harnessed to achieve this. GEA is pursuing this concept by developing and making scalable forward-looking technologies to produce high-quality proteins as the basis for foods and innovative product developments in the area of new food. These include new biotechnological approaches based on plants and cells, as well as processing insects as an alternative high-protein food source. As a provider of solutions that address the entire process chain, GEA is very well positioned to take a leading role in the growing new food market in the medium term. GEA already has decades of experience in the field of reactor-based precision fermentation – a technology that enables GEA's customers to manufacture important ingredients for new food production. GEA is one of the leading systems suppliers in this area with expertise in this technology. Furthermore, GEA has been focusing on technologies and processes for the production of food from plant-based proteins, such as dairy alternatives made from legumes, seeds, pulses and soy, for a number of years.			Standardized platforms for all GEA business areas are developed and run within the digital synergies and new offerings. These digital products and services are developed close to the divisions and built on the basis of the central technology platforms. Examples include: • Industrial internet of things (IIoT) platform for standardized, cloud-based product connections • Data science & advanced analytics to analyze and evaluate equipment and process data • Customer engagement with a focus on digital customer interfaces in the areas of marketing and service.
			Modularization and configuration As a machinery and plant manufacturer, a large proportion of GEA's engineering services is specific and result in customized solutions. The stringent modularization and configuration make tendering and sales processes, as well as production and order processing, faster and more efficient. As a result, it is possible to handle higher order volumes.
Digital solutions Digitalization also poses major challenges for food technology, but offers those who use and shape it the chance to strengthen customer loyalty by means of digital services and to enter new sales channels. With its digital products and services, GEA aims to increase the availability of its machines and plants as well as enhance the productivity of its customers. The company is fostering customer loyalty by developing services such as interactive remote communication through GEA Remote Services, remote equipment status monitoring through GEA PerformancePlus and self-optimizing process automation through GEA OptiPartner. The significance of digital sales channels is illustrated by revenues of more than EUR 600 million from e-commerce in the past fiscal year. For the Farm Technology Division, which is benefiting the most from this trend, this means that e-commerce accounts for more than 80 percent of all customer orders.			To achieve this, products are broken down into individual standardized modules that can be combined in different projects. This modularization considerably reduces complexity in the production and providing of different interchangeable modules (also referred to as "configure-to-order"), customers can order product variants tailored to their needs using digital configuration tools – similar to ordering a new car – and an application-optimized sales management process. For example, Unit Homogenization, GEA has established a web-based sales channel that embraces modularization and offers a modern, customer-oriented web platform for product configuration and modularization of components has simplified product structure and reduced the number of components. As a result, the effort involved in the quotation and order processing process is reduced by more than half.
Moreover, GEA is creating the structural conditions to successfully shape the company's internal digitalization. For example, GEA is building a new network organization – GEA Digital – that combines all direct customer-facing digitalization activities. Close cooperation and collaboration between the digital units of the divisions and a central digital hub ensure a synchronized and accelerated digital product development.			



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New products: Examples The following examples give an insight into GEA's innovation activities in 2021.		
<u>Example from the key development area environmental sustainability</u>		
GEA RedGenium heat pump with new reciprocating compressor		
The GEA RedGenium heat pump with a new reciprocating compressor makes it possible to operate heat pumps at temperatures of up to +95°C. It replaces conventional fossil fuel-based heating systems by a process waste heat or other ambient heat to higher temperature levels. This consumes less electrical energy than through direct electrical heating. Operating costs can also be reduced compared with fossil fuels, particularly in light of rising CO ₂ taxes and fuel prices.		
Benefits: Heat pumps are very energy-efficient systems that contribute to reducing carbon dioxide emissions from buildings. They help customers to achieve their stated sustainability targets, particularly climate targets. The new GEA RedGenium heat pump offers best-in-class efficiency, meaning that it is especially energy-efficient and has a long service life. The refrigerant used is low-charge ammonia, which is climate-neutral and very efficient.		

Example from the key development area **new food****Efficient juicing with GEA vaculiq 100 for higher yields and very good quality**

GEA's new and improved vaculiq 100 vacuum spiral filter sets a high bar for juicing for small to medium-sized beverage and food producers. Alongside the production of vegetable and fruit juices, the system is ideally suited to the production of new food products, including the extraction of oils and proteins from insect larvae or the gentle dehydration of edible mushroom mycelium to create a textured meat substitute.

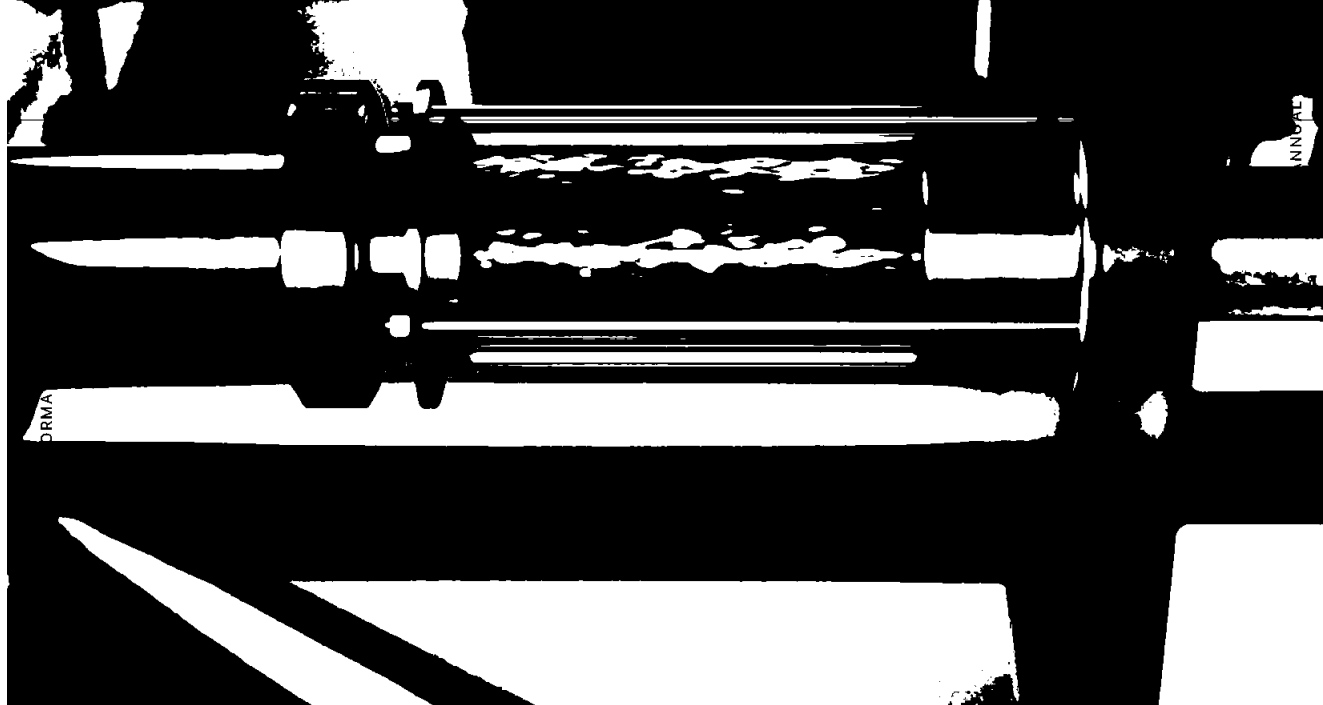
The system includes an integrated, high-performance GEA multiCrush milling system, which crushes the raw materials. A progressive cavity pump conveys the resulting mash into the vacuum cylinder, where it is juiced under vacuum condition in a perforated sieve tube. Finally, a rotating spiral in the stainless steel sieve transports the solids to the discharge opening, preventing the sieve from clogging.

Benefits:

The patented entry-level system with a flow rate of up to one cubic meter per hour is available as a mobile, flexible and compact unit. Compared to presses with comparable flow rates, the juice yield is higher, at up to 80 percent – even with challenging starting products.

Above all, the new GEA vaculiq system produces compelling results with regard to the high quality of the end product. The use of nitrogen in the mill area prevents the entry of oxygen and the associated oxidation. Consequently, there are no undesirable changes in aroma or color. In addition, the rapid processing of the raw product ensures that the enzymes contained in the fruit have virtually no negative impact on the juice. Scientific research from the German Institute of Food Technology prove that higher quantities of vitamins and phenols are transferred from the fruit to the juice compared with other juicing technologies such as presses.

Right: In the process chamber shown, the juice is separated from the mash by means of vacuum.





Example from the key development areas **digital solutions**

GEA DairyNet® for herd and farm management

The **GEA DairyNet®** software solution provides comprehensive herd and farm management support and thus makes a significant contribution to animal welfare. In a modern cowshed, GEA's milking robots and the proven GEA CowScout technology (neck and foot sensors) deliver a wealth of data for each individual cow, including milk volume, milking time, milk flow, preferred milking stall, cell count in the milk, current location, feed quantity, and feeding, ruminating and moving times and patterns.

The DairyNet software presents key information and appropriate practical recommendations on animal health and operating processes in real time and interactively via PC, tablet or smartphone. It analyzes and prepares the available data to enable farmers to maintain high animal welfare standards on their farms while also maximizing profitability.

Benefits:

The software assists dairy farmers with the day-to-day management, analysis, planning and documentation of operating procedures, thereby improving the efficiency and flexibility of the dairy farm and enhancing animal welfare. Any anomalies, for example in a cow's milk yield, are identified and reported by the system at a very early stage, which enables the farmer to implement appropriate measures in due time and prevent milk loss, thereby limiting the loss of income.

With regard to reproduction management, DairyNet offers informative overviews and functions to monitor individual dates, for example the optimal timing of the "drying off" (the period immediately before calving) of individual cows. The system can also be operated on-site as a local server solution so that it is not reliant on network connections or potentially lower transfer rates in rural areas.

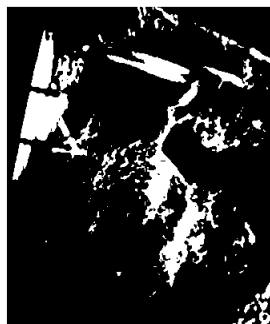


Example from the key development areas **modularization and configuration**

GEA xTru Twin series twin-screw extruder for the continuous, automated gelatinization of flour and starch

The **GEA xTru Twin series extruder** is a very powerful twin-screw extruder with an extremely wide range of end products, including cereal-based snack cereals and dry pet food. A high-speed premixer guarantees a very high large mixing vessel ensures correct water absorption by the dough, and controls the dosing of the dough into the cooking screw.

Left: Gelatinized sheet that comes out of the extruder.
Below: Ingredients mixture of the Dough



Final dried pellet (3D Triangles) leaving the drying step

Benefits:

The new xTru Twin 140 produces more than three metric tons of snack per hour, reaching a capacity up to 20 percent of the previous model, with the same footprint and quality of machine. The twin screws were newly developed to increase capacity.

The machine is based on a standard module, which can be supplemented with customer-specific modules. The new modular construction makes it possible to significantly speed up final assembly, with construction time faster.

Further benefits include the simple and efficient retrofitting of existing systems to increase product capacity.

Example outside of the key development areas

GEA kytero® pharma separator – compact evolution in the world of single-use pharma separating technology

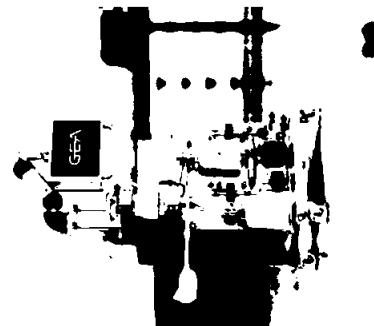
The single-use **GEA kytero® pharma separator** separates animal cells or bacteria from fermentation broths – effectively, gently and under aseptic conditions. “Single-use” is a commonplace concept in the pharmaceutical industry. All elements that are in contact with the product, such as the rotating drum, the surrounding housing, tubing and containers are made of recyclable materials and are exchangeable for sterile new parts during batch changes.

Benefits:

By using centrifugal force rather than filter-based harvesting methods, this new GEA solution achieves high-quality and high-yield separation results that are ready for efficient up- or downscaling.

Single-use quickly pays off environmentally and economically for small production volumes in areas such as pharmaceutical development – compared to conventional separators: cross-contamination is reliably avoided; there is no need to clean and sterilize using chemicals, ultrapure steam and ultrapure water, or conduct related time-consuming checks. A fully closed stack system with no mechanical seals means that the process is safer, more robust, more reliable and easier to handle.

Thanks to the revolutionary GEA breezeDrive® technology, GEA kytero® is quiet and maintenance-free. It can be quickly prepared for the next production batch with little time and effort needed for modifications. Supply and other process equipment, such as storage tanks, are not required, significantly reducing the need for additional investment.



Right: Replaceable separator kit



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Patents

In fiscal year 2021, GEA filed applications for a total of 69 (previous year: 53) new patent families as a result of its extensive research and development activities. Overall, GEA holds around 1,000 patent families comprising approximately 5,500 individual patents. These cover all of GEA's key technologies and processes and relate to separation, drying, homogenization, crystallization, granulation, purification, cooling, freezing, dairy processing, filling and packaging.

R&D Key Performance Indicators

In fiscal year 2021, expenses for proprietary R&D for GEA's own purposes totaled EUR 114.0 million, stable relatively to the previous year (previous year: EUR 115.0 million). This figure includes the depreciation of capitalized development costs in the amount of EUR 18.8 million (previous year: EUR 16.8 million) that are recognized under the cost of sales. Furthermore, in the year under review, third party contract costs for R&D totaled EUR 13.0 million (previous year: EUR 14.0 million), which are recognized under the cost of sales. At 2.4 percent, the ratio of R&D for GEA's own purposes to sales was slightly lower than in the previous year (2.5 percent). The R&D ratio including third party contract costs, at 2.7 percent, was slightly lower than in the previous year as well (2.8 percent).

Capitalized development expenses in the year under review came in at EUR 29.2 million (previous year: EUR 30.2 million). Including depreciation of capitalized development costs, R&D expenses purposes amounted to EUR 124.5 million (previous year: EUR 128.4 million). As a percentage indicator also shows a slight decrease from 2.8 percent in the previous year to 2.6 percent in the year under review.

Research and development (R&D) for GEA's own purposes (EUR million)	2021	2020
Depreciation of capitalized development expenses (Cost of Sales)	18.8	17.1
Research and development expenses	95.2	95.2
R&D expenses for GEA's own purposes	114.0	111.0
R&D ratio (as % of revenue)	2.4	2.5
Capitalized development expenses	29.2	30.2
Depreciation of capitalized development expenses	-18.8	-16.8
R&D expenditure	124.5	124.5
R&D ratio (as % of revenue)	2.6	2.8

Research and development (R&D) - total (EUR million)	2021	2020
R&D expenses for GEA's own purposes	114.0	111.0
R&D expenses on behalf of third parties (Cost of Sales)	13.0	14.0
R&D expenses - total	127.0	125.0
R&D ratio - total (as % of revenue)	2.7	2.8

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		DACH & Eastern Europe	Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	North and Central Europe	North America	Latin America	Asia Pacific
	Revenue	981 million	825 million	636 million	835 million	335 million	1,109 million
	Employees (FTEs)	6,939	2,906	3,105	1,590	564	3,033
		Legend:  DACH & Eastern Europe,  Western Europe, Middle East & Africa,  North and Central Europe,  North America,  Latin America,  Asia Pacific					
		Legend:  Revenue,  Employees (FTEs)					

GEA in fiscal year 2021

The outlook for fiscal year 2021 was based on the assumption of improving demand in sales markets as a result of the global recovery. A gradual improvement during the year was expected due to the start of vaccination programs against Covid-19. The organic revenue forecast (i.e. adjusted for currency and portfolio effects) was for 0 to 5 percent growth, and the expectations for EBITDA before restructuring expenses (at constant exchange rates) were between EUR 530 million and EUR 580 million. A corridor of between 16.0 and 20.0 percent was forecast for return on capital employed (ROCE), also at constant exchange rates.

In the ad hoc release dated July 29, 2021, GEA raised its outlook for revenue, EBITDA before restructuring expenses and ROCE for fiscal year 2021 as a result of a very good performance in the first half of 2021. Expectations for organic revenue growth have been raised to between 5 and 7 percent. Likewise, the expectation for EBITDA before restructuring expenses were adjusted upward to between EUR 600 million and EUR 630 million and for ROCE to between 23 percent and 26 percent (both at constant exchange rates).

The outlook was confirmed in the quarterly statement for the third quarter.

At 4.3 percent, organic revenue growth for fiscal year 2021 was slightly below the expected corridor of 5 to 7 percent. At EUR 625 million, EBITDA before restructuring expenses (EUR 630 million at constant exchange rates) reached the upper end of the forecast range of EUR 600 to 630 million. With ROCE of 27.8 percent (28.1 percent at constant exchange rates), expectations of 23.0 to 26.0 percent were exceeded.

Further information on GEA's business performance can be found in the "Current Position" section of this chapter.

	Forecast for 2021 (as per Annual Report 2020)	New Forecast (ad-hoc 07/29/2021 or for divisions in the Q2 Financial Report)	2021 reported	2021 at constant exchange rates
Forecast fiscal year 2021				
Revenue development (organic)	0 to 5 %	5 to 7 %	1.5 %	4.3 %
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	EUR 530 – 580 million	EUR 600 – 630 million	EUR 625 million	EUR 630 million
ROCE	16.0 – 20.0 %	23.0 – 26.0 %	27.8 %	28.1 %

1) For ROCE, "slight" corresponds to a change of up to +/- 3%, while changes from +/- 3% are described as "significant."
2) ROCE for 2021 is not meaningful due to the negative capital employed.

2) ROCE for 2021 is not meaningful due to the negative capital employed.

The following tables show the outlook for the individual divisions and the respective target

Revenue development (organic)*	Forecast for 2021 (as per Annual Report 2020)	New Forecast (ad-hoc 07/29/2021 or for divisions in the Q2 Financial Report)	2021 report/expected
Separation & Flow Technologies	slightly declining	significantly rising	3.8 %
Liquid & Powder Technologies	slightly rising	significantly rising	-7.2 %
Food & Healthcare Technologies	slightly rising	slightly rising	4.7 %
Farm Technologies	slightly rising	significantly rising	1.4 %
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	slightly declining	slightly declining	-11.9 %
Consolidation	-	-	-

* For revenue, "slight" indicates a change of up to +/- 5%, while a change of more than +/- 5% is referred to as "significant".

b) For revenue, "slight" indicates a change of more than $\pm 5\%$ is referred to as "significant."

	Forecast for 2021 (as per Annual Report 2020)	New Forecast (ad-hoc 07/29/2021 or for divisions in the Q2 Financial Report)	2021 reported
EBITDA before restructuring expenses at constant exchange rates)*			
Separation & Flow Technologies	slightly rising	significantly rising	18.5 %
Liquid & Powder Technologies	significantly rising	significantly rising	24.8 %
Food & Healthcare Technologies	significantly rising	significantly rising	271 %
Farm Technologies	slightly rising	significantly rising	13.8 %
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	slightly rising	slightly rising	1.2 %
Others	significantly declining	significantly declining	-33.1 %
Consolidation	-	-	-

t) For result variables, "slight" corresponds to a change of up to $\pm 10\%$, while changes of $\pm 10\%$ or more are referred to as "significant."

ROCE (3 rd party, at constant exchange rates)	Forecast for 2021 (as per Annual Report 2020)	New Forecast (ad-hoc 07/29/2021 or for divisions in the Q2 Financial Report)	2021 reported
Separation & Flow Technologies	slightly rising	significantly rising	7.6 % p.a.
Liquid & Powder Technologies	significantly declining	significantly rising	8.4 % p.a.
Food & Healthcare Technologies	significantly rising	significantly rising	6.0 % p.a.
Farm Technologies	slightly rising	significantly rising	8.9 % p.a.
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	slightly declining	significantly rising	

1) For ROCE, "slight" corresponds to a change of up to +/- 3%, while changes from +/- 3% are described as "significant."
2) ROCE for 2021 is not meaningful due to the negative capital employed.

2) ROCE for 2021 is not meaningful due to the negative capital employed.

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Macroeconomic environment As a global technology company, GEA considers growth in gross domestic product (GDP) and hence the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) assessments in this regard to be key benchmarks for its own development. In fiscal year 2021, the global economy experienced a strong economic recovery after a noticeable recession in the previous year due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The IMF expects significant growth in economic output of around 5.9 percent for 2021 (World Economic Outlook Update January 2022). According to the latest estimates, the industrialized countries will record growth of 5.0 percent, despite problems with global supply chains. The IMF expects an increase of 5.6 percent for the USA and 2.7 percent for Germany. The IMF's forecast for the euro area for 2021 is 5.2 percent – especially driven by stronger growth in Italy and France. The IMF expects growth of 8.1 percent for China. Developments in emerging markets (excluding China) and developing countries were also positive in 2021: large economies such as India (+9.0 percent), Mexico (+5.3 percent) and Brazil (+4.7 percent) will all have recorded significant upturns, according to the IMF. Figures published by the German Mechanical Engineering Industry Association (VDMA) are current situation in the engineering sector (VDMA). Order intake in the German mechanical engineering sector recovered significantly in 2021. Building on the weak baseline of 2020, a price increases) increase of 32 percent year-on-year was recorded. This growth was driven significantly stronger foreign orders (+39 percent), although domestic orders also rose strongly. By contrast, production grew at a weaker rate of 7 percent in real terms over the same shortage of raw materials and intermediate products such as semiconductors. According machine manufacturers were therefore unable to process their orders at the usual pace.			

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				Results of operations	
				Order intake	
				In fiscal year 2021, the group's order intake increased significantly by 11.0 percent to EUR 4,703 million (previous year: EUR 4,703 million). Organic growth amounted to 14.0 percent. Double-digit divisions contributed to this development, with the exception of Heating & Refrigeration Technologies which grew in orders worth up to EUR 5 million and for large orders (exceeding EUR 15 million) worth EUR 5 to 15 million remained stable.	
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Order intake (EUR million)	2021	2020
Separation & Flow Technologies	1,359.1	1,211.6
Liquid & Powder Technologies	1,747.7	1,665.3
Food & Healthcare Technologies	1,032.8	854.2
Farm Technologies	702.1	677.0
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies*	617.0	625.1
Consolidation	-236.2	-336.1
GEA	5,222.5	4,703.7

*1) On October 1st, the Refrigeration Technologies division was renamed to Heating & Refrigeration Technologies.

Order intake developed in %	
Change compared to prior year	
FX effects	
Acquisitions/divestments	
Structure	
Organic	

Almost all customer industries recorded increases in order intake in the reporting year. Customer industries food, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals customer industries recorded a double-digit growth rates. Order intake declined only in dairy processing.

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Business development

The business performance is explained below for the continuing operations and thus GEAs five divisions. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest whole number using standard rounding rules. In individual cases, rounding differences may occur when adding individual values to the total value.

Disposals

As part of its continued focus on its strategic core markets of food, beverages and pharmaceuticals, GEA successfully completed the sale of compressor manufacturer Bock, which had been part of the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division, to NORD Holding on February 26, 2021. In addition, the refrigeration contracting and service operations in Spain and Italy, also assigned to the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division, were sold to the French family-owned business Clauger. The sale was closed on October 29, 2021.

Furthermore, GEA entered into an agreement with the French company Cyclef for the sale of its refrigeration contracting and service operations (Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division) in France. The closing of the transaction took place on February 28, 2022.

Restructuring

In fiscal year 2021, restructuring expenses of EUR 55.5 million were incurred in EBITDA (previous year: EUR 54.2 million). The restructuring expenses mainly relate to costs in connection with portfolio measures, in particular the sale of compressor manufacturer Bock and the sale of refrigeration contracting and service operations in Spain, Italy and France as well as the planned closure of GEA Diessel.

In the reporting year, restructuring expenses of EUR 40.6 million were cash items (previous year: EUR 38.2 million).

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With respect to the regional distribution, almost all regions also recorded significant growth, particularly Northern and Central Europe, Asia Pacific and North and Latin America. The DACH & Eastern Europe region remained stable compared to the previous year.

GEA secured nine large orders (exceeding EUR 15 million) in the reporting year at a combined value of over EUR 293 million. This mainly comprised orders in the food, beverage and pharmaceutical sectors, including an order in the growth market new food market worth well into the high double-digit million-euro range. The regional focus of these projects lay on the North American and Latin American regions, as well as Asia Pacific and Europe. In the previous year, GEA posted eleven large orders totaling more than EUR 273 million.

Order backlog

At EUR 2,785 million, the order backlog for the group was significantly above the prior year of EUR 2,298 million. Based on order intake for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the group's order backlog had a theoretical range of 6.4 months (previous year 5.9 months). Depending on the type of business, the theoretical range was between 3.7 months for the Farm Technologies division and 9.3 months for the Liquid & Powder Technologies division.

Order backlog (EUR million)	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	Change in %	Change (absolute)
Separation & Flow Technologies	489.4	373.7	30.9	115.7
Liquid & Powder Technologies	1,353.0	1,177.4	14.9	175.6
Food & Healthcare Technologies	605.3	481.5	25.7	123.8
Farm Technologies	214.8	150.7	42.5	64.0
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies*	206.7	235.8	-12.3	-29.1
Consolidation	-83.7	-120.7	30.7	37.0
GEA	2,785.4	2,298.5	21.2	487.0

*) On October 1st, the Refrigeration Technologies division was renamed to Heating & Refrigeration Technologies.

Revenue

In the reporting year, revenue of EUR 4,703 million was 1.5 percent higher than in the previous year. Growth in the Separation & Flow Technologies and Farm Technologies divisions was 4.3 percent. Growth in the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division was 1.1 percent. The share of revenue from the other divisions continued to rise and amounted to 34.2 percent in the reporting year, compared to 33.3 percent in the previous year.

Revenue developed positively in the customer industries dairy processing, dairy farming, chemical. By contrast, revenue in the customer industry beverage declined.

The book-to-bill ratio, i.e. the ratio of order intake to revenue, was 1.11 in 2021 – significant prior-year figure of 1.01.

Revenue (EUR million)	2021	2020
Separation & Flow Technologies	1,237.2	1,194.1
Liquid & Powder Technologies	1,546.1	1,665.5
Food & Healthcare Technologies	937.1	895.7
Farm Technologies	633.9	624.8
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies*	584.0	661.2
Consolidation	-235.3	-400.8
GEA	4,702.9	4,635.5

*) On October 1st, the Refrigeration Technologies division was renamed to Heating & Refrigeration Technologies.

Revenue development in %

Change compared to prior year

FX effects

Acquisitions/divestments

Structure

Organic

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Revenue for the last 5 years

(EUR million)

2021

4,703

2020

4,635

2019

4,880

2018

4,828

2017

4,605

Results of operations

Development of selected key figures

(EUR million)

2021

4,702.9

1,555.5

33.1

624.8

13.3

-55.5

569.3

-189.6

379.7

64.0

443.7

305.2

1.70

1.99

Revenue

Gross profit

Gross margin (in %)

EBITDA before restructuring expenses

as % of revenue

Restructuring expenses (EBITDA)

EBITDA

Depreciation, impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment as well as amortization of impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on intangible assets and goodwill as well as other impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses

EBIT

Restructuring expenses (EBIT)

EBIT before restructuring expenses

Profit for the period

Earnings per share (EUR)

Earnings per share before restructuring expenses (EUR)

The following table shows EBITDA before restructuring measures by division:

EBITDA before restructuring expenses/EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses

(EUR million)

2021

302.5

150.0

100.4

76.1

59.5

-63.0

-0.8

624.8

13.3

Separation & Flow Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies

Food & Healthcare Technologies

Farm Technologies

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies*

Others

Consolidation

GEA

as % of revenue

*) On October 1st, the Refrigeration Technologies division was renamed to Heating & Refrigeration Technologies.

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In fiscal year 2021, revenue rose by 1.5 percent to EUR 4,703 million. Gross profit rose significantly, primarily due to higher margins in both new machinery and service business, as well as the volume-related improvement in capacity utilization. Accordingly, the gross margin increased by 2.5 percentage points from 30.6 percent to 33.1 percent compared to the previous year. EBITDA before restructuring expenses came in at EUR 624.8 million, 17.3 percent higher than the prior-year figure of EUR 532.5 million. EBITDA before restructuring expenses (at constant exchange rates) amounted to EUR 629.6 million in the reporting year. This was not only due to an improvement in gross profit, but also to the already introduced efficiency measures. As a result, the corresponding margin improved significantly by 1.8 percentage points to 13.3 percent. All divisions saw a year-on-year improvement in their EBITDA and EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses – in some cases, by several percentage points. Restructuring expenses (EBITDA) of EUR 55.5 million in the reporting year (previous year: EUR 54.2 million) included expenses relating to the portfolio measures, in particular the sale of compressor manufacturer Bock and the sale of refrigeration contracting and service operations in Spain, Italy and France as well as the planned closure of GEA Diesel. At EUR 189.6 million, depreciation and amortization was down on the prior-year figure of EUR 257.2 million, which was impacted, among other things, by impairment losses on intangible assets as well as impairment losses in connection with the disposal of GEA Farm Technologies Japy SAS, Royal de Boer Stalinrichtingen B.V.+ and Bock. As a result, EBIT before restructuring expenses continued the positive operating trend, rising by 33.9 percent to EUR 443.7 million. Profit after tax from continuing operations increased by EUR 191.5 million to EUR 299.5 million, with a tax rate of 16.3 percent. Profit after tax from discontinued operations amounted to EUR 5.6 million and includes additions to provisions in connection with obligations arising from GEA's former mining activities. This was offset by a repayment for cash and cash equivalents previously provided by GEA, as well as income from a cost reimbursement and derecognition of a financial liability amounting to EUR 17.0 million resulting from an agreement with the purchaser of the sold GEA Heat Exchangers segment (discontinued operation).				In fiscal year 2021, consolidated profits amounted to EUR 305.2 million, significantly higher than the figure of EUR 96.8 million. As part of the EUR 300 million share buyback program launched on August 16, 2021, a total of 1,000,000 outstanding shares were repurchased and are now held as treasury shares. Around EUR 93.8 million was used on share buybacks in fiscal year 2021. As a result of the improved consolidated profits and the lower average number of shares outstanding in the previous year (179,975,846 shares vs. 180,528,462 shares), earnings per share increased to EUR 1.70. Earnings per share before restructuring expenses also increased significantly to EUR 1.99. Financial position Given the market volatility and other factors, management of liquidity and centralized financing remain crucial to the company's continued success. As of the reporting date, GEA's cash credit lines and their utilization are as follows:															
				Arbeitskapital <table><tr><th>GEA cash credit lines incl. discontinued operations (EUR million)</th><th>12/31/2021</th></tr><tr><td>Borrower's note loan (2023)</td><td>128</td></tr><tr><td>Borrower's note loan (2025)</td><td>122</td></tr><tr><td>Bilateral credit lines</td><td>88</td></tr><tr><td>Syndicated credit line („Club Deal“)</td><td>650</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>988</td></tr></table>				GEA cash credit lines incl. discontinued operations (EUR million)	12/31/2021	Borrower's note loan (2023)	128	Borrower's note loan (2025)	122	Bilateral credit lines	88	Syndicated credit line („Club Deal“)	650	Total	988
GEA cash credit lines incl. discontinued operations (EUR million)	12/31/2021																		
Borrower's note loan (2023)	128																		
Borrower's note loan (2025)	122																		
Bilateral credit lines	88																		
Syndicated credit line („Club Deal“)	650																		
Total	988																		
				Arbeitskapital regnskapsåret 2021 for 9129855															
				GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021															

Principles and goals

The group's financial management encompasses liquidity management, group financing, and the management of interest rate and currency risks. As the group management company, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is responsible for GEA's central financial management, which aims to reduce financing costs to the extent possible, optimize interest rates for financial investments, minimize counterparty credit risk, leverage economies of scale, hedge interest rate and exchange rate risk exposures as effectively as possible, and ensure compliance with loan covenants. GEAs financing strategy is designed to not only meet its payment obligations at all times, but also to ensure that sufficient cash reserves are always available in the form of credit lines, in addition to maintaining a strategic cash position.

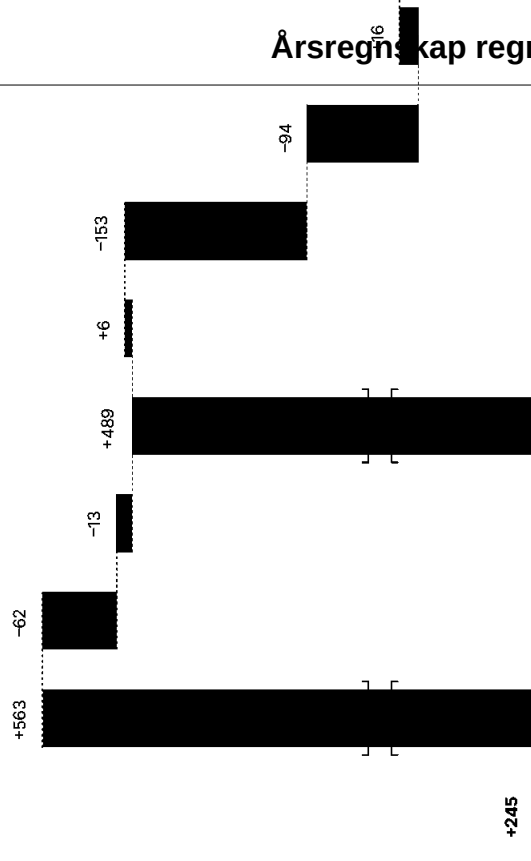
Cash flow from operating activities is the most important source of liquidity. Intragroup cash pooling aims to limit external cash investments and borrowings to the lowest level possible. To achieve this, GEA has established cash pooling groups in 17 countries that automatically balance the accounts of the participating group companies every day by crediting or debiting a target account at GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft. Any additional liquidity needs are generally serviced by group management, which also invests surplus liquidity. In a number of cases, however, liquidity peaks in individual countries cannot be reduced on a cross-border basis due to legal or tax-related reasons.

Liquidity

The key factors responsible for the change in net liquidity are shown in the following chart.

Change in net financial position

(EUR million)



Net position 12/31/2020*	Free cash flow	IFRS 16 payments	Interests paid	Net cash flow	Discontinued operations	Dividends	Share buyback	Currency effects

* Including lease liabilities of EUR 165.8 million as of December 31, 2021 (prior year EUR 156.9 million).

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Net liquidity including discontinued operations and taking into account lease liabilities amounted to EUR 499.8 million as of December 31, 2021, compared to EUR 245.3 million at the end of the previous year. This marked increase in liquidity was largely attributable to the significantly improved earnings and the sharp reduction in net working capital. The largest cash outflows are attributable to the dividends paid (EUR 153.4 million), repayment of the European Investment Bank loan (EUR 150.0 million), investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (EUR 129.9 million) and the acquisition of treasury shares under the share buyback program (EUR 93.8 million).							
Overview of net liquidity incl. discontinued operations (EUR million)				12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
Cash and cash equivalents				928,3		821,9	
Liabilities to banks				262,7		419,6	
Leasing liabilities				165,8		156,9	
Net liquidity (+)/Net debt (-)				499,8		245,3	
Cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 928.3 million as of December 31, 2021, which was EUR 106.3 million higher than at the end of the previous year. This includes commercial paper in the amount of EUR 90.0 million. Liabilities to banks amounted to EUR 262.7 million at the end of the year, compared with EUR 419.6 million at the end of the previous year. The decrease is largely due to the repayment of the loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) in the amount of EUR 150.0 million. At EUR 165.8 million, lease liabilities were slightly higher than the prior-year level (previous year: EUR 156.9 million).							
As of the reporting date, GEA had bank guarantee lines, which are mainly for contract performance, advance payments and warranties amounting to EUR 1,096 million (December 31, 2020: EUR 1,131 million) of which EUR 411.3 million (December 31, 2020: EUR 421.1 million) was utilized.							
GEA uses factoring programs as off-balance sheet financing instruments. As of December 31, 2021, their volume utilized amounted to EUR 47.7 million, compared to EUR 47.1 million as of December 31, 2020.							
The maturity structure of trade receivables from third parties is shown in the table below. with regard to unconsolidated subsidiaries have not been recorded.							
(EUR million)						12/31	
Carrying amount before impairment losses							
Impairment losses							
Carrying amount							
of which not overdue at the reporting date							
of which past due at the reporting date							
				less than 30 days			
				between 31 and 60 days			
				between 61 and 90 days			
				between 91 and 180 days			
				between 181 and 360 days			
				more than 360 days			
GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft paid a dividend of EUR 0.85 per share in fiscal year 2021, which amounted to EUR 153.4 million. The dividend was paid on December 31, 2021, and the remaining undistributed profit from the previous year. The volume of the dividend payment (EUR 153.4 million) also remained unchanged compared to the previous year.							

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Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

The consolidated cash flow statement can be summarized as follows:

Overview of cash flow statement (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change absolute
Cash flow from operating activities	675.9	717.8	-42.0
Cash flow from investing activities	-112.5	-92.2	-20.3
Free cash flow	563.4	625.6	-62.2
Cash flow from financing activities	-479.5	-138.6	-340.9
Net cash flow other discontinued operations	6.0	-1.7	7.7
Change in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	106.3	467.7	-361.3

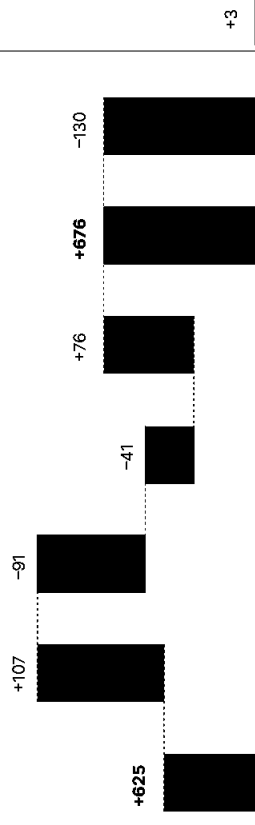
Cash flow from operating activities attributable to continued operations amounted to EUR 675.9 million in the reporting year, well below the prior-year figure of EUR 717.8 million. This decline, despite the significantly improved earnings, resulted in particular from the further reduction in net working capital, albeit below the level of the previous year.

Cash flow from investing activities of continuing operations of EUR -112.5 million was below the prior-year figure of EUR -92.2 million, primarily due to higher payments for investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of EUR 129.9 million (previous year EUR 97.6 million). Adverse effects resulted from increased proceeds of EUR 13.4 million from the disposal of non-current assets in the reporting year (previous year EUR 3.8 million).

Accordingly, free cash flow amounted to EUR 563.4 million, compared with EUR 625.6 million in the prior-year period.

In addition to the dividend payment of EUR 153.4 million, the cash flow from financing activities of continuing operations mainly reflected the repayment of the loan from the European Investment Bank in the amount of EUR 150.0 million and payments for the acquisition of treasury shares in the amount of EUR 93.8 million. This item also includes payments for lease liabilities amounting to EUR 61.9 million. In the previous year, the cash flow from financing activities attributable to continuing operations also included the dividend payment in the same amount as well as payments for lease liabilities (EUR 62.4 million) and the drawdown of the loan from the European Investment Bank totaling EUR 100.0 million.

Cash flow from discontinued operations amounted to EUR 6.0 million in the reporting period (previous year: EUR -1.7 million).

Free cash flow
(EUR million)

Net assets

Condensed balance sheet (EUR million)	12/31/2021	as % of total assets	12/31/2020	as % of total assets	Change in %

Assets					
Non-current assets	2,961.3	50.4	2,899.7	51.0	2.1
thereof goodwill	1,481.2	25.2	1,502.1	26.4	-1.4
thereof deferred taxes	379.9	6.5	333.8	5.9	13.8
Current assets	2,913.1	49.6	2,787.2	49.0	4.5
thereof cash and cash equivalents	928.3	15.8	821.9	14.5	13.0
thereof assets held for sale	49.8	0.8	44.5	0.8	12.1
Total assets	5,874.4	100.0	5,686.9	100.0	3.3
Equity and liabilities					
Equity	2,076.2	35.3	1,921.4	33.8	8.1
Non-current liabilities	1,456.4	24.8	1,639.7	28.8	-11.2
thereof deferred taxes	101.9	1.7	98.6	1.7	3.4
Current liabilities	2,341.8	39.9	2,125.8	37.4	10.2
thereof liabilities held for sale	33.8	0.6	27.4	0.5	23.3
Total equity and liabilities	5,874.4	100.0	5,686.9	100.0	3.3

As of December 31, total assets amounted to EUR 5,874 million, up 3.3 percent on the prior-year reporting date. This was largely attributable to the increase in cash and cash equivalents, inventories and deferred taxes. This was partly offset by a decline in trade receivables and lower goodwill, largely due to the sale of the refrigeration contracting and service business.

Equity increased by EUR 154.8 million to EUR 2,076 million. Consolidated net profit (EUR 305.2 million) and other consolidated net profit (EUR 87.3 million) had positive effects on this item. Dividend payments (EUR 153.4 million) and the acquisition of treasury shares (EUR 93.8 million) were the main mitigating factors. The equity ratio rose accordingly to 35.3 percent as of December 31, 2021, compared to 33.8 percent in the previous year.

Within non-current liabilities, the liabilities to banks decreased largely due to the repayment of the European Investment Bank. For current liabilities, the increase was slightly higher, increase in current contract liabilities and higher trade payables.

Comparison of net assets (2021 vs. 2020)

(EUR million)

Assets	5,874	5,687	5,874
Non-current assets	2,961	2,900	2,076
Current assets	2,913	2,787	2,342
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			2,076
Non-current liabilities			1,456
Current liabilities			2,342

12/31/2021 12/31/2020

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Change in net working capital (continued operations)

(EUR million)

12/31/2021	682	336	-	725	766	- 1 =	240
12/31/2020	744	348	-	666	682	- 1 =	367

Trade receivables

Contract assets

Inventories

Trade payables

Contract liabilities

Anticipated losses from construction contracts

Net working capital

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

Return on capital employed (ROCE)	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EBIT before restructuring expenses of the last 12 months (EUR million)	443.7	331.4
Capital employed (EUR million)*	1,593.6	1,942.9
Return on capital employed (in %)	27.8	17.1
Return on capital employed (in %) at constant currencies	28.1	-

*) Capital employed excluding goodwill from the acquisition of the former GEA AG by former Metallgesellschaft AG in 1999 (average of the last 4 quarters); this also applies for the ROCE of the divisions.

Calculation capital employed*

(EUR million)

12/31/2021	12/31/2020	
Total assets	5,730.1	5,668.2
minus current liabilities	2,152.2	2,032.9
minus goodwill mg/GEA	788.8	798.8
minus deferred tax assets	318.9	335.6
minus cash and cash equivalents	865.6	573.6
minus other adjustments	11.0	-15.6
Capital employed	1,593.6	1,942.9

*) average of the last 4 quarters.

As of the reporting date, capital employed (calculated as the average of the last four quarters) was significantly lower than in the previous year. The sharp decline was largely attributable to the decrease in net working capital. The increase in inventories compared with the previous year was due to the improvement in net contract assets and trade payables.

Accordingly, return on capital employed (ROCE) improved significantly from 17.1 percent to 27.8 percent due to an increase in EBIT before restructuring expenses. All divisions were able to increase their return on capital employed compared to the previous year's figure, in some cases significantly.

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As of the reporting date, capital employed (calculated as the average of the last four quarters) was significantly from EUR 1,943 million to EUR 1,594 million. The sharp decline was largely attributable to net working capital: The increase in inventories compared with the previous year was accompanied by an improvement in net contract assets and trade payables.

Accordingly, return on capital employed (ROCE) improved significantly from 17.1 percent to 27.8 percent due to an increase in EBIT before restructuring expenses. All divisions were able to increase their return on capital employed in the reporting year compared to the previous year's figure, in some cases significantly.

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GEA's divisions in the fiscal year

Separation & Flow Technologies

Separation & Flow Technologies (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change in %
Order intake	1,359.1	1,211.6	12.2
Revenue	1,237.2	1,192.1	3.8
Share service revenue in %	44.6	42.4	214 bps
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	302.5	255.3	18.5
as % of revenue	24.5	21.4	303 bps
EBITDA	302.4	241.1	25.4
EBIT before restructuring expenses	259.1	210.9	22.9
EBIT	258.9	193.6	33.7
ROCE in % (3rd Party)*	31.1	23.5	759 bps

Liquid & Powder Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change in %
Order intake	1,747.7	1,665.3	4.9
Revenue	1,546.1	1,665.7	-7.2
Share service revenue in %	21.1	22.6	-151 bps
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	150.0	120.2	24.8
as % of revenue	9.7	7.2	249 bps
EBITDA	147.4	124.1	18.8
EBIT before restructuring expenses	114.0	80.4	41.7
EBIT	111.4	77.4	44.0
ROCE in % (3rd Party)*	-	95.6	-

* ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has now been considered as „ROCE 3rd Party“ (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level since the beginning of the financial year 2021. The comparative figure for the prior-year period Q4/2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic. Due to negative capital employed, ROCE is not meaningful for the year 2021.

Revenue development in %	2021
Change compared to prior year	-7.2
FX effects	-0.8
Acquisitions/divestments	-
Structure	-7.0
Organic	0.6

Order intake increased by 4.9 percent to EUR 1,748 million in 2021, which corresponds to 13.5 percent. This growth was largely attributable to the dynamic development of the (new) and a significant upturn in the beverage business. Dairy processing also performed very well year. In the reporting year, eight large orders (exceeding EUR 15 million) totaling EUR 260 million from customers (previous year: 10 large orders with a combined value of approximately Small and medium-sized orders also developed positively. Book-to-bill ratio of 1.13 significant prior-year level of 0.99.

Revenue decreased by 7.2 percent to EUR 1,546 million compared to the previous year, largely due to effects. Organic growth, however, was up slightly by 0.6 percent as a result of the solid development. Revenue development was weaker in comparison to the strong order intake partly because not booked until the middle of the year but also because the Covid-19 pandemic and supply chain issues made it difficult for construction sites to operate smoothly. Almost all regions showed development, with only the regions of Northern and Central Europe and North America particular for structural reasons, below the previous year's level. The share of service revenue was 22.6 percent in the previous year to 21.1 percent, largely due to structural effects.

EBITDA before restructuring expenses increased significantly by 24.8 percent to EUR 150 million, the lower revenue. The development was driven by the improvement in operating margins as initiatives in the engineering process, the order processing (from purchasing to assembly and site) and project management. A favorable order mix and improvements in service quality and this development. As a result, the corresponding margin improved significantly by 2.5 percentage points to 9.7 percent.

ROCE for the reporting year is not meaningful due to the negative capital employed.

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Food & Healthcare Technologies

Food & Healthcare Technologies (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change in %
Order intake	1,032.8	854.2	20.9
Revenue	937.1	895.1	4.7
Share service revenue in %	28.8	26.7	214 bps
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	100.4	79.0	27.1
as % of revenue	10.7	8.8	189 bps
EBITDA	88.1	74.3	18.6
EBIT before restructuring expenses	55.8	27.6	> 100
EBIT	42.5	12.3	> 100
ROCE in % (3rd Party)*	14.7	6.3	842 bps

*) ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has now been considered as „ROCE 3rd Party“ (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level since the beginning of the financial year 2021. The comparative figure for the prior-year period Q4/2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic.

Revenue development in %	2021
Change compared to prior year	4.7
FX effects	-0.0
Acquisitions/divestments	-
Structure	5.8
Organic	-1.1

Order intake increased significantly by 20.9 percent to EUR 1,033 million in the reporting year, which corresponds to organic growth of 14.5 percent. Both the Food and Pharma & Healthcare business units contributed to double-digit growth, which had already started in the second quarter. In 2021, one large contract in the Food unit (EUR 15 million) with an order value of EUR 33 million was secured (previous year: one large contract in the Food unit, EUR 18 million). As a result, the book-to-bill ratio rose significantly to 1.10 (previous year 0.95).

Revenue increased by 4.7 percent to EUR 937.1 million in the reporting year. Organic growth was down slightly by 1.1 percent. A lower order backlog as a result of the pandemic at the beginning of the year and bottlenecks in the supply chains prevented better revenue development. Performance in the Food and Pharma & Healthcare business units was strong. Performance in the Food unit was particularly strong in Europe, Middle East and Africa, more than compensated for the declines in Asia Pacific and North America. Revenue growth, especially in the regions of Northern and Central Europe, North America, Middle East and Africa, more than compensated for the declines in Asia Pacific and North America. Service revenue was up, significantly increasing its share of total revenue from 28.8 percent to 28.8 percent in the reporting year.

In the reporting year, EBITDA before restructuring expenses rose significantly by 18.6 percent to EUR 88.1 million, primarily due to improved margins and the efficiency measures already implemented. The corresponding margin improved significantly by 1.9 percentage points to 10.7 percent.

ROCE also increased significantly from 6.3 percent to 14.7 percent in the year under review.

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Farm Technologies

Farm Technologies (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change in %
Order intake	702.1	677.0	3.7
Revenue	633.9	624.8	1.4
Share service revenue in %	43.9	45.7	-179 bps
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	76.1	66.9	13.8
as % of revenue	12.0	10.7	130 bps
EBITDA	73.3	61.7	18.7
EBIT before restructuring expenses	48.6	39.6	22.7
EBIT	44.9	12.7	> 100
ROCE in % (3rd Party)*	19.8	13.9	597 bps

* ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has now been considered as „ROCE 3rd Party“ (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level since the beginning of the financial year 2021. The comparative figure for the prior-year period Q4/2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic.

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Heating & Refrigeration Technologies

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change in %
Order intake	617.0	625.3	-1.3
Revenue	584.0	662.8	-11.9
Share service revenue in %	41.8	36.2	562 bps
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	59.5	58.8	1.2
as % of revenue	10.2	8.9	132 bps
EBITDA	37.5	60.0	-37.5
EBIT before restructuring expenses	42.4	38.5	10.1
EBIT	13.8	26.2	-47.3
ROCE in % (3rd Party)*	24.3	15.5	887 bps

* ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has now been considered as „ROCE 3rd Party“ (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level since the beginning of the financial year 2021. The comparative figure for the prior-year period Q4/2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic.

Revenue development in %	2021
Change compared to prior year	-11.9
FX effects	0.3
Acquisitions/divestments	-11.1
Structure	0.1
Organic	-1.2

As of October 1, 2021, the Refrigeration Technologies division was renamed to Heating Technologies. This reflects the enhanced integration of heating and cooling technologies related changes to the scope of operations.

In the reporting year, order intake was down 1.3 percent (EUR 617.0 million) on the previous year. The decline was primarily due to the disposal of the Bock Group and the refrigeration contracting and service business in Spain and the organic growth increased by 8.8 percent. Whereas the previous year was more strongly restrained investment decisions and order postponements due to the Covid-19 pandemic improved during the course of 2021. The book-to-bill ratio of 1.06 was above the prior-year ratio of 1.01.

Revenue of EUR 584.0 million was 11.9 percent below the previous year, primarily due to the divestments and bottlenecks in the supply chain. Organic growth, however, was down 1.2 percent. Almost all regions recorded a decline in revenues. Due to structural effects, Northern Europe was the only region to realize an increase in revenue, while Northern and Central Europe reported a decline. Service revenue developed well, significantly increasing its share of total revenue from 36.1 percent to 38.9 percent.

Despite divestments, EBITDA before restructuring expenses improved by 1.2 percent to EUR 42.4 million in the reporting year. Essentially, the improvement in earnings was due to positive margin effects from the increase in service revenue as well as cost savings. The corresponding EBITDA margin improved from 7.3 percent to 8.8 percent. The corresponding EBITDA margin was significantly to 10.2 percent as a result of the portfolio adjustments and the focus on high margin businesses compared with 8.9 percent in the previous year.

At 24.3 percent, ROCE in the year under review was significantly up on the previous year's figure of 15.5 percent.

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Others/Consolidation

Others/consolidation (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change in %	
Order intake	-236.2	-330.3	28.5	A decline in the consolidation of order intake and revenue were largely due to minor adjustments in the divisional structure as of January 1, 2021: Individual companies whose activities related to two divisions were but were allocated to just one are now broken down by their respective business activities.
Revenue	-235.3	-405.4	42.0	
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	-63.8	-47.7	-33.7	In the reporting year, EBITDA before restructuring expenses rose by EUR 16.1 million to EUR 16.1 million in 2021, primarily due to the establishment of services for GEA within GEA Group Services GmbH, which was established for the first time in 2020, and the reimbursement of payments made to the divisions for the use of services provided by the GEA Corporate Center.
EBITDA	-79.4	-83.0	4.3	
EBIT before restructuring expenses	-76.1	-65.7	-15.9	
EBIT	-91.8	-101.0	9.1	

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Employees

Compared with December 31, 2020, the workforce contracted by 89 to 18,143 employees (FTE) as of the reporting date. At the same time, an increase in the number of temporary employees and independent contractors amounted to 73 full-time equivalents, meaning that the total workforce declined slightly to 19,252.

The decline was caused by the disposal of the Bock Group and the refrigeration contracting and service business in Spain and Italy of the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division. Employee numbers also declined in the Farm Technologies and Liquid & Powder Technologies divisions. In contrast, the number of employees in the Separation & Flow Technologies and Food & Healthcare Technologies divisions increased.

The following table shows the development of employee numbers per region:

Employees* by region	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	
DACH & Eastern Europe	6,939	6,883	37.8%
North and Central Europe	3,105	3,040	16.7%
Asia Pacific	3,039	3,005	16.5%
Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	2,906	3,132	17.2%
North America	1,590	1,618	8.9%
Latin America	564	553	3.0%
Employees (FTE)	18,143	18,232	100.0%
Contingent workforce (FTE)	1,109	1,036	-
Total workforce (FTE)	19,252	19,268	-

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

Net Assets, Financial Position, and Results of Operations of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft

In addition to the reporting by the group, the following section describes the performance of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (group management). The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB - German Commercial Code) and the Aktiengesetz (AktG - German Stock Corporation Act). They are presented here in condensed form.

GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft oversees central management functions of the group. Furthermore, it provides its subsidiaries with services on the basis of service agreements. These mainly include services from the Global Corporate Center, global excellence functions (procurement, production and logistics), global IT, human resources and business process outsourcing (BPO) for finance. Profit and loss transfer agreements exist with key domestic subsidiaries. In turn, the economic position of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft depends on its subsidiaries' business development, which fundamentally corresponds to the development of GEA Group, as discussed in this chapter under section "Overall Assessment of Business Development."

Net assets of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (HGB) (EUR million)	12/31/2021	of total assets	as %
Assets			
Intangible fixed assets	37.7		1.0
Tangible fixed assets	1.4		—
Long-term financial assets	2,319.6		60.3
Fixed assets	2,358.7		61.3
Receivables and other assets	875.1		22.7
thereof Receivables from affiliated companies	851.0		22.1
thereof Other assets	24.1		0.6
Securities	90.0		2.3
Cash	511.7		13.4
Current assets	1,476.8		38.4
Prepaid expenses	11.6		0.3
Total	3,847.1		100.0
Equity and liabilities			
Subscribed capital	520.4		13.5
Own shares	—6.6		—
Capital reserves	250.8		6.5
Revenue reserves	376.5		9.8
Net retained profits	161.0		4.2
Equity	1,302.1		33.9
Provisions	311.3		8.1
Liabilities to banks	255.9		6.6
Trade payables	13.7		0.4
Liabilities to affiliated companies	1,959.0		50.9
Other liabilities	5.1		0.1
Liabilities	2,233.7		58.1
Total	3,847.1		100.0

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				01/12/31/2021	1
GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's total assets are nearly unchanged from the previous year. As part of central liquidity management, receivables from affiliated companies decreased by EUR 50.9 million and liabilities to affiliated companies increased by EUR 184.3 million. Other significant changes in total assets resulted from the early repayment of bank loans in the amount of EUR 150 million and the acquisition of securities in the amount of EUR 90 million. Overall, cash and cash equivalents decreased by EUR 53.6 million. The increase in intangible assets is primarily attributable to the introduction of a uniform global ERP system. Overall, equity decreased by EUR 59.5 million compared with the previous year. This was due to the 2,297,033 treasury shares acquired in fiscal year 2021. Of the acquisition cost of EUR 93.8 million, EUR 87.2 million was offset against revenue reserves and the imputed share of subscribed capital of EUR 6.6 million was reported as treasury shares. This compares with net income for the fiscal year of EUR 187.7 million less dividends paid of EUR 153.4 million. The equity ratio fell by 1.5 percentage points to 33.8 percent. In addition, appropriation to other revenue reserves amounting to EUR 27.0 million were made in the fiscal year. There were only minor changes overall to the rest of the balance sheet items compared with the previous year.				Income statement of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (HGB) (EUR million)	1
				Revenue	1
				Other operating income	1
				Cost for purchased services	-2
				Personnel expenses	2
				Amortization and write-downs of intangible fixed assets and depreciation and write-downs of tangible fixed assets	-2
				Other operating expenses	2
				Investment income	1
				Net interest income	1
				Write-downs on financial assets and securities held as current assets	1
				Taxes on income	1
				Net income after income tax	1
				Other tax expenses	1
				Net income for the fiscal year	1

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The revenues of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft essentially comprise charges of EUR 93.8 million (previous year: EUR 163.2 million) that were allocated to subsidiaries in the 2021 fiscal year and income of EUR 20.6 million (previous year: EUR 18.9 million) from the trademark fee. In addition to externally sourced services, the group also invoices its own services under service contracts to group companies, mainly to a service company, which it uses as the basis for calculating the allocation. Since fiscal year 2021, services from other group companies have no longer been charged via GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, but via this service company. This change in accounting for services mainly resulted in a decrease in revenues and in costs for services purchased from group companies. Currency translation gains and losses from own hedges and hedges for affiliated companies are reported gross within other operating income and expenses, as in the previous year. Currency translation gains of EUR 124.6 million (previous year: EUR 146.0 million) and currency translation losses of EUR 122.4 million (previous year: EUR 142.4 million) resulted in a net amount of EUR 2.2 million (previous year: EUR 3.6 million). In addition to currency translation gains, other operating income mainly includes income from the reversal of provisions of EUR 22.2 million (previous year: EUR 11.6 million), income from the write-up of long-term financial assets amounting to EUR 6.5 million (previous year: EUR 0.0 million) and income from charges passed on and ancillary business totaling EUR 5.5 million (previous year: EUR 16.5 million). Costs for externally sourced services – totaling EUR 43.0 million (previous year: EUR 44.0 million) – mainly comprises services provided by external companies required to execute the functions of the Global Corporate Center, the global excellence functions (procurement, production and logistics), global IT, human resources, as well as for business process outsourcing (BPO) for finance. Personnel expenses increased by EUR 10.9 million compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to the increase in additions to accruals for bonuses and management bonuses as well as pension provisions. In addition to scheduled write-downs on fixed assets of EUR 3.0 million (previous year: EUR 5.2 million), depreciation and amortization also includes write-downs on receivables from affiliated companies amounting to EUR 0.2 million (previous year: EUR 23.0 million), as well as write-downs of EUR 0.2 million (previous year: EUR 0.0 million) on emission rights.	In addition to currency translation losses, other operating expenses mainly include expenses for expert and consulting fees, expenses for additions to the provisions for negative consequences for cost allocations within the group and other third-party services. As in the previous year, expenses for IT and licenses primarily include current expenses from the introduction of a new system. The expenses from additions to provisions for negative consequences of mining result in an increase in the rate of costs growth compared with the previous year. Investment income is the result of income from profit and loss transfer agreements totaling (previous year: EUR 215.9 million), EUR 39.1 million (previous year: EUR 79.9 million) in expenses and loss transfer agreements and income from other equity investments amounting to EUR 16.0 million (previous year: EUR 8.0 million). Income from profit transfer agreements mainly comprise profits transferred by GEA Mechanical Engineering GmbH, GEA Group Holding GmbH, GEA Brewery Systems GmbH, GEA Refrigeration Germany GmbH, GEA Technologies GmbH and GEA TDS GmbH. Expenses from loss absorption mainly consist of expenses assumed from GEA Group Services GmbH, GEA Diessel GmbH, LL Plant Engineering GmbH, GEA Plant Engineering GmbH and mg Altersversorgung GmbH. Net interest income decreased by EUR 8.5 million to EUR -0.6 million (previous year: EUR 7.9 million) and resulted primarily from lower interest income from the unwinding of non-current interest receivables with the previous year. These fell by EUR 7.2 million to EUR 4.4 million (previous year: EUR 11.6 million) due to changes in interest rates. The impairments on long-term financial assets contain write-downs on interests in companies amounting to EUR 4.8 million (previous year: EUR 2.0 million) as well as write-downs on loans to affiliated companies amounting to EUR 0.0 million (previous year: EUR 0.8 million).		

Arbeitskapitalregulierung 2021 für 9129855

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		2021	2020	
	Cash flow of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (HGB) (EUR million)			
	Cash flow from operating activities	441.6	473.6	
	Cash flow from investing activities	-101.3	-9.0	
	Cash flow from financing activities	-393.9	-53.4	
	Liquid funds	511.7	565.3	
	In the year under review, cash flow from operating activities amounted to EUR 441.6 million. This is EUR 32.0 million lower than in the previous year. This decrease was largely due to a significant decline in cash inflows from affiliated companies in connection with cash pooling. Offsetting the lower cash flow was a significant improvement in net income of EUR 77.8 million to EUR 187.7 million. Cash outflows from investing activities were increased from EUR 9.0 million in the previous year to EUR 101.3 million. The cash flow from investing activities for fiscal year 2021 mainly includes payments for the acquisition of securities (commercial paper) of EUR 90.0 million as well as payments for investments and proceeds from divestments for intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. The cash flow from financing activities in the fiscal year mainly includes the previous year's dividend payout of EUR 153.4 million (previous year: EUR 153.4 million), the repayment of a bank loan of EUR 150.0 million (previous year: borrowing of EUR 100.0 million) and the acquisition of treasury shares in the amount of EUR 93.8 million.			
	GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's business development is subject to the same risks and opportunities as the GEA Group. They are presented in the section "Opportunity and risk report." Additionally, with subsidiaries may result in negative effects due to statutory and contractual and particular financing). The income of the GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is significantly dependent on the development of its subsidiaries. Group income serves as the basis for net retained income corresponding dividend payment. Hence, net retained profits (HGB) for the fiscal year are the most important key performance indicator for GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft. GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft predicted that net retained profits for fiscal year 2021 would be at or around the same level as in the previous year, taking existing revenue reserves into account. Net retained profits of EUR 161.0 million for fiscal year 2022, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft expects net retained profits of EUR 161.0 million for fiscal year 2023, taking existing revenue reserves into account.			

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	Explanatory information in accordance with sections 289(4), 315(4) and 315a, sentence 1 of the HGB <u>Composition of the subscribed capital and restrictions on rights</u> As of December 31, 2021, the subscribed capital of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft was EUR 520,375,765.57 and was composed of 180,492,172 no-par value bearer shares. All the shares are ordinary shares. The rights and obligations arising from these shares are defined in the AktG (AktG - German Stock Corporation Act). This can result in restrictions affecting voting rights. For example, section 71b AktG states that GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is not entitled to voting rights from its own shares (treasury stock). Outstanding capital in the amount of EUR 513,753 thousand corresponds to subscribed capital of EUR 520,376 thousand less the nominal value per share of redeemed shares in the amount of EUR 6,623 thousand. The Executive Board is not aware of any contractual restrictions affecting voting rights. Contractual restrictions affecting the transfer of shares arise through the share-based payment program (Share Ownership Guidelines) of the current remuneration system, under which all members of the Executive Board were paid in the past fiscal year. The members of the Executive Board have pledged to acquire a certain number of shares of the GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and not to encumber them or sell them until the end of their terms on the Executive Board. <u>Interests in the share capital exceeding 10 percent of the voting rights</u> In fiscal year 2018, Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S., reported that its interests in GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft had exceeded 10 percent of the voting rights. <u>Provisions governing the appointment and dismissal of members of the Executive Board and amendments to the Articles of Association</u> The members of the Executive Board are appointed and dismissed by the Supervisory Board in accordance with sections 84 and 85 of the AktG in conjunction with section 31 of the Mitbestimmungsgesetz (MitbestG - German Codetermination Act). Under Article 20(1) of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's Articles of Association, amendments to the Articles of Association may - where legally permissible - be adopted by a simple majority of the share capital represented at the vote. Under Article 21 of the Articles of Association, the Supervisory Board may resolve amendments and additions to the Articles of Association that only affect their wording. In other respects, section 179 of the AktG applies to amendments to the Articles of Association.		<u>Powers of the Executive Board to issue and repurchase shares</u> In accordance with Article 4(3) of the Articles of Association, the Executive Board is authorized for the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital by up to EUR 52,000,000.00, with no-par value shares against cash contributions until April 29, 2026 (Authorized Capital I) and with Article 5(4) of said Articles, to define a starting date for profit rights that differs from the statutory provisions by law. The authorization may be exercised fully or in partial amounts, on one or several occasions, and the new shares being underwritten by one or more banks with the obligation of offering them to the Executive Board for preemptive subscription (indirect preemptive right). Furthermore, the Executive Board may, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive right in favor of capital increases against noncash contributions, in particular, for the purpose of business combinations, acquisitions of companies, parts of companies, or equity interests in companies or other companies. The Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply preemptive rights if the new shares are to be issued to persons who are in an employment relationship with GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or one of its group companies.	

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In such cases, the new shares may also be issued via a bank or another company meeting the requirements of section 186 (5) sentence 1 of the AktG. In addition, the Executive Board is authorized, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to exclude the statutory shareholders' preemptive right to use the scrip dividend to offer shareholders the option (wholly or partially) of contributing their dividend claim in part or in whole as a non-cash contribution to the company in return for new shares in the company. Finally, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights (i) insofar as it is necessary to eliminate fractional amounts, and (ii) in order to grant the creditors of convertible or option bonds with option or conversion privileges or obligations issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the Company a right to subscribe to new shares to the extent to which they would be entitled after exercising the option or conversion rights or after fulfilling conversion obligations. The Executive Board is furthermore authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to stipulate the further details of the capital increases from Authorized Capital II and the terms and conditions of the share issue. In accordance with Article 4(5) of the Articles of Association, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital by up to EUR 52,000,000.00 by issuing new no-par value shares against cash contributions until April 29, 2026 (Authorized Capital III) and, in accordance with Article 5(4) of said Articles, to define a starting date for profit rights that differs from the date stipulated by law. The authorization may be exercised fully or in partial amounts, on one or several occasions. Shareholders are generally entitled to subscribe to the new shares. The statutory preemptive right may also be granted by the new shares being underwritten by one or more banks with the obligation of offering them to the shareholders for preemptive subscription (indirect preemptive right). The Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to exclude shareholders' preemptive rights if the issue price of the new shares is not significantly lower than the stock exchange price for company shares of the same kind at the time of setting the issue price. In line with the modalities of this disapplication of preemptive rights, the shares issued in accordance with section 203(1) and section 186(3) no. 4 of the AktG may not exceed 10% of the share capital of the Company either at the time at which this authorization takes effect or at the time at which it is exercised (upper limit). The upper limit is reduced by the proportionate amount of the share capital allocable to shares of the company issued during the term of the Authorized Capital III under disapplication of preemptive rights in accordance with section 71(1) no. 8 sentence 5, and Section 186(3) sentence 4 of the AktG. The upper limit is also reduced by the proportionate amount of the share capital allocable to shares issued to service convertible or option bonds with option or conversion privileges or obligations issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the company, as long as the convertible or option bonds have been issued during the term of the Authorized Capital III under disapplication of preemptive				rights in accordance with section 186(3) sentence of the 4 AktG. Furthermore, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights necessary to eliminate fractional amounts, and (ii) in order to grant the creditors of convertible bonds with option or conversion privileges or obligations issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the Company a right to subscribe to new shares to the extent to which they would be entitled after exercising the option or conversion rights or after fulfilling conversion obligations. The Executive Board is furthermore authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to stipulate the further details of the capital increases from Authorized Capital III and the terms and conditions of the share issue. For Authorized Capital I to III governed by Article 4(3) to (5) of the Articles of Association, applies to the issuance of shares subject to exclusion of preemptive rights and is intended total upper limit for the issuance and/or sale of shares under exclusion of shareholders' preemptive rights. The amount of 10 percent of the current share capital is not exceeded in any case. The proportion of the share capital attributable to shares issued subject to the exclusion of shareholders' preemptive rights shall not exceed a total of 10 percent of the Company's share capital outstanding at the time of the resolution of the Annual General Meeting (with the exception of issuance subject to exclusion of preemptive rights related to fractional shares). This limit shall include (i) shares issued or sold during the authorization subject to the exclusion of preemptive rights on the basis of other authorizations of the Executive Board, as well as (ii) shares to be issued to service bonds with conversion or subscription obligations, provided that the bonds are issued during the term of this authorization subject to the exclusion of preemptive rights. These offsets no longer apply, and the original amount of the available again as soon as a subsequent Annual General Meeting once again authorizes the issuance of new shares or to issue bonds with conversion or option privileges and/or obligations shareholders' subscription rights.			
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Under a resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021, the share capital was contingently increased by up to EUR 52,000,000.00 subject to the issuance of bearer shares (Article 4(6) of the Articles of Association, Contingent Capital 2021). The contingent capital increase will be implemented only to the extent that the holders of conversion or option privileges from convertible bonds or option bonds, profit participation rights or profit participating bonds or a combination of these instruments issued against cash contributions by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the company on the basis of the authorization by the Annual General Meeting resolution dated April 30, 2021, exercise their conversion or option privileges, or, if they are obliged to convert or exercise options, satisfy their obligation to convert or exercise options, and if no cash settlement is granted or own shares or shares of another listed company are used in settlement. The new shares are to be issued at the option or conversion price to be specified in accordance with the aforementioned authorization resolution in each case. The new shares bear dividend rights from the beginning of the fiscal year in which they were created as a result of the exercising of conversion or option rights or the fulfillment of conversion or option obligations. The Executive Board is authorized to determine the further details of the implementation of the contingent capital increase.	The Executive Board is authorized, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to issue bearer convertible bonds or bonds with warrants, profit participation rights or participating bonds of these instruments (collectively referred to as "bonds") with a total nominal value of up to EUR 52,000,000.00 on one or more occasions through April 29, 2026 and to grant or impose on the holders of conversion or option rights or obligations for shares in the company with a proportional capital totaling up to EUR 52,000,000.00 in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions. The bonds may be issued against cash or against contributions in kind. The respective terms and conditions may also include a conversion or option obligation. The bonds may also be issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft group company within the meaning of section 18 of the AktG. In such cases, the company is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to assume a guarantee for the bonds on behalf of the company and to grant or impose conversion or option rights or obligations on the holders of the bonds in exchange for GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft shares. Shareholders are generally entitled to exercise their conversion or option rights in the company. The statutory preemptive right may also be granted by the bonds being underwritten by the company. The bank consortium with the obligation of offering them to the shareholders for preemptive subscription (preemptive right). The Executive Board is authorized, subject to the consent of the Supervisory Board, to exclude fractional shares from the shareholders' subscription rights and to exclude the shares from the shareholders' subscription rights and to exclude the shares from the shareholders' subscription rights under certain conditions and within the limits set by the Annual General Meeting.			

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The exclusion of the subscription right is possible in such cases where bonds are issued against contributions in kind (in particular for the purpose of business combinations or the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, or equity interests in companies or other assets) or in cases where bonds are issued for cash at an issue price that does not materially fall below the theoretical market value of the bonds. The pro rata amount of capital stock represented by shares to be issued to service bonds carrying conversion or option rights or obligations that are issued with the exclusion of shareholders' preemptive rights may not exceed 10 percent in the aggregate of the company's capital stock outstanding at the time the resolution is adopted by the Annual General Meeting (excluding the issue with the exclusion of preemptive rights for fractional amounts); for such purposes, shares issued or sold with the exclusion of preemptive rights on the basis of other authorizations granted to the Executive Board during the term of such authorization are also taken into account. These offsets no longer apply, and the original amount of the authorization will be available again as soon as a subsequent Annual General Meeting authorizes the Executive Board to issue or sell shares again while excluding shareholders' preemptive rights. Under a resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting dated April 19, 2018, in accordance with section 71(1) no. 8 AktG, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is authorized to purchase own shares up to a total of 10 percent of the total proportionate amount of share capital at the time the resolution was adopted. The authorization is valid until April 18, 2023. The shares may be purchased via the stock exchange or by means of a public purchase offer to all shareholders. The shares may subsequently be used for all purposes allowed by law. With the approval of the Supervisory Board, the shares may also (i) be sold in another manner than through the stock exchange or by means of a public offering addressed to all shareholders, provided that the issue price of the new shares is not significantly lower than the price for GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft shares of the same kind at the time of sale, (ii) be transferred to third parties for the purpose of business combinations or the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, or equity interests in companies or other assets, (iii) be used to service convertible or option bonds, (iv) be used to implement a scrip dividend or (v) be withdrawn. Further details on the resolutions on the share buyback adopted by the Annual General Meeting on April 19, 2018, are available in the invitation to the Annual General Meeting, which was published in the Federal Gazette on March 12, 2018.	Material agreements that take effect in the event of a change of control following a takeover The individual lenders of the syndicated credit lines amounting to EUR 650 million may refuse in the event of a change of control. The lenders may call in any amounts already drawn down on the respective credit line giving 20 days' notice. In the event of a change of control and subject to at least 30 days' notice, the lenders of the loans (Schuldscheindarlehen) in the total amount of EUR 250 million are entitled to request repayment of their loan receivable, including interest accrued up to the date of the early repayment. Under a master loan agreement totaling EUR 250 million, which is primarily used to issue subsidiaries, the lender has the right in the event of an imminent change of control to negotiate of the agreement under changed terms. If no agreement is reached, the loan agreement has immediate effect. In such case, the lender must be released from its obligations under guarantee within two months or, at the discretion of the borrower, the latter shall make a cash deposit of the outstanding obligations under the guarantees furnished and any credit drawdowns are to be repaid. With regard to a cash management credit line in the amount of EUR 50 million, the lender has an extraordinary right of termination in the event of an imminent change of control if the controller is unable to reach an agreement on continuation, possibly under changed terms, in a timely manner. Compensation arrangements with members of the Executive Board or employees Neither the previous remuneration system, which still applied to all members of the Executive Board in the reporting period, nor the new remuneration system, which came into effect on January 1, 2022, will be applied uniformly to all Executive Board members starting January 1, 2022, provide for a change of control. Key attributes of the internal control and risk management system relating to the financial reporting process Details can be found under "Report on Opportunities and Risks", sections "Opportunity and Risk Management", "Internal control system" and "Internal control system."			

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Overall Assessment of Business Development 2021 was a very successful year for GEA. Despite a persistently challenging environment, the company succeeded in further unlocking its potential, increasing order intake, revenue and earnings, in some cases significantly. In addition, other key performance indicators such as net working capital and liquidity showed significant improvements. Order intake rose by 11.0 percent to EUR 5,222 million, driven by significant double-digit growth in the Separation & Flow Technologies and Food & Healthcare Technologies divisions. Almost all customer industries recorded growth in the year under review, with Food, Pharma and Chemicals in particular recording significant double-digit growth rates. In organic terms, order intake rose by 14.0 percent. Overall, GEA recorded nine major orders (volume >EUR 15 million) with a total value of EUR 293 million in the Beverage, Pharma, and Food segments, including one in the growth market of new Food with an order value well into the high double-digit million euro range. GEA achieved a 1.5 percent increase in revenue to EUR 4,703 million, or organic growth of 4.3 percent. Growth in the Separation & Flow Technologies, Food & Healthcare Technologies and Farm Technologies divisions more than offset the decline in the Liquid & Powder Technologies and Heating & Refrigeration Technologies divisions. In regional terms, the development of revenue was heterogeneous. The regions of Western Europe, Middle East and Africa, Northern and Central Europe, Asia Pacific and Latin America recorded an increase; by contrast, there was a decline in the DACH & Eastern Europe and North America regions. Revenue developed positively across almost all customer industries. The share of service revenue rose to 34.2 percent, compared to 33.6 percent in the previous year. EBITDA before restructuring measures rose by 17.3 percent to EUR 624.8 million. The core margin improved significantly by 1.8 percentage points to 13.3 percent (previous year divisions saw a year-on-year improvement in their EBITDA and EBITDA margin before restructuring in some cases, by several percentage points). At EUR 305.2 million, consolidated net profit in fiscal year 2021 was significantly higher year's figure of EUR 96.8 million on the back of very good operating performance. Accordingly share rose from EUR 0.54 to EUR 1.70. Earnings per share before restructuring measures compared to EUR 1.03 in the previous year. Shares totaling around EUR 93.8 million were allocated as part of the share buyback program launched in August 2021 (volume up to EUR 300 million). Net liquidity more than doubled to EUR 499.8 million, compared with EUR 245.3 million in 2020. This increase was mainly due to the improvement in earnings and the significant reduction in working capital. Net working capital as a percentage of revenue improved to 5.1 percent from 7.1 percent in the previous year. Capital employed decreased significantly from EUR 1,943 million to EUR 1,594 million as of December 31, 2021, particularly as a result of the lower net working capital. Accordingly, return on capital improved significantly from 17.1 percent to 27.8 percent. In the light of the very strong earnings trend during fiscal year 2021, the Executive Board will propose that the Annual General Meeting approve the payout of a dividend of EUR 0.05 per share, EUR 0.05 higher than in the previous year.			
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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

In accordance with section 317 (2) sentence 6 of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code), the audit of the disclosures to be made in the Corporate Governance Statement in accordance with sections 289f (2) and 5, 315d of the HGB must be limited to the auditor checking whether such disclosures have been made.

Transparent, responsible corporate governance and control, geared towards sustainable value enhancement, are given high priority by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft. In doing so, the group aligns its actions with the generally accepted principles of corporate governance while implementing the suggestions and recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code as amended on December 16, 2019 (published in the Federal Gazette on March 20, 2020) to the greatest possible extent.

Declaration of Conformity

Between the issuance of the last Declaration of Compliance on December 17, 2020, and April 30, 2021, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft complied with the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code as amended on December 16, 2019 ("GCGC 2020") and published by the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection in the official section of the Federal Gazette, except for the following deviations:

- Recommendation C.10 sentence 1 GCGC 2020, according to which the Chair of the Supervisory Board, the Chair of the Audit Committee, as well as the Chair of the committee that addresses Executive Board remuneration, shall be independent from the company and the Executive Board.

The former Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Dr. Helmut Perlet, who had been in office through the end of the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021, who had also chaired the Presiding Committee that inter alia addresses Executive Board remuneration through that point in time, cannot be considered independent from the company in accordance with recommendation C.7 (2) GCGC 2020, since he has been a member of the Supervisory Board for more than twelve years.

GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft fully complied with the recommendations of the GCGC 2020

- At the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021, all seats held by shareholder representatives were elected. At its constitutive meeting held after the Annual General Meeting, the Supervisory Board elected Klaus Helmrich, who is independent, as the new Chairman of the Supervisory Board Committee of the Supervisory Board.

Looking forward, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft declares its intention to fully comply with the recommendations of the GCGC 2020.

Düsseldorf, December 16, 2021

For the Supervisory Board

Klaus Helmrich

For the Executive Board

Stefan Klebert

Marcus A. Ketter

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Code of Conduct	GEA has begun to reorganize its codes of conduct and associated responsibilities as part of the new group strategy "Mission 26," and its cross-divisional approach to sustainability. The following codes describe the system of values within which business decisions are made and the guidelines with which employees and management bodies are to align their actions. The Code of Conduct of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft requires that the group's business activities comply with all existing laws and high ethical standards. The Code of Conduct applies to all employees and bodies of GEA worldwide. It is supplemented by policies and guidelines on individual areas, in particular anti-corruption, anti-trust and competition law, money laundering and conflicts of interest. This Code of Conduct is supplemented by a Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors that obliges these groups to comply with a set of key principles regarding their responsibility towards society, the environment and the individuals involved in the production of goods and/or the provision of services. In addition, the company and the European Works Council have jointly agreed to a Code of Corporate Responsibility. This code sets out the ethical, social and legal standards that are binding on all GEA employees. GEA has further obligations arising from its participation in the United Nations Global Compact. Since 2021, the management of sustainability-relevant practices has been the responsibility of a dedicated sustainability department, which reports directly to the CEO. Going forward, all activities and reporting channels that were previously allocated among different departments will converge here. The above documents are published on gea.com under Company/Sustainability. Further information can be found in the non-financial (Group) statement of this Annual Report.	Compliance	Compliance in terms of measures designed to ensure adherence to the law as well as internal policies, and the group companies' compliance therewith, is considered to be a key management task at GEA. The compliance organization's group-wide activities focus on the prevention of money-laundering, conflicts of interest, antitrust law as well as data protection. The Chief Compliance Officer coordinates and ensures the implementation of compliance particular in the aforementioned areas. In this capacity, he reports to both the Executive Board and the Committee of the Supervisory Board. Moreover, the compliance organization is involved in compliance incidents carrying the risk of criminal proceedings or a fine. The Chief Compliance Officer is assisted by the compliance organization and is in regular contact with the Group Audit department and assurance functions. Central legal compliance activities are pooled and handled by the "Compliance Legal Matters" unit that forms part of the group's corporate legal department. The division handles compliance activities undertaken at operational level. A Compliance Executive is appointed and a Compliance Manager is appointed for each operating entity. The divisions, regions, and functions are also advised and supported by compliance officers. In addition, further purpose of counseling and supporting the Chief Compliance Officer are involved as required. The Management System was reviewed in accordance with the IDW PS 980 audit standard for company KPMG with regard to the effectiveness of the company's anti-corruption and anti-bribe audit was successfully completed in February 2022. Detailed information on GEA's compliance and its functions can be found in the "Compliance" chapter of the separately published Sustainability Report at gea.com. Alongside the compliance organization described above, GEA has a globally operating compliance organization. Key export control activities are pooled in the Tax, Customs & Foreign Trade Department. Furthermore, each operating entity is assigned a local Export Control Manager. The new supply chain organization and the appointment of a new Global Supply Chain Director represent steps toward the further standardization of global supply chain processes and alignment with the year under review.	

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	For GEA, the topic of taxation (including tax compliance) is a key component of responsible corporate governance, through which organizations contribute to the economies of the countries where they operate. GEA follows a well-defined and transparent tax strategy, with profits taxed in the countries in which they arise rather than transferring them to countries with lower tax rates or where they are not subject to taxation at all. This is specified in the current Group Tax Directive. It is not in GEA's interest to establish structures that contravene this principle. When setting up its Tax Compliance Management System, GEA was guided by the seven fundamental components of Assurance Standard 980 of the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW) and the related practice notes published by the IDW. The group's management decisions are not made based on tax rates or other tax issues. The members of the compliance organization regularly discuss the latest developments as well as potential impacts or additions to GEA's compliance program. Since December 1, 2014, GEA has been using a globally implemented Integrity System. This Integrity System allows GEA employees and independent third parties to report suspected compliance infringements or violations of GEA's Codes of Conduct – the general principles of social responsibility – via an online system. To the extent permitted by law, individuals reporting a violation may remain anonymous. This anonymity is guaranteed by the technical set-up of the Integrity System. Suspicions can also be reported anonymously by telephone via an external law firm. The compliance organization rigorously investigates all suspected cases and involves group internal audit where necessary. Moreover, mandatory face-to-face and web-based training sessions are regularly held for compliance-relevant group employees for covering current issues and regulations relative to the law, the Code of Conduct and GEA's additional compliance policies and guidelines. GEA's compliance program is rounded off by close cooperation between the compliance organization and the group's internal audit department, compliance risk audits and random sampling at the time of the annual audit, as well as on-site talks and video conferences between representatives of the compliance organization and local managers for evaluating best practices within the group. The Compliance Management System is supplemented by various IT tools, such as for compliance approvals, compliance reports, compliance risk audits and third-party audits.	InfoSec, Business Continuity and Crisis Management The "Information Security" function leads organizational aspects in the areas of security, business continuity management and crisis management, with the task of developing and implementing group programs and procedures in these areas via the Information Security Management System. Explanations on these topics can be found in the separately published Sustainability Report. Sustainability Sustainable corporate governance has long had a firm place in the company's self-image. Early on, GEA recognized how important it is to act responsibly and continuously improve on this. The company seizes market opportunities but always keep an eye on the associated social and environmental impacts. During fiscal year 2021, GEA was again able to make a significant contribution to making products and services more sustainable, improving employee involvement, and deepening the company's social topic of sustainability is a central guiding principle of the "Mission 26" strategy, which was a year under review. It contains a clear roadmap up to the year 2026 and beyond. In line with this, GEA describes that are essential for the business and the stakeholders and translate them into specific measures. GEA also wants to be at the forefront of sustainability. In line with the requirements of the CSR Directive Implementation Act (CSR-RUG), GEA has adapted its existing financial reporting with disclosures on material non-financial aspects of the company's activities in the areas of environmental, employee and social matters, respect for human rights, corruption, and prepared them in accordance with the GRI standards. As part of this effort, GEA has published a separate non-financial statement (Sustainability Report) on March 3, 2022.	

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	Responsible risk management Sustainable growth can only be achieved if both the opportunities and the risks associated with corporate activities are identified and adequately taken into account. An effective control, risk and opportunity management system represents one of the core elements of corporate governance at GEA. Further information on this topic can be found in the chapter "Report on Opportunities and Risks". Accounting and audit transparency GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is committed to transparent reporting. The company's consolidated financial statements and condensed half-yearly financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in the European Union. The single entity financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, which are legally required and determine dividend payout, are governed by the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code). The Supervisory Board engages the external auditor elected by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. The Audit Committee pays particular attention to the oversight of the accounting process, the effectiveness of the internal control, risk management and internal audit systems, the audit of the annual financial statements (in this context, notably the selection and independence of the auditor and the additional services provided by the auditor, the engagement of the auditor, the determination of key audit areas as well as the audit fee), including the quality of the financial statements, as well as compliance. While also taking into account the EU audit reform, it ensures that the auditor's work is not compromised by any conflicts of interest and that the auditor immediately reports any and all findings and events relevant to the Supervisory Board's discharge of duties that have come to the attention of the auditor while performing the audit. Apart from the consolidated and annual financial statements, the Audit Committee also discusses the half-yearly financial report and quarterly statements with the Executive Board.	Detailed reporting and information concerning remuneration of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft communicates openly, actively and extensively. It regularly informs shareholders, shareholders' associations, analysts, and interested members of the business about the company's situation as well as any material changes to its business. In the company's website constitutes an important means of communication. It contains the annual financial reports as well as quarterly statements, press releases and other notifications required by the Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) and the Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG – German Securities Trading Act) and the financial calendar and other relevant information. The Company's website also contains a separate section with all key information on remuneration. In addition to the current remuneration system for the Executive Board, which was approved by a majority of 89.54 percent at the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021, the website contains the Remuneration Report for the past fiscal year and the auditor's report on the audit of the Remuneration Report, as well as the resolution adopted by a majority of 99.77 percent at the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021 confirming Supervisory Board remuneration as specified in the Articles of Association of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft. Moreover, analyst meetings, press conferences and events for investors are hosted regularly. Information on these occasions is also available on the website under "Investors". Transactions and shareholdings held by members of governing bodies Under section 19 of the MAR, Executive Board and Supervisory Board members or persons connected with them are obliged to disclose reportable transactions in shares of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and related financial instruments if the transactions concluded in one calendar year reach or exceed a value of EUR 20,000. The transactions reported to the company in fiscal year 2022 were disclosed on the company's website (gea.com). The total number of shares in GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft held by all Executive Board and Supervisory Board members amounts to less than 1 percent of the total number of shares issued by the company.	

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	Corporate governance and control: Executive Board and Supervisory Board GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is subject to the German Stock Corporation Act and has a two-tier board structure comprising the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board. The Executive Board constitutes the group's management body. The Supervisory Board – which is composed of twelve members, half of whom are shareholder representatives, while the other half are employee representatives – appoints and advises the Executive Board while overseeing its work. The Executive Board and the Supervisory Board cooperate closely for the benefit of the company, their common goal being the sustainable increase in shareholder value. Executive Board The Executive Board holds overall responsibility for the management of the company in accordance with statutory requirements, the Articles of Association as well as the rules of procedure and the corporate policies that are in place. In line with the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, each Executive Board member has overall responsibility for and independently manages the area of responsibility assigned to him/her under the schedule of responsibilities while keeping the entire Executive Board consistently informed of all essential business affairs. Decisions on matters of fundamental importance or of a particular magnitude must be made by the entire Executive Board. Executive Board resolutions are adopted at regular meetings or, should no member of the Executive Board raise any objections, in writing, orally (also via telephone or video conference) or by referring to other common means of communication (e.g., emails or an electronic approval process). Each member of the Executive Board must immediately disclose conflicts of interest to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and inform the other members of the Executive Board accordingly. The Executive Board reports to the Supervisory Board regularly, promptly and comprehensively on all issues relevant to the company relating to strategy, planning, business progress, risk exposure, the risk management system as well as compliance. Should important issues or business matters that may considerably impact on the situation of the company arise, the Executive Board will notify the Chairman of the Supervisory Board without undue delay. The Articles of Association and the rules of procedure specify key transactions that require the Supervisory Board's approval. Further information on the individual members of the Executive Board can be found in the chapter "GEA Executive Board" as well as in the chapter "Corporate Bodies and their Mandates" under the heading "Executive Board".			
			Supervisory Board The Supervisory Board advises the Executive Board on the management of the company and the conduct of the company's business. Between the Supervisory Board meetings, the Supervisory Board maintains regular contact with the Executive Board, in particular the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, on matters of strategy, planning, business progress, risk exposure, risk management and compliance. The Supervisory Board usually holds five to six meetings per calendar year that involve all members of the Executive Board unless the Chairman of the Supervisory Board determines otherwise. The Supervisory Board also regularly meets without the Executive Board. Resolutions of the Supervisory Board are usually made at meetings. Unless the majority of the Supervisory Board members object, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board may also determine that resolutions be adopted by a written or video conference or outside of meetings by the members casting their votes in writing or by telephone. Resolutions require a simple majority of the votes cast unless stated otherwise for a different majority. After the notice of the meeting has been given to all members, the Supervisory Board has a quorum when a minimum of half of its members vote on a resolution by attending in person or by video conference or have cast their votes in writing or text form pursuant to section 108(3) of the German Stock Corporation Act). The Supervisory Board regularly evaluates the effectiveness of its activities and those of the Executive Board. These evaluations are generally carried out every two years either with the assistance of independent external auditors or in the form of self-evaluations conducted by the Supervisory Board. Recently, the Supervisory Board has performed such a self-evaluation of its own activities and those of its committees through detailed self-evaluations and evaluation forms during the 2020 fiscal year. The results and findings of this self-evaluation are included in the report of the Supervisory Board meeting. The composition of the Supervisory Board changes in depth at a Supervisory Board meeting. The composition of the Supervisory Board changes in the past fiscal year, not least the chairmanship of the Supervisory Board. In light of the changes, the Supervisory Board refrained from conducting a self-assessment in fiscal year 2021. The activities of the Supervisory Board and its committees will again be assessed during the 2022 fiscal year.	

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	Supervisory Board Committees The work of the Supervisory Board is supported by committees. These are primarily the Presiding Committee, the Audit Committee and the Innovation Committee (until September 2021: the Technology Committee). In addition, there is the statutory Mediation Committee as well as the Nomination Committee recommended by the German Corporate Governance Code. With the exception of the Nomination Committee, all committees have four members, with equal numbers of shareholder and employee representatives. The Nomination Committee consists of three members, solely comprising shareholder representatives in accordance with Recommendation D.5 of the German Corporate Governance Code. The Presiding Committee and the Audit Committee each usually meet four or five times during the fiscal year. The Innovation Committee usually meets twice a year. The Nomination Committee and the Mediation Committee hold meetings regularly and as required. Resolutions of the Presiding Committee, Audit Committee and Innovation Committee are generally passed by a simple majority of the votes cast. If the vote is tied, the respective chairman receives a second vote in the event of an additional ballot on the same item. The work of the Presiding Committee focuses on Executive Board matters including issues related to succession and remuneration, although decisions on the remuneration system for the Executive Board, the total remuneration awarded to the individual Executive Board members as well as their appointment and dismissal are reserved for the full Supervisory Board. Furthermore, the Presiding Committee addresses corporate governance issues and certain transactions requiring approval. These include the approval of significant transactions between the company, on the one hand, and Supervisory or Executive Board members and their related parties, on the other. There were no such related party transactions in the past fiscal year. In particular, the Company did not grant any loans to members of the Executive Board or Supervisory Board or persons closely related to them. The Presiding Committee's responsibilities also include addressing – together with the Executive Board – the company's strategy, as well as its investments and financing. The members of the Presiding Committee are Klaus Helmrich (Chairman), Roger Falk, Rainer Gröbel and Colin Hall.		The Audit Committee, whose Chairwoman has a sound knowledge of and experience in accounting standards as well as internal control systems, primarily focuses on overseeing the accounting process, the efficiency of the internal control and risk management systems, process, compliance as well as the audit of the annual financial accounts. The members of the Committee are Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler (Chairwoman), Claudia Claas, Klaus Helmrich and Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer. Against the backdrop of GEAs endeavors to continuously develop new products, processes, business models and thus tap into new markets, the work of the Innovation Committee is an assessment of the group's medium- to long-term innovation strategy. In particular, this includes the innovation focus areas sustainability, new food, digitalization and modularization on the company's business strategy as well as advising the Executive Board and the management on topics. The members of the Innovation Committee are Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer (Chairman), Kampmeyer and Brigitte Krönchen. The Mediation Committee performs its duties as set out in sections 27, 31 Mitbestimmungsgesetz (German Co-determination Act). It has the following members: Klaus Helmrich (Chairman), Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer and Rainer Gröbel. The task of the Nomination Committee is to submit candidates to the Supervisory Board based upon which the latter submits its nomination to the General Meeting. The members of the Nomination Committee are Klaus Helmrich (Chairman), Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler. Further information on the composition of the Supervisory Board and its committees can be found in chapter "Corporate Bodies and their Mandates" under the heading "Supervisory Board" on the company's internet website (gea.com). In addition, the Report of the Supervisory Board of 2021 provides further details on the activities performed by the Supervisory Board and its committees. It also discloses individual attendance at meetings held by the Supervisory Board as well as the duration of the individual Supervisory Board members' mandates.

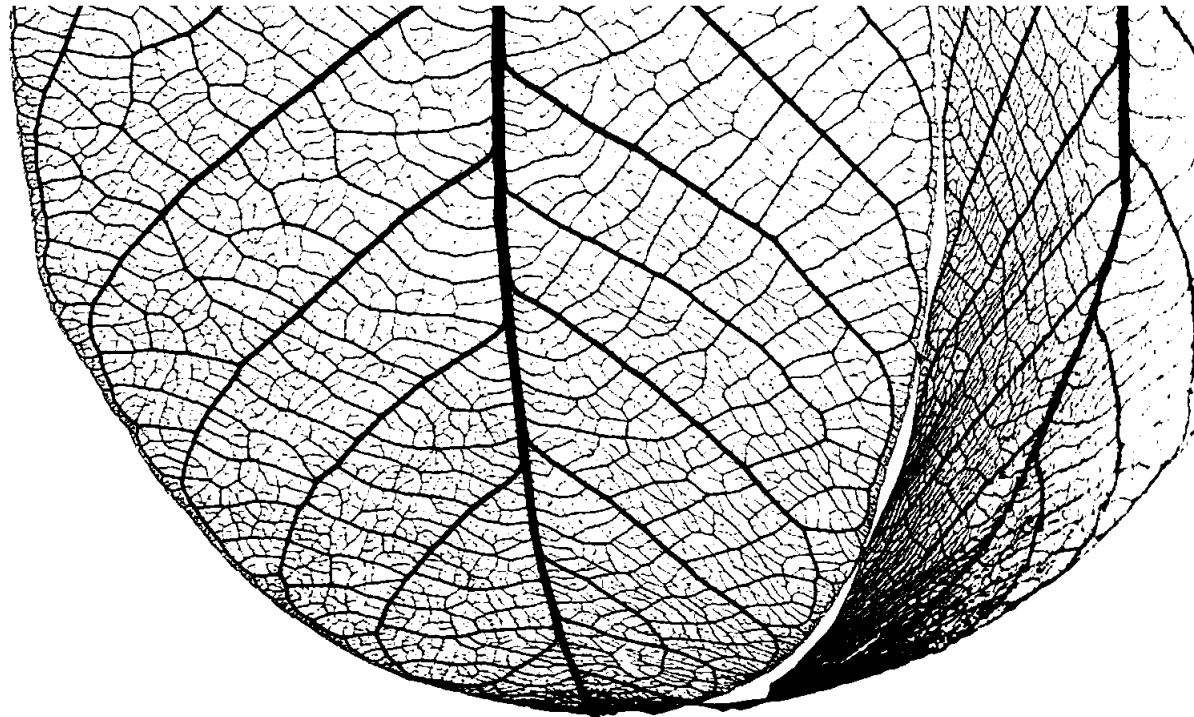
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	Compliance with minimum quotas pursuant to section 96 (2) of the AktG and stipulations to promote the participation of women in executive positions in accordance with section 76 (4) and section 111 (5) of the AktG For many years, GEA has encouraged diversity at group level. During the past fiscal year, GEA adopted a new "Diversity & Inclusion" (D&I) concept for the entire group, which once again expands the diversity approach that has been in place to date and links it more closely than before with elements of the "Employee Life Cycle." The D&I concept is presented and explained in detail in a separate Sustainability Report. As part of the D&I concept, GEA is also pursuing the goal of attracting more women to GEA and promoting female talent among other objectives. The company aims to increase the representation of women on all management levels over the long term. GEA intends to increase the proportion of women at the top three management levels of the group to a total of 21 percent by 2026. In addition to the targets contained in the D&I Concept, GEA is legally obliged to define targets in relation to the proportion of women represented on the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board and/or the Board of Directors at individual group companies as well as on the two management levels below, and to set target dates for achieving the respective quota of women. A statutory minimum quota of 30 percent has applied with regard to the underrepresented gender on the supervisory boards of listed and co-determined companies like GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, which must be taken into account when filling vacant Supervisory Board positions. The Supervisory Board was composed of six female and six male members, equally divided between the shareholders and the employees, during the reporting period. Since January 1, 2022, the Supervisory Board has been composed of five female and seven male members. Of the five female Supervisory Board members, three are employee representatives and two are shareholder representatives. The share of women on the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft was 50 percent during the past fiscal year and is currently around 42 percent. At its meeting on June 22, 2017, the Supervisory Board set a 20 percent target for the share of women on the Executive Board and a deadline for achieving this by December 31, 2021. At present, the share of women on the Executive Board is 0 percent; the target figure has therefore not been achieved. However, the target was met or exceeded at times during the implementation period, namely from the beginning of October 2017 until the end of December 2019. From October 2017 to mid-March 2019, the share of women on the Executive Board was 20 percent, as one of five members of the Executive Board was female. Following the departure of a male member of the Executive Board in March 2019, the share of women on the Executive Board was as high as 25 percent by the end of 2019. One reason for the decline in the share of women on the Executive	Board to 0 percent is the reduction in the size of the Executive Board to its current size of one. After the only female member of the Executive Board left the Group at the end of 2019, another female member left shortly thereafter. Since the beginning of March 2020, the Executive Board has included members Stefan Klebert, Marcus Ketter and Johannes Giloith. Another reason for not meeting the target defined in mid-2017 for the share of women on the Executive Board by the end of the specified period is the fact that the selection of Executive Board members is ultimately based on the professional suitability and availability of candidates in individual cases. This resulted in no women being appointed to the current three-member Executive Board in the course of the appointment of new members in 2018 and was completed in early 2020. At its meeting on December 16, 2021, the Supervisory Board set a new target for the share of women on the Executive Board of at least 25 percent, or one woman on the Executive Board, respectively January 1, 2022. This target is intended to apply until December 31, 2026. In June 2017, the Executive Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft set target quotas for the share of women on the Executive Board level that are to be achieved by December 31, 2021, namely 30 percent for the share of women on the first and a 30 percent proportion of women on the second management level. At present, the share of women on the first management level is 16.0 percent and on the second management level is 19.4 percent. The share of women on both the first and the second management level increased year-on-year (compare share of women at the end of 2021, namely 9.5 percent for the first and 14.6 percent for the second management level). Nevertheless, the target for both management levels was missed. In particular, this was related to the lack of available internal and external candidates with the necessary personal qualifications. Future plans call for confronting this shortfall in the representation of women in the mechanical and plant engineering sector in which the company operates, by establishing a talent pool at all management levels. In November 2021, the Executive Board set a 17 percent target for the proportion of women on the first management level, which is to be attained by December 31, 2026. This would correspond to the number of managers assumed to be on this management level at the end of the implementation period. The Executive Board set a 21 percent target for the proportion of women on the second management level and likewise decided that this target is to be attained by the end of 2026. This would correspond to seven women based on the number of managers assumed to be on the second management level at the end of the implementation period.	Board to 0 percent is the reduction in the size of the Executive Board to its current size of one. After the only female member of the Executive Board left the Group at the end of 2019, another female member left shortly thereafter. Since the beginning of March 2020, the Executive Board has included members Stefan Klebert, Marcus Ketter and Johannes Giloith. Another reason for not meeting the target defined in mid-2017 for the share of women on the Executive Board by the end of the specified period is the fact that the selection of Executive Board members is ultimately based on the professional suitability and availability of candidates in individual cases. 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To achieve this, the company has undertaken to recruit female candidates to fill at least one-third of positions that become vacant. Targets for the other GEA Group companies affected by this law were also set in due time in relation to the proportion of women represented on the respective Supervisory Board and/or the Board of Directors as well as the two uppermost management levels below the Board of Directors, just like the corresponding deadlines for timely target implementation. GEA takes the corresponding measures (see separate GEA Sustainability Report) to ensure that the set targets are accomplished.	Succession planning and diversity concepts governing the composition of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board Together with the Executive Board, the Supervisory Board – with the support of the Presiding Committee – engages in long-term Executive Board succession planning. The selection process for Executive Board positions is subject to a structured standard procedure. The Presiding Committee first develops a specific profile for an Executive Board position, taking into account the personal and technical qualification criteria relevant to the position as well as the requirements of the German Corporate Governance Code. The group's senior executives are regularly assessed with regard to the extent to which they match the relevant job profile and their suitability to assume an Executive Board role. When seeking and selecting appropriate candidates to fill specific Executive Board positions based on these job profiles, the Presiding Committee generally also receives support from external advisers. Based on written candidate profiles, the Presiding Committee preselects candidates to be invited to interview. To enable all Supervisory Board members to form their own opinion about potential new Executive Board members, as a final step, the candidates shortlisted by the Presiding Committee are presented to the full Supervisory Board, which then decides on the appointment of the new Executive Board member. When appointing members of the Executive Board, the Supervisory Board and its committees generally take into account not only balanced professional and personal qualifications, but also diversity as a criterion, which takes into account numerous other aspects such as education, professional background, origin and international experience. In December 2021, the Supervisory Board addressed the topic of diversity along with the profile of skills and expertise required for the Executive Board and bundled the following important aspects in a concept for the composition of the Executive Board:	• The Executive Board should consist of at least 25 percent women by December 31, 2023, with at least one woman should be a member of the Executive Board by that date, respectively. • As a whole, the Executive Board should have a sufficient level of international management experience. • The age structure of the members of the Executive Board, who generally retire on reaching the age of 65, is intended to ensure continuity in the management of the Company. • GEA desires to fill Executive Board positions with the best-qualified candidates from among external managers. • As a whole, the Executive Board should have sufficient industry knowledge related to the markets, customers and technologies. However, since the selection of Executive Board members ultimately comes down to the assessment of professional and personal suitability, while also including other aspects such as candidates' availability, the Supervisory Board reserves the right to not comply with the requirements of this diversity concept in specific cases. At its meeting on December 16, 2021, the Supervisory Board also calibrated the diversity concept, taking into account the composition which included objectives for its composition and the profile of skills and expertise required for the body as a whole. Accordingly, the Supervisory Board members shall collectively have a mix of skills and professional expertise required to properly perform their duties in consideration of the specific situation. Aside from the integrity and commitment of its members, who must have sufficient industry and expertise amongst its members, the Supervisory Board also pays attention to a balanced composition of independent members, international experience and sector knowledge. With a view to the interests of the company, the decisive criterion for filling a position on the Executive Board shall in all cases be the professional and individual suitability and availability of candidates while taking into account the skills and expertise of the other members of the Supervisory Board.		

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Arsgreip og tegnskipti 2021 for 912985512

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	The Supervisory Board seeks to ensure a board composition that takes the following elements into consideration: the Supervisory Board shall be diverse in terms of the origin, professional and cultural background as well as the age and gender of its members. At least one quarter of the members of the Supervisory Board shall have an international business background that ideally covers various regions or cultural areas. Each gender shall account for a minimum of one-third of the members of the Supervisory Board. On the shareholders' side, the Supervisory Board shall include what it deems to be an adequate number of independent members. For this reason, and in consideration of the shareholder structure, the Supervisory Board seeks to ensure that a minimum of two-thirds of the shareholder representatives are independent, in line with the definition given in Recommendation C.6 of the German Corporate Governance Code. At present, all six shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board, i.e. Supervisory Board Chairman Klaus Helmrich, Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer, Colin Hall, Jörg Kampmeyer, Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler and Holly Lei, are independent within the meaning of the German Corporate Governance Code. As a rule, a member's uninterrupted service on the Supervisory Board shall not exceed three full terms of office and/or a period of 12 years. Generally, nominations shall only consider individuals who have not yet reached the age of 70 at the date of the Annual General Meeting that decides on the election of the proposed candidates. If it is foreseeable that individuals would be subject to permanent or repeated conflicts of interest in the event of their election to the Supervisory Board, such individuals shall not be considered as Supervisory Board candidates. Apart from that, the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board provide for detailed rules and regulations governing the handling of conflicts of interest that may occur after a member is elected to the Board. According to these regulations, each Supervisory Board member has the obligation to disclose potential conflicts of interest to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board. Conflicts of interest of a material and non-temporary nature in relation to a Supervisory Board member shall result in the termination of his/her mandate.		The competence profile the Supervisory Board seeks to establish for the entire body may be as follows: All members of the Supervisory Board are to be familiar with the sector in which the company operates. At least one Supervisory Board member must have expertise in the field of financial management and at least one additional Supervisory Board member must have expertise in the field of operational management. The Chair of the Audit Committee should have special knowledge and experience in the application of the principles and internal controlling procedures and be familiar with the annual audit. The Supervisory Board shall comprise members with a commercial or business background, individuals from the engineering sector, as well as, ideally, members with experience in one or several of the company's customer industries. The Supervisory Board members shall have management experience in operational business. The Supervisory Board shall be able to understand and assess the specific nature of the company's business as well as resulting risks and opportunities. They shall be familiar with the basic principles of risk management. In its current composition, the Supervisory Board meets the target composition criteria and the competence profile.



NON- FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT

Concerning non-financial reporting

Since fiscal year 2016, GEA has annually identified key areas of focus to understanding the company's economic, environmental, and social impact. Alongside its internal perspective, the company also takes account of the expectations of its key stakeholders: its employees, customers and nongovernmental organizations.

GEA's Sustainability Report for fiscal year 2021 again complies with the national standards set by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The Sustainability Report for fiscal year 2021 is published as a separate report – in addition to this Annual Report – and has been prepared in accordance with the GRI standards, applying the "Core" requirements.

The non-financial Group statement is prepared in accordance with sections 315b, 315c in conjunction with sections 280 and 281 of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code) and the Group management report.

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	Sustainability at GEA Sustainability at GEA is not only a guideline for our day-to-day actions, it also has fundamental strategic significance for us. GEA has set highly ambitious targets and intends to be the sustainability leader in its sector by 2026. Sustainability is therefore a core component of the group's "Mission 26" strategy, which was unveiled in fiscal year 2021 (further details on "Mission 26" can be found in the section "Fundamental Information about the Group"). This strategy defines sustainability as one of the seven key levers to successfully achieving the company's future objectives. Sustainability considerations are also strongly embedded in the other areas of "Mission 26", which underscores the pre-eminence of this topic and its major significance for GEA.		"Sustainability is deeply anchored in the company's DNA and is therefore essential part of Mission 26." Stefan Klebert, CEO

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	GEA is acutely aware of its own corporate responsibility. As a multi-national company, GEA is willing and able to contribute to creating a better world, as expressed in its corporate purpose, "Engineering for a better world." In the year under review, GEA developed its vision based on this guiding principle: "We safeguard future generations by providing sustainable solutions for the nutrition and pharmaceutical industries." GEA based its sustainability strategy on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN). The SDGs aim to ensure sustainable economic, social and environmental development worldwide. By joining the UN Global Compact (GC), GEA has committed to its ten principles. The GC is a global pact between companies and the UN that aims to ensure more socially and environmentally responsible globalization. GEA reports on its progress in this area in the Sustainability Report. GEA has set the target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions to net zero along the entire value chain by 2040. In addition, its interim Scope 1, 2 and 3 targets for 2030 – namely reducing its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 60 percent and its Scope 3 emissions by 18 percent each compared with 2019 – have been validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The SBTi, a globally recognized independent initiative to verify climate goals, has thus confirmed that the interim goals are consistent with the latest understanding of climate science and make an effective contribution to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. GEA also supports the Blue Competence sustainability initiative of the German Mechanical Engineering Industry Association (VDMA) and is committed to its twelve sustainability principles.		
	<u>Ambitious targets</u> Closely aligned with its corporate purpose, GEA's sustainability commitment is to develop sustainably and responsibly with great people for a better world. This commitment encompasses the key areas of GEA's sustainability strategy: • Sustainable solutions: GEA develops environmentally friendly, sustainable solutions to support the health and well-being of people and the planet. • Climate and resource efficiency goals. • Responsible operations: GEA fosters environmental excellence and the highest social standards in its operations and its procurement. • Great people: GEA is the employer of choice in the engineering industry and promotes diversity, inclusion, lifelong learning and long-term career development. • For a better world: GEA creates societal value through solutions aimed at reducing food and energy waste, as well as improving nutrition and health. The company actively contributes its knowledge and resources to support local communities. To give concrete form to the above goals, GEA has defined a series of measurable targets for the coming years, which will guide its actions over the coming years.		

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GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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	GEA will measure its performance against the following concrete targets over the coming years: <u>Sustainable solutions</u> - By 2030, greenhouse gas emissions along the products' entire value chain (Scope 3 emissions) are to be reduced by 18 percent compared with 2019. - By 2030, GEA will make it possible for customers to operate machinery and plant without additional freshwater use. - By 2030, GEA's packaging-related products will use sustainable packaging materials to enable GEA's customers to make a significant contribution to conserving raw materials. - The packaging used for GEA products and service parts must meet one of the five Rs of the circular economy (Reduce, Re-use, Repair, Remanufacture, Recycle) by 2026, leading to a significant reduction in GEA's resource consumption. <u>Responsible operations</u> - By 2030, GEA will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 60 percent compared with 2019. - Half of GEA's total energy needs will be covered by a certified energy management system by 2026. - All sites in areas of water scarcity will have implemented a water strategy by 2026. - The waste recovery rate will be at least 95 percent by 2026. - All preferred suppliers will satisfy GEA's sustainability criteria by 2026. - GEA has set the target of passing on industry- and function-specific knowledge to a total of 100,000 people through skills-based volunteering by 2026. - Each year, GEA will donate one percent of its net profit. <u>Employer of choice</u> - By 2026, at least 80 percent of employees should recommend GEA as a good employer in the annual employee survey. - GEA intends to increase the proportion of women at the top three management levels to 21 percent over the next five years. 80 percent of vacancies at all management levels are to be filled with in-house talent by 2026. - A talent pool to enhance diversity at all management levels will be established by 2026.		<u>Sustainability management</u> Sustainable corporate governance has been a major theme at GEA for many years. "Mission 2030" is all of the sustainability-related activities that were previously distributed between different group-wide Sustainability department. This department acts as an interface between all business functions, thus forming the backbone for the group's sustainability strategy. This ensures the complex demands on sustainability management are expertly handled. The Sustainability department reports directly to the CEO. It developed and communicated the above targets, provided support methodology and will evaluate the extent to which they have been achieved. The sustainability targets were adopted by the full Executive Board as well as representative and regions (Global Executive Committee). To ensure that the "Mission 2030" targets are met, a systematic project management approach has been structured as a project. Systematic project management applied consistently enhances transparency regarding responsibilities and the degree of target achievement. This approach to identify and assess any issues in the project process at an early stage. Each target is broken down into several interim targets and has a specific time frame. The relevant project manager reports achievement internally at regular intervals, while GEA reports on an annual basis in its Sustainability Report. Furthermore the Supervisory Board is regularly informed by the Executive Board.

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Sustainability principles Sustainability at GEA is based on the following principles: 1. Group-wide Code of Conduct The GEA Code of Conduct outlines the values, principles and policies that guide GEA's corporate conduct (see graphic). This Code of Conduct reflects the company's objective of ensuring group-wide compliance with standards while creating a work environment that is characterized by integrity, respect, and fair and responsible conduct. The Code of Conduct applies to all employees and bodies of GEA worldwide. 2. Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors Like the GEA Code of Conduct, the Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors requires GEA's suppliers to engage in environmentally sound business practices, respect human rights and avoid trade in conflict resources. This Code of Conduct sets forth GEA's principles and requirements that are to be met by all suppliers of goods and services, subcontractors as well as the group entities of the suppliers and subcontractors with regard to their responsibility towards society, the environment and the individuals involved in the production of goods and/or the rendering of services. 3. Code of Corporate Responsibility GEA's Code of Corporate Responsibility encompasses both ethical and legal standards that are binding on group employees worldwide. As a successful international engineering group with more than 18,000 employees and operating activities in more than 62 countries, GEA's commitment to international fair trade is a crucial factor in achieving global economic growth. The company recognizes the "Guidance on social responsibility" (ISO 26000) and aligns all its actions with the principles of social responsibility as well as the core subjects covered in the guidance.							Basic principles Code of Conduct Code of Corporate Responsibility Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors		Guidelines - Governance Policy - Social Contribution Policy - Data Protection Policy - Compliance (Integrity Policy, Third Party Policy, Competition Policy) - Information Security Policy - ISMS Framework Policy - Internal Audit Policy - Legal & Compliance Policy - QHSE Policy - Human Rights Policy - Water Policy - Conflict Minerals Policy		Processes - Compliance Approval Process - Compliance Risk Assessment - Records of Processing Activities Assessment (Data Protection) - Processing Activities Assessment (Data Protection Process) - Data Protection Impact Assessment - Vendor Assessment (Data Protection Process) - Asset Assessment (Data Protection Process) - IT Security Risk Assessment - Breach Notification Process - Handling of Data Subject Requests (Data Protection Process)	
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Key sustainability themes Each year, GEA identifies topics relevant to understanding the economic, environmental and social impact of the company's actions (see table). Alongside its internal assessment, the company also takes account of the expectations and interests of GEA's key stakeholders: investors, customers, employees and independent bodies, such as non-governmental organizations. To prepare the sustainability report in accordance with the legal requirements (German CSR Directive Implementing Act, CSR-RUG) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, a materiality analysis was also conducted in 2021. In the process, 13 topics from the following six fields of action have been defined as relevant within the meaning of the CSR RUG: • Sustainable Solutions • Environmental protection • Occupational health and safety • Supply Chain • Employees • Compliance and Corporate Governance Further information on these and other topics in the six fields of action can be found in the GEA Sustainability Report 2021. Management system certification At GEA, quality management, environmental management, occupational health and safety, and energy management are based on international standards and supplemented by GEA-specific standards and regulations, such as the QHSE policy, GEA Safety Core Rules, GEA Environmental Core Rules and globally applicable process descriptions. This framework policy, which was developed alongside QHSE experts at divisional and country level is applicable in all GEA entities. Implementation takes place with the support of the global QHSE organizations. In total, GEA has 18 different ISO management system certificates (see table).		In 2016, GEA began to have its sites certified with integrated management systems. GEA gesellschaft, headquartered in Düsseldorf, is certified according to standards ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 and thus leads the group. Part of the group's "Mission 26" strategy is production sites in accordance with the management systems for quality, environment and safety. In the year under review, a coverage rate of 63.8 percent was achieved for ISO 9001 for ISO 14001:2015 and 24.1 percent for ISO 45001:2018. By 2026, half of the annual energy be covered by a certified energy management system in accordance with ISO 50001:2018. In the year, this figure was already around 25 percent of the total energy requirement. Eight sites being certified. Environmental protection measures and projects as well as the survey of collected independently of certification and implemented in coordination with the "QHSE" <table><tr><th>Management System</th><th>Number of certificates 2021</th><th>Number of certificates 2020</th></tr><tr><td>DIN EN ISO 9001:2015</td><td>89</td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td>DIN EN ISO 14001:2015</td><td>39</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>DIN EN ISO 45001:2018</td><td>38</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>DIN EN ISO 50001:2018</td><td>15</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Total number of certificates</td><td>181</td><td>180</td></tr></table> ISO 9001 defines the minimum requirements for a quality management system that an organization must meet in order to provide products and services that meet customer expectations and regulatory requirements. At the same time, the management system is subject to a continuous improvement process. The international environmental management standard ISO 14001 defines the requirements for an environmental management system and is part of the family of standards in environmental management. ISO 45001 is a standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in March 2020 and describes the requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system (AMS) and guidance for implementation. ISO 50001 regulates the establishment of an operational energy management system for the purpose of sustainably increasing energy efficiency.		Management System	Number of certificates 2021	Number of certificates 2020	DIN EN ISO 9001:2015	89	93	DIN EN ISO 14001:2015	39	33	DIN EN ISO 45001:2018	38	33	DIN EN ISO 50001:2018	15	11	Total number of certificates	181	180
Management System	Number of certificates 2021	Number of certificates 2020																			
DIN EN ISO 9001:2015	89	93																			
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Total number of certificates	181	180																			
		Arsregnskap / Regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512																			
		GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021																			

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ESG ratings and rankings

The term “ESG” encompasses criteria from the environmental, social and governance fields.

DAX ESG 50

GEA was among the first 50 companies to be included in the DAX 50 ESG Index at its inception in 2020 thanks to its exemplary approach to environmental, social and corporate governance issues.

CDP

At the end of 2021, CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) again awarded GEA for its performance and reporting transparency, with an "A" rating for both water stewardship and climate protection. Of the 12,000 companies assessed worldwide, GEA is among just 272 that made the 'A' list. This rating grades GEA above the regional European average (B) and as average for the capital goods sector (C) on the issue of climate protection. On water stewardship, GEA's rating grades it above average compared to both its regional European cohort (B) and the capital goods sector (B-). CDP again tightened its requirements in 2021, particularly with regard to climate protection.

EcoVadis

EcoVadis achieved the ranking of “Gold Standard” in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment for the fiscal year 2021. This achievement puts the company among the top two percent of all mechanical engineering sector ranked by EcoVadis worldwide. Since 2016, GEA has had management examined annually in ever greater detail by the independent rating agency succeeded in continually improving its score. Scoring 68 points out of 100, GEA attained Gold rating. EcoVadis analyzes the sustainability performance of companies in terms of the environment, human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement.

MSCI

In October 2021, GEAs rating in the MSCI ESG Ratings assessment performed by US financial MSCI was upgraded from "A" to "AA".

Further awards

Following the December 2021 index review, GEA remains a constituent of the FTSE 4 Good Index, which measures the performance of companies demonstrating strong environmental, social and governance practices. In addition, in July 2021, GEA received "Prime Status" (leadership in practices) from the ISS ESG Corporate Rating. ISS ESG provides services for institutional investors. In November 2021, GEA received an ESG Risk Rating of 22.4 and was assessed by Sustainalytics to be at medium risk of material financial impacts from ESG factors. GEA's ESG Risk Rating places it in the ninth percentile (lowest risk) in the machinery industry assessed by Sustainalytics. The lower the rating, the better. Sustainalytics, a Morningstar company, is a leading provider of analyses, ratings and scores of ESG.

CDP



CDP

CLIMATE CHANGE

ALIST

2021

CLIMATE WATER

EcoVadis



MSCI¹



CCC	B	BB	BBB	A	AA	AAA

ISS²



Sustainalytics³



FTSE Russell

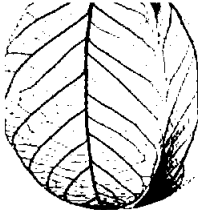
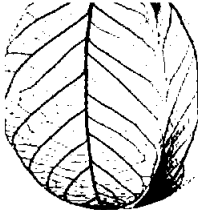
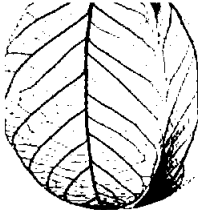


1) In 2021, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft received a rating of AA (on a scale of AAA-CCC) in the MSCI ESG Ratings assessment. See also the link to the MSCI Disclaimer Statement.

2) ESG Corporate Rating ISS (issgovernance.com)

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION
	Sustainable Solutions GEA is one of the largest suppliers of systems for the food and pharmaceutical industries. Its portfolio includes machinery and plants, as well as process technology, components and comprehensive services. Many of its solutions help customers worldwide to make their production processes more sustainable and efficient. This is also reflected in its corporate purpose, "Engineering for a better world." Alongside quality and product safety, the sustainability performance of GEA and its products plays a key role in the supplier selection process of its customers. Customers today expect GEAs plants, machinery and components to contribute to improving their own sustainability performance goals, such as achieving carbon neutrality or reducing their environmental footprint. However, customers naturally also expect the machinery to facilitate efficient production over its entire lifespan. In view of this, GEA set the following sustainability targets in relation to product development as part of the group's "Mission 26" strategy: • By 2030, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced by 18 percent compared with 2019. • By 2030, GEA will offer customers the option of "zero freshwater use" for the operation of plants and machinery. • By 2030, GEAs packaging-related products will use sustainable packaging materials. • The packaging used for GEA products and service parts must meet one of the five Rs of the circular economy (Reduce, Re-use, Repair, Remanufacture, Recycle) by 2026.	Product management The topic of sustainable solutions is strategically managed at GEA by the Sustainability department develops and communicates qualitative and quantitative targets, provides support methodology and tracks target attainment levels. The Sustainability department is the central for establishing GEAs sustainability targets and ensuring their achievement. Operational in the development of sustainable solutions, is the responsibility of the divisions. GEA has an overarching product development process, which concentrates on selected critical of sustainability projects. The development activities focus on energy and water consumption and the circular economy. Where necessary, GEA therefore uses on a trend-scouting process – observe" centered on these sustainability sub-categories. The end product of this a trend radar for sustainable technologies and market or customer trends, which can be used and business units to develop specific sustainable solutions. Successful emission reduction products also includes the partners in the supply chain. For this reason, GEA is in permanent suppliers.	

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION								
Product development GEA's product development has four focal points, which reflect market and customer requirements. <table><tr><td>Environmental Sustainability</td><td>New Food</td><td>Digital Solutions</td><td>Modularization & Configuration</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				Environmental Sustainability	New Food	Digital Solutions	Modularization & Configuration				
Environmental Sustainability	New Food	Digital Solutions	Modularization & Configuration								
											
Alongside product functionality and cost-effectiveness, sustainability aspects play a central role in product and process development since decisions in the development phase have a lasting impact well beyond company boundaries and must therefore be able to withstand critical scrutiny with regard to sustainability. The sustainability criteria mentioned are already taken into account in the specification and concept phase of the development process. In addition to resource efficiency, the fixed development criteria include machinery safety to ensure user health and safety across the entire product life cycle. The desired sustainability effects are ensured through key performance indicators, which indicate the sustainability parameters in product development and enable strategic monitoring.											
Product responsibility Product responsibility lies with the divisions respectively the business units. These units control the development and continuation of their product portfolios based on the group's "Mission 26" strategy. The risks associated with each plant, machine or component must be separately assessed in the construction, test and production phases. Avoiding the risks associated with mechanical, biological, chemical, electrical and safety is the primary task of a standardized machinery safety risk assessment under ISO 12100. The failure analysis is carried out as part of development and the required technical documentation. The failure analysis (FMEA) method is used. FMEA uncovers potential weaknesses and failures in a machine or component, assesses the related risk and provides indications on how to avoid failures and minimize damage. For the purposes of evaluating and assessing incidents involving GEA products that have already resulted in either a hazard to life and limb or resulted in damages for customers, the established Product Safety Committees (PSCs). The inter-disciplinary PSCs are tasked with measures to prevent and rectify product safety defects while minimizing GEAs legal and financial responsibilities. The committees gather and evaluate information about the use of the products throughout the product life cycle. GEA confirms the legal conformity of its products with certification marks, such as the CE mark or China Compulsory Certification (CCC). In special cases, further information is provided via the internal and social media channels. This function is performed internally within the group via the internal communication and media service Yammer. Life cycle analyses With regard to "Mission 26" and the sustainable solutions targets, life cycle assessment is a key component of planning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. To establish a reliable product life cycle assessment, set CO₂ targets, carbon life cycle assessments in accordance with the ISO 14040 standard are carried out for selected products. In addition, where necessary, a life cycle assessment is carried out for the entire product portfolio. In this case, the current life cycle assessment is related to technology status as part of the portfolio analysis. In this case, the current life cycle assessment is determined in order to initiate the relevant strategic measures to develop the technology.											

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS		COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT		CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FURTHER INFORMATION					
41 Net Promoter Score 2021 for new machine business global				54 Net Promoter Score 2021 for Service (2020: 53)							
Arstregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512 GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021				Arstregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512 GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021							

Digitalization

GEA digital innovations are guided by the sustainability goals of its customers. New digital services such as “Condition Monitoring” and “Performance Plus”, which are based on the industrial internet of things (IIoT) and data science, have made it possible to optimize the productivity of machinery and plants, and to extend their useful life. This has a direct impact on the resources required for new machines as well as resource consumption over their full life cycle. The environmental footprint is further reduced through the digitalization of customer interfaces, particularly for services, including the provision of remote support.

Customer satisfaction

GEA conducts global customer satisfaction surveys on a regular basis. In general, this type of survey is carried out immediately after customers have been contacted for a variety of reasons, such as the completion of a business transaction or the delivery of spare parts. A standardized company-wide reporting dashboard makes it possible for both the group and the individual divisions to measure and analyze customer satisfaction globally and regionally. This makes it possible to respond to customer feedback and identify areas for improvement at an early stage. In the reporting period, customer satisfaction in service increased further despite the already very good prior-year figure, reaching an NPS of 54 in 2021 (2020: 53*). In 2021, continuous and case-based customer satisfaction measurement was also introduced globally for the first time in the new machine business. The corresponding Net Promoter Score is 41. The net promoter score is a figure between +100 and -100 that represents the likelihood that a customer would recommend a product or service.



41

Net Promoter Score 2021
for new machine business global

54

Net Promoter Score 2021
for Service (2020: 53)

*) Due to subsequent reporting, the figure for 2020 had to be adjusted.

Examples of sustainable solutions

In 2021, GEA developed and supplied a completely new juice and smoothie production plant manufacturer in the Netherlands. The purpose of this project was to help the manufacturer towards carbon-neutral production. GEA was involved from the outset in the process of planning and applying sustainable engineering solutions (SEnS), energy consumption and operating cut by 30 percent, while CO₂ emissions were reduced by up to 90 percent. The plant design account the consumption of natural resources: special condensers mean that production less water than a conventional plant design.

With GEA's support, India's leading milk cooperative put the country's largest skim milk production operation in 2021. One hundred percent of the evaporated water from milk powder production and reused. All of the water contained in milk, which is normally disposed of, is thus collected used to clean the plant. The new plant will make it possible to save a total of 420 million liters (percent) per year.

GEA developed a small centrifuge for the German research initiative “Representative Investment for an Integrative System Approach to Specific Emissions of Plastics into the Environment” can be used to analyze the level of microplastics in water. This enables municipal water supply the amount of microplastic contained in the drinking water supply.

The use of a direct drive in the new GFS series separator makes energy savings of around 10 percent possible. Using the IIoT Dashboard or energy consumption measurement makes it possible to reduce energy consumption by up to 20 percent per production unit.

In a pilot project using industrial refrigeration technology, GEA demonstrated that energy consumption reduced by around ten percent using IIoT and cloud processing of other data sources, such as This digital project will be developed for series production in 2022.

Further information on “Sustainable Solutions” can be found in the GEA Sustainability Report.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION

Environmental protection

The 2015 Paris Agreement aims to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This has led to more stringent climate protection requirements, particularly with regard to greenhouse gas emissions. The industrial sector has also committed to significantly reducing its carbon footprint over the coming years to achieve this. As a multi-national company, GEA has taken up its responsibility and committed to the following goals under the group's "Mission 26" strategy:

Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions

In June 2021 – alongside its long-term target of achieving net zero by 2040 – GEA presented its interim targets for reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions. By 2030, its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced by 60 percent and its Scope 3 emissions by 18 percent each compared with the base year 2019. The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), a globally recognized independent initiative to verify climate goals, validated these reduction targets in September 2021. The SBTi thus confirmed that GEA's interim goals are consistent with the latest understanding of climate science and make an effective contribution to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Water

GEA has set other ambitious environmental targets in addition to its climate goals. For example, sites in regions experiencing water scarcity must implement a water strategy by 2026. One of its ongoing aims is to continuously reduce water consumption and increase water reuse.

Waste

In addition, the waste recycling rate is to be increased to more than 95 percent over the next five years. Environmental protection is a central pillar of the group's "Mission 26" strategy and an important part of its business strategy. GEA has committed to responsibly structuring its business processes and to contributing to its customers' sustainable business practices and the natural environment through ongoing improvements to the efficiency of its products and processes. Efficiency implies a minimum input of energy, the conservation of natural resources and recyclability, always in relation to optimized performance.

Environmental and energy management

Environmental protection integral to GEA's business strategy, as well as to its daily processes with business partners and other stakeholder groups. Environmental management at GEA is managed by the QHSE management, which reports directly to the Chief Operation Officer. Environmental indicators and analyzed by all relevant GEA sites. The results are evaluated at regular intervals with the divisions and regions, and the monitoring of target achievement is coordinated. The "Environmental Aspects" has been produced to regulate the management of environmental aspects. Binding guidance specifies how the major environmental aspects of activities, products and services are to be determined.

Energy management is decentralized to ensure local legal requirements are met. By 2026, energy needs, attributable to ten sites, are to be controlled by a certified energy management system. All sites are already certified under ISO standard 50001 today, the remaining eight sites by 2026 (see overview of certifications in chapter Sustainability management). There is a target to reduce energy consumption by 1.5 percent per year.

GEA reports on defined non-financial strategic environmental indicators in this Annual Report. The indicators relate to energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, water consumption (water withdrawal and wastewater), as well as waste volume and waste recovery rate.

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Energy:
Energy consumption and greenhouse gases

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Water consumption
(Water abstraction minus
water water) and information
on water scarcity

Waste:
Waste generation and
waste recovery rate

Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions

GEA has recorded greenhouse gas emissions by region across all three scopes since 2017. As of 2019, for countries in which energy suppliers can provide reliable fuel mix data, GEA has reported the CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e) calculated based on this data. In 2021, GEA recorded greenhouse gas emissions at 90 locations, including production sites, service branches and administrative offices. Across the globe, energy consumption figures for Scope 1, 2 and 3.6 energy are collected using a standardized system (SoFi) and reported as follows:

- Scope 1: direct greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of mineral oil, different gases, diesel, kerosene and petrol
- Scope 2: indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cooling energy
- Scope 3.6: greenhouse gas emissions from business travel

Apart from market-based figures, the emissions data is in line with the conversion factors stated in the GHG Protocol/IEA Ver. 15 (05/2021) – IEA 2020. Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported quarterly by the sites and once per year in the Sustainability Report.

In 2021, ad
methods:

- Scope 3.1: Purchased products and services
- Scope 3.2: Capital goods
- Scope 3.3: Fuel and energy-related emissions
- Scope 3.4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3.5: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3.7: Employee commuting
- Scope 3.8 – 3.10: not relevant to GEA
- Scope 3.11: Use of sold products
- Scope 3.12 – 3.15: not relevant to GEA

Other emissions, such as methane, nitrogen oxide (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are only generated by GEA in very small quantities. All captured climate-relevant emissions are included in the overall figures.

Water

Water data is gathered by QHSE management at selected sites. In particular, the data included service organizations, repair shops, sanitation plants, sites with ISO 14001 certified manufacturing facilities, offices and warehouses with a significant environmental impact. The amount of wastewater discharged from the company's own wells, as well as the volume of water consumed by the communal network and groundwater from the company's own wells, are recorded.

Waste

Data on waste is also gathered by QHSE management at selected sites. The waste volumes are reported by the waste management companies.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION	REPORT 2021
Measures and results Energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions GEA's total energy consumption (Scope 1 and 2) amounted to 254,233 MWh in the reporting period. Consumption thus increased by 10.4 percent compared with the previous year (see table on energy consumption). Total CO₂ emissions (market-based) amounted to 50,803 metric tons in the reporting year, a reduction of 13.3 percent compared with 2020 (see table on greenhouse gas emissions). GEA is thus well on the way to achieving its target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 1 and 2 by 60 percent by 2030. The high consumption of natural gas and the longer-than-average heating period in Germany were responsible for the increase in energy consumption. In addition, the number of reporting sites increased (2021: 90; 2020: 83). The fact that all sites in Belgium, Germany, Italy and Austria were supplied with 100 percent electricity from renewable sources in 2021 had a beneficial effect on the balance sheet of greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, a start was made on replacing GEA's vehicle fleet with fully electric vehicles and on converting lighting systems to energy-saving LED lights. And energy is supplied at two sites via particularly energy-efficient combined heat, power and cooling systems using modern combined heat and power plants.				
Water In 2021, GEA recorded the water drawn from the communal supply and wells in addition to the at 89 locations (previous year: 82), which includes production sites, service organizations at offices (see table water). Overall, water consumption increased by 8,975 cubic meters in the This was attributable to water lost due to leaks of 17,900 cubic meters at a site in France a Italy. To achieve the continuous reduction targets, two sites in India, for example, are pro effluent and then returning it to the process loop. Several sites collect rainwater to water gree that cannot be returned to the communal network is collected and processed by external companies.				
Waste In 2021, GEA recorded waste volumes at 75 locations (previous year: 71), including produc organizations and administrative offices (see table waste). In total, GEA generated 13,0 waste in the reporting period. The absolute volume of waste therefore increased by 0.3 per the previous year. The recycling rate was 95.6 percent. Hazardous aqueous substances accounted for 832 metric tons (6.4 percent) of the waste are halogen-free machining emuls as well as aqueous rinsing liquids. All hazardous waste was collected by external waste dis and completely prepared. Plastic waste such as the disposable containers of cleaning agen Technologies division are recycled. Further information on "Environmental protection" can be found in the GEA Sustainability R				

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION
Occupational health and safety GEA places very great importance on maintaining and promoting the health of its employees. It aims to prevent all types of accidents and illnesses through preventive measures. Consequently, GEA is constantly developing the area of occupational health and safety. Well-being is essential to professional performance and handling the physical and mental challenges of a company undergoing transformation. Creating a safe working environment for all employees, contractors and service providers is a top priority for GEA. A strong occupational safety culture contributes to better performance for the company as a whole. Zero accidents by choice! GEA has had a “zero accidents” target for many years. The company protects all of its employees and contractors irrespective of where they work. Contracts with customers, suppliers and subcontractors are always entered into in accordance with the respective safety standards of both contracting parties. This means that if the standards of the contractual partner exceed those of GEA, the higher standards will also apply to GEA's employees. Contracts include corresponding requirements on occupational health and safety as well as related procedures. Occupational health and safety also directly relates to Agenda 2030 – the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely SDG 3 “Good health and well-being” and SDG 8 “Decent work and economic growth”. Management The central occupational health and safety management system uses systematic procedures to prevent accidents at work and work-related injury or illness and generally safeguards employees' health in the workplace. GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's occupational health and safety management system is certified. Alongside the central QHSE unit, GEA has additional decentralized QHSE units at all sites in all countries and company level. The primary aim is to ensure that all employees have a safe and healthy working environment as well as to fulfill legal requirements and GEA's occupational safety standards. Depending on the size, a site may have several employees with responsibility for occupational safety, or one employee who is responsible for several small sites. These employees are appointed by the GEA entities in accordance with the legal requirements in the relevant country and are then generally the HSE managers of the respective entity. In Germany, for example, these are occupational safety specialists. The occupational safety guidelines are provided in the QHSE policy. The “GEA Safety Concept” is the core of the work safety standards defined at GEA. Reviews of occupational health and safety standards take place via internal occupational safety audits and by regularly updating and adapting the standards to national requirements. Occupational health care is provided in accordance with national requirements.			
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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION
	Measures and results The main causes of accidents, the nature of the injuries, as well as the body part where the injuries are sustained and additional information have been systematically recorded since 2019. The increased level of detail facilitates analysis, particularly with regard to accident focus and causes. The GEA Safety Core Rules, which were introduced in 2017, apply worldwide and represent the minimum standards for occupational health and safety. They are available in the GEA learning centre in 14 languages in the form of online training courses and videos. All GEA employees receive regular training on the occupational safety risks associated with the work they perform. This training takes into account relevant national regulations. There are also additional briefings and checklists for certain activities and equipment with potential hazards, for instance when working with forklift trucks. Country-specific training courses on health and safety at work that comply with the respective national regulations fall within the responsibility of the managing directors or site managers. To review the degree to which the GEA occupational safety standards have been met and help develop specific measures, regular centrally organized HSE excellence audits are carried out at GEA entities. Serious incidents such as fatal and severe accidents, fires and explosions as well as environmental and security incidents are reported to the Executive Board and divisional management by means of the "Serious Events Reporting System". This also includes events involving workers that are not employees or whose work and/or workplace is not controlled by GEA. This makes it possible to react very quickly to severe incidents, minimize any potential impacts and investigate incidents in a timely manner. Post incident, a dedicated learning process begins with the aim of avoiding similar incidents in other areas, identifying measures for improvement and communicating them to the organization. The Serious Events Reporting System also includes incidents connected to GEA products and plants. These incidents are also recorded and analyzed if the incident was not caused by a GEA product or plant.		To achieve the long-term target of zero accidents, the precautionary principle is considered in the field of occupational health and safety. Since 2017, GEA has therefore also recorded and analyzed actual accidents, close calls are systematically analyzed and a follow-up process with defined measures is initiated. This process is very well regarded by employees. More unsafe situations were reported than in the previous year, indicating an increase in risk awareness. The number of accidents declined by 7.2 percent compared with the previous year (see number). With approximately the same number of working hours, GEAs 2021 Lost Time Injury Rate went down to 5.15 (previous year: 5.44) (see graphic accident frequency). A total of 205 accidents (year: 221) were reported, with 260 sites – i.e. 76 percent of the GEA sites included in the survey – without accidents that entail a period of absence (previous year: 73 percent). There were 10 accidents in 2021 (previous year: 1). The Lost Time Injury Severity Rate increased slightly over term illnesses caused by occupational accidents to 128 days lost following accidents per million (previous year: 114.56). The increase in the rate of other incidents to 264 (previous year: 255) positively. Measures to eliminate unsafe situations or actions could help to prevent accidents.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS		COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT		CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FURTHER INFORMATION																																						
Targets As part of its sustainability strategy, GEA set the target of continuously reducing the number of workplace accidents. The aim is to reduce both the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate and the Lost Time Injury Severity Rate by ten percent per year up to 2026 and to increase the Proactive Injury Rate by ten percent per year over the same period. The long-term target is zero accidents. An additional target is for all 57 production sites to be covered by an ISO 45001 certified management system by 2026. Currently, 24 percent of sites have such a management system. Further information on “Occupational health & safety” can be found in the GEA Sustainability Report 2021.							Key performance indicators <table><tr><th>Work safety numbers¹ Per million hours worked</th><th>2021</th><th>2020²</th><th>2019</th></tr><tr><td>Lost Time Injuries³</td><td>205</td><td>221</td><td>230</td></tr><tr><td>Accidents with sequence of death</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Lost Time⁴</td><td>5,111</td><td>4,653</td><td>5,169</td></tr><tr><td>Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate⁵</td><td>5.15</td><td>5.44</td><td>5.63</td></tr><tr><td>Lost Time Injury Severity Rate⁶</td><td>128</td><td>114.56</td><td>126.63</td></tr><tr><td>Proactive Incident Rate⁷</td><td>264</td><td>92.05</td><td>128.96</td></tr><tr><td>Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate⁸</td><td>29.16</td><td>32.23</td><td>33.39</td></tr><tr><td>Sites without occupational accidents with downtime, in percentage of all sites</td><td>76</td><td>73</td><td>76</td></tr></table>		Work safety numbers¹ Per million hours worked	2021	2020²	2019	Lost Time Injuries³	205	221	230	Accidents with sequence of death	0	1	0	Lost Time⁴	5,111	4,653	5,169	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate⁵	5.15	5.44	5.63	Lost Time Injury Severity Rate⁶	128	114.56	126.63	Proactive Incident Rate⁷	264	92.05	128.96	Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate⁸	29.16	32.23	33.39	Sites without occupational accidents with downtime, in percentage of all sites	76	73	76
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Footnotes 1) Accidents and incidents are to be reported for all GEA employees, temporary employees, students/interns, trainees. Data is recorded manually and decentrally 2) The 2020 numbers have been adjusted as two accidents have been additionally reported for 2020 3) The number of work-related injuries with ≥ 1 day of lost time 4) Lost Days (full calendar days, without the day of the accident). GEA is counting Lost Days up to 182 days in accordance with the European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) since 2018. 5) The number of lost time injuries x 1,000,000 divided by the number of working hours in reporting period 6) The number of lost days x 1,000,000 divided by the number of working hours in reporting period 7) The number of other incidents (e.g. unsafe situations, unsafe acts, near misses) x 1,000,000 divided by the number of working hours in reporting period 8) The sum of lost time injuries without lost time x 1,000,000 divided by the number of hours in reporting period																																												
Lost time injury frequency rate Accidents with period of absence per million hours worked <table><tr><td>2021</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td></td></tr></table>							2021		2020		2019																																	
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Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT
NON-FINANCIAL GROUP STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FURTHER INFORMATION

Worksite accidents by place of activity
(in %)

3
in projects

38
during service activities

4
at offices

55
in production

Lost time by place of activity
(in %)

3
in projects

40
during service activities

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Supply chain People increasingly want to know about the working conditions and environmental impact involved in obtaining raw materials and the manufacture and sale of products. Critical investors, customers and, not least, the general public want companies to tell them how sustainable their supply chains are and whether they meet their duty of care with regard to human rights, in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. At GEA, the cost of materials amounts to around half of group revenue. This indicates the important role procurement plays in profitability. At the same time, the importance of materials procurement reveals the extent of the company's ability to influence ethical and environmental issues in the supply chain. By initiating the transformation process, GEA intends to make greater use of this influence to make its supply chain more sustainable. GEA developed a new climate strategy in the year under review. The climate targets included in this strategy demonstrate the company's firm commitment to reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions to net zero at all points of its value chain by 2040. Supply chain emissions (upstream Scope 3 emissions) are to be reduced by 18 percent by 2030. In addition to its efforts toward sustainable production, GEA has also committed to making the maximum possible contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To achieve this, the company defines and takes greater account of sustainability criteria in the selection, evaluation and development of its suppliers. GEAs sustainable supply chain management contributes in particular to SDG 8 "Decent work and economic growth" and SDG 12 "Responsible consumption and production." A deep understanding of the key procurement mega trends is required to reach the targets set in GEAs climate strategy. Global supply chains are becoming increasingly exposed to unforeseen events and supply chain interruptions can lead to losses for GEA, as for all companies. Furthermore, there is growing demand from consumers, governments and other stakeholder groups for product traceability and transparent reporting along the entire supply chain. In light of this, GEA aims to focus its resources and exert influence where it matters most for the company and its stakeholders.	For products manufactured in-house, GEA purchases raw materials, semi-finished products notably, components not based on the company's core technologies from external suppliers the construction and delivery of process solutions for a wide range of applications, GEAs components and awards work to subcontractors, especially for on-site and assembly services required for constructional steelwork is usually included in the services rendered by subcontractors Supply chain management Supply chain management involves major challenges, particularly given the Covid-19 pandemic pressing problems include the highly volatile air and sea freight logistics markets as well as shortages. The fact that GEA made significant efforts to enhance sustainability and reduce its supply chains despite these challenges in the reporting year underscores the high priority for the company. GEA established the procurement, production and supply chain function in 2019 and appointed an Executive Board member with responsibility for this area for the first time. The Executive Board has established a new global procurement and supply chain organization in 2020, which is tasked with allocation of responsibilities and interfaces. The new organization replaces the previous purchasing units with a single centralized entity. In addition to providing a template for decision-making chains for each of the five divisions, this approach also ensures consistent monitoring and management of the supply chain. Although the new procurement and supply chain organization has enhanced the overall view of the supply chain, the local legal entities remain largely autonomous. The appointment of a person with responsibility for the global supply chain represented a major step toward the further standardization of global processes in the year under review. This step enables GEA to align this area with its group-wide strategy, putting it on the path to achieving the targets set in "Mission 26" and the GEA Climate Strategy. GEAs transportation activities are the third largest contributor group's greenhouse gas emissions. For more information, see also the section "Environmental protection" under Scope 3.4).			

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	Since the year under review, supply chain management has operated on three different levels: the divisional level, the regional level and the multi-functional site level. The latter consists of sites serving more than one division. Across the group, approximately 700 employees held supply chain-related jobs in 2021. These employees work in different areas of the business and have a wide variety of skills – from warehouse employees to managers with regional responsibility for several sites. All supply chain management tasks can be divided into the following categories: planning & scheduling, materials management, warehousing & distribution, transport & customs processing and the “Supply Chain Excellence – Analytics & Projects” department. Of around 4.7 billion euros in sales, just under 2.7 billion euros is spent on procurement. Procurement is structured as follows: Product group management aims to ensure strategic action at the global level. Operational procurement acts locally and is responsible for implementation.		Today, all preferred suppliers and all suppliers entering into a framework contract with GEA sign GEA's Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors, which was revised in 2020. This is the fundamental obligation to engage in environmentally sound business practices, respect the right to fair trade in conflict resources. Major suppliers of the individual local purchasing companies annually and regularly undergo an environmental assessment. GEA has also launched strategic sustainability initiatives with a number of global suppliers. These include an automobile manufacturer that provides electric vehicles for GEA's company car fleet as a pilot project basis. Over the medium term, GEA aims to successively change its global fleet to electric cars over to all-electric vehicles wherever possible. In addition, a company's promotion of green mobility was introduced in the year under review. This specifies that all GEA's senior executives in Germany must be 100 percent electric. The company will therefore have more charging stations at GEA sites. Employee awareness of climate protection and sustainability in the supply chain will be strengthened in connection with this, department heads will be required to become more knowledgeable about climate in areas such as reducing carbon emissions and learn how to implement such measures in their respective areas. There is also an internal digital platform covering various topics, including sustainability. Employees are encouraged to put forward their ideas on issues such as how to reduce emissions in the supply chain. Following the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, a group-wide “GEA Climate Action Plan” was developed. During this week, employees discussed ways to make professional and private life more climate friendly.
	Sustainable procurement Sustainability involves much more than just sustainable products and services. Compliance with basic standards regarding social matters and environmental protection along the entire value chain is the only way to secure the trust required for long-term business relationships. As a technology company with a high degree of materials expertise, GEA is aware of its responsibility and purchases its raw materials, goods and services worldwide exclusively from qualified suppliers. As part of its “Mission 26” strategy, GEA set ambitious targets in 2021 for monitoring the sustainability of its supply chains. For example, all preferred suppliers – suppliers that satisfy GEA's criteria in terms of price, quality, cooperation and global/regional presence – should meet GEA's sustainability criteria in full by 2026. To achieve this ambitious goal, the Sustainable Procurement unit was specifically created and will define and publish GEA's sustainability criteria in 2022. These criteria will significantly exceed the requirements of the Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz (LkSG – German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act), which enters into force in 2023.		Local procurement Wherever possible, GEA applies the “local for local” principle in the procurement of goods and services. This means that, wherever possible, supply routes, making them more sustainable while at the same time enabling GEA to indirectly support local economies in the vicinity of its sites. Our policy of responsible resource extraction and use of sustainably produced precursors enable GEA to avert raw material risks and ensure a reliable supply of raw materials from our suppliers. GEA firmly believes that responsible procurement can enhance its reputation as an employer and, ultimately, sharpen its competitive edge. Special importance is placed on human rights being respected in the supply chain.

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Logistics Given the “local for local” principle, it is clear that transport and logistics expenditure only accounts for a small proportion of the GEAs overall procurement volume. The introduction of the new climate strategy and “Mission 26” aim to further reduce transportation to continuously move the company’s carbon footprint toward zero. Distribution of transport volumes between different means of transportation: Distribution of transport volume in the year under review (in %) 11 Courier services 30 Sea freight 32 Road transport 27 Air freight The means of transport used depends on various factors. As part of the efforts to minimize the company’s carbon footprint, the number of movements is to be reduced to the absolute minimum. In 2020, an air freight guideline was implemented, which specifies that the divisions must use a tool to have their air freight shipments approved. As a rule, more shipments should be transported by sea rather than air freight due to its better greenhouse gas emissions performance. The corresponding reporting system was also introduced in 2021. All tenders for new suppliers now include the condition that the supplier must provide transport data. GEA has been able to calculate greenhouse gas emissions of each air freight shipment since October 2021. This will be reported on starting in 2022.			Human rights GEA explicitly requires its business partners to apply specific values and rules in all material areas to ensure compliance with these values and the rules of corporate social responsibility along the entire value chain. GEA has adopted the Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors. All purchases (direct and indirect expenses) are covered by this Code of Conduct. Suppliers must accept the Code of Conduct in order to complete purchases that exceed the following threshold amounts specified in the Code of Conduct: EUR 2,500 for individual orders, EUR 10,000 for long-term contracts. GEA practices a zero-tolerance policy with regard to unethical business conduct, in particular with regard to money laundering, and child and forced labor. These obligations under the Code of Conduct are recognized in the ISO 26000 Guidance on Social Responsibility, compliance with international standards and respect for human rights – including the prohibition of discrimination – fair wages and working conditions, of association and occupational health and safety. Key suppliers are to be audited regularly with regard to respect for human rights. GEA also evaluates its suppliers on the basis of self-declarations. If there are breaches found or suspected of this, GEA initiates a dialogue or the Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors, GEA requires that corrective actions be implemented to ensure better adherence to the standards in the future. GEA requires that suppliers identify and rectify any non-compliance issues within a reasonable period. If the supplier does not provide satisfactory answers to identified issues, this will result in termination of the business relationship. In the year under review, the company conducted a total of 165 supplier audits (previous year: 135). 23 new suppliers were audited (previous year: 73). GEA performs these evaluations by means of on-site visits, audits and self-declarations, which are undertaken by the Category Management teams in the divisions, country organizations and the divisions.	

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Suppliers in countries carrying risks for human rights The risk analysis process designed to counter human rights risks also includes a procedure for suppliers and contractors. Although GEA in general seeks to ensure full compliance with the Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors, the human rights situation in some countries calls for special attention. Based on a multi-index approach, GEA currently rates 28 countries with existing purchasing volumes as critical. For this purpose, GEA combines the assessments of four well-known indices: • "Freedom in the World", published by Freedom House, an American non-governmental organization • "Index of Economic Freedom", published by the Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal • "Press Freedom Index", published by Reporters Without Borders • "Democracy Index", published by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), a private company based in the UK In its assessment, GEA also takes into account the OECD membership of the countries with the lowest score in at least one of the four indices. In terms of value, GEA sources approximately nine percent of its total purchasing volume from countries with human rights priority. All suppliers and subcontractors that account for this critical volume have accepted the Code of Conduct, which is part of a GEA order confirmation. Conflict minerals Minerals and metals play an essential role in today's economies, as they are required in the manufacturing of many products and components. However, mining, trading and transporting metals and minerals can have a considerable negative impact. Tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold – known as the 3TGs or "conflict minerals" – are particularly relevant since in the past armed conflicts and the associated human rights violations were directly or indirectly financed through the mining, trading, use and export of these minerals.				50 Sn Tin 74 W Tungsten 73 Ta Tantalum 79 Au Gold 				GEA itself only uses very limited quantities of conflict minerals. In 2020, under the Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Subcontractors, the company committed to only purchasing components from suppliers that share GEA's values with regard to the respect of human rights, integrity and responsibility. In addition, GEA has committed to the "OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Sourcing of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas". This policy is in line with GEA's commitment on international fair trade, the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the standards of the ILO. In the year under review, GEA introduced its own guideline on conflict minerals, which is aligned with the OECD guidance. In addition, the company launched a due diligence procedure for the procurement of conflict minerals. The procedure requires the company to identify the source of their conflict minerals using the recognized Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) chapter "Compliance & Corporate Governance"). These suppliers are in turn required to ensure full transparency along the entire supply chain.			
				Arbeitskreis regnskapsåret 2021 for 9129855							
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Quantifying impacts in the supply chain In 2020, GEA conducted its first analysis of the sustainability impacts along the group's entire supply chain. The analysis also takes account of the greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, water consumption and waste generated by GEA suppliers and upstream suppliers, as well as workdays lost due to occupational injury and illness. From this analysis, GEA is able to identify the hotspots of selected sustainability risks in the supply chain and minimize or eliminate them in cooperation with suppliers. The impacts indirectly attributable to GEA were calculated with the help of an established macroeconomic model (PwC ESCHER) based on GEA's purchasing volumes broken down by purchasing sectors and regions. Fiscal year 2021 served as the reference period for the data collection. The quantification of greenhouse gas emissions from the purchase and transport of commodities, services and capital goods reveals that these are greater than the greenhouse gas emissions from the company's own business activities by a factor of 25 (Scope1) as well as emissions from the use of purchased energy (Scope 2). Analysis of water consumption and waste generation along the value chain reveals a similar pattern of sustainability impacts. Again, the supply chain impacts identified exceed those of the company's own business activities. The most significant drivers of waste generation and water consumption along the supply chain are the extraction of fossil fuels for electricity generation as well as the manufacturing of machinery and accessories used in GEA's production activities. Further information on "Supply Chain" can be found in the GEA Sustainability Report 2021.			

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Employees A company is only as good as its employees. GEA's performance relies on the skills and dedication of more than 18,000 employees*, each of whom individually contributes to the company's overall success. People will remain the foundation for the company's sustainable development and value growth in the future. To take proper account of the significance of the human factor for GEA, in the reporting period, the Human Resources (HR) department also continued its transformation process, which had begun in the previous year. The organization of the HR department has been harmonized with GEA's divisional and regional structure to optimize human resource management and ensure that it is based on uniform principles. Human resource management was previously organized on a regional basis. As a global group, diversity and equal opportunities are not only core values for GEA but also the basis for achieving sustainable success in an international setting. GEA therefore also sets measurable human resources targets as part of the group's "Mission 26" strategy. Among other goals, some 80 percent of employees should agree with the statement that they would recommend GEA as a good employer by 2026. Advances are also being made in the area of gender equality: 21 percent of positions at the top three management levels are to be filled by women in the next five years (2021: 17 percent). GEA remains committed to respecting human rights as well as the generally accepted core working standards of the International Labour Organisation. All of these measures have one overarching objective: further enhancing GEA's employer brand and solidifying its status as an "attractive employer" on the job market. At the same time, the company maintains its firm commitment to a culture of honesty, sincerity and loyalty. GEA also increased its support of individual training and professional development opportunities for employees as well as the attainment of personal career goals within the company in 2021. In addition, in cooperation with all parties involved, GEA creates a working environment where health and safety at work is paramount. * As of reporting date; total employee capacities (FTE) excluding trainees and inactive employment contracts; excluding non-consolidated units; all key figures calculated with the same population	Human resource management Human Resources (HR) is part of GEA's Global Corporate Center, reporting directly to the CEO and supported by the Chief Human Resources Officer. In September 2020, GEA fundamentally reorganized its HR structure. The purpose of this transformation was to underscore the strategic relevance of human resource management to GEA's future viability and to ensure that HR Business Partner Organization are thus closely involved in the operating business. HR thus supports the divisional and regional management on all matters relating to human resource management. HR Operations Teams at the Berlin and Kuala Lumpur site provide support in the form of training and development. And the "Centers of Expertise" – including "Labor Relations/Labor Law", "People & Talent Development", "Total Rewards & Mobility" – devise modern concepts to establish GEA as an "employer of choice" in the long term. Employment The fierce competition for talents already experienced for many years and the impact of demographic change on the labor market mean that significant efforts are required to find diverse and qualified talents. Ensuring long-term loyalty to the company among employees is also an important task for GEA. GEA places a high value on a diverse, equitable and inclusive corporate culture as a means of attracting and retaining talent. GEA's labor market reputation as an attractive employer and thus safeguarding the company's future as a leading employer is part of its "Mission 26" strategy, the company also provides further support to employees through targeted training as well as to achieve their medium- and long-term career goals. GEA began reporting on new hires and employee turnover in fiscal year 2019. In 2021, GEA had 2,080 new employees, compared with 1,242 in the previous year. The total number of employees at the end of the average headcount last year rose from 6.5 percent to 11.1 percent as of December 31, 2021.	Human resource management Human Resources (HR) is part of GEA's Global Corporate Center, reporting directly to the CEO and supported by the Chief Human Resources Officer. In September 2020, GEA fundamentally reorganized its HR structure. 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As of reporting date; total employee capacities (FTE) excluding trainees and inactive employment contracts; excluding non-consolidated units; all key figures calculated with the same population

9129855

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Diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities

The team diversity approach is not only applied within the HR function at GEA, it is a common thread that runs through the entire group. As a global company, GEA is involved in a challenging international market environment with a large number of stakeholders – ranging from customers, competitors and employees to governments and society in general – who impact the company in different ways. GEA meets the numerous challenges in this highly disparate cultural environment by observing the principle of diversity. GEA understands diversity to mean a workforce comprising a broad range of personal characteristics, individual skills, expertise and aptitudes. These include: gender and gender identity, age, ethnic background and nationality, physical and mental abilities, sexual orientation, religion and ideology, as well as social background. However, external and organizational factors such as professional experience can also contribute to diversity. For GEA, inclusion means the empowerment and involvement of all employees irrespective of their individual differences, including equal access to opportunities and resources for all employees.

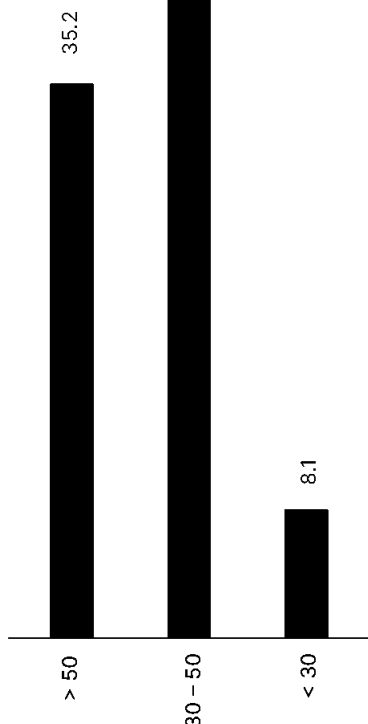
GEAs diversity and inclusion initiatives are aligned with the Charta der Vielfalt (German Diversity Charter), a corporate initiative to promote diversity in companies and institutions. GEA is thus committed to equal opportunities, including equal pay. In 2021, the company set additional, quantifiable diversity targets, which are anchored in its "Mission 26" strategy. Among other goals, these include 21 percent of positions at the top three management levels being filled by women and 80 percent of vacancies at all management levels being filled by in-house talent by 2026.

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All in all, GEA employs people from 98 different nations. The age structure of GEAs workforce is as follows: 8.1 percent of employees are younger than 30, 56.7 percent are aged between 30 and 50 and 35.2 percent are older than 50 (see graphic).

Employees by age groups*

(in %)



j) Number of employees excluding apprentices and dormant employment contracts; excluding non-consolidated entities.

GEA believes that employee diversity is achieved through shared understanding and common values. For this reason, the company aims to not solely center the discussion on recruitment, but to also ensure that it addresses conduct and values. The group-wide "Diversity Policy & Guideline" adopted in 2021 provides the framework for this. This document describes the goal of diversity management at GEA. For example, diversity criteria are taken into account in filling positions.

Diversity and equal opportunities are a firm aspect of human resource processes for instance, the recruitment process. Special selection criteria, in the form of the "Placement Policy", which governs the recruitment process. Special selection considerations, apply to the nomination of candidates for leadership development program. To ensure the balanced representation of genders in leadership development and to attain the goal set in "Mission 26".

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Labor/management relations and co-determination Relations between employees and management at GEA are characterized by long-standing, respectful dialogue and interaction with employee representatives as well as parity co-determination on the company's Supervisory Board. One half of the Supervisory Board is composed of shareholder representatives and the other half of employee representatives. Although the employee representatives on the Supervisory Board are elected by the entire German workforce, they represent the interests of all employees. In addition to numerous local and general works councils, GEA also has a Group Works Council (GWC) established in accordance with the German Works Constitution Act. At corporate level, local issues are regulated by company agreements. At the European level, GEA has a European Works Council (EWC), which has the statutory right to information from and consultation by the company's management. It is in regular contact with the Executive Board and Human Resources. The activities of the European Works Council mainly focus on the cross-border impact of decisions and developments on employees in the EU member states, the countries of the European Economic Area and Switzerland. At the end of 2018, the foundations for the work of the EWC were framed in a new EWC agreement, jointly developed and adapted by the EWC and GEAs Executive Board with the assistance of the global trade union federation IndustriALL. Collective bargaining agreements apply to 46 percent (2020: around 50 percent) of the workforce worldwide. These figures are based on data from the global human resource management system "Workday". All other employees have individual contracts.				In addition, GEA offers training for senior executives at the GEA learning centre, where development sessions based on their individual learning requirements. Alongside a broad range of content, trainer-led webinars are available as well. In addition, all young talents and senior executives have access to the "GEA Leadership Toolbox". This includes a constantly growing collection of best practice examples, tried-and-tested management and leadership tools, together with coaching and a 360-degree assessment. As part of the group's transformation process, the leadership offering for senior executives was updated in 2021. Three new training courses were added to further the aim of establishing a uniform leadership framework globally based on the "Signature for Leadership". In addition, senior executives were able to participate in live online training "Boost your dialogue skills", which aims to enhance the quality of the dialogue between senior executives and their direct reports.			
Leadership development To prepare senior executives for the challenges arising from the new organizational structure and thus to support the company's transformation and business success, two established strategic leadership development programs were continued in the reporting period. One of these is the "GEA Signature for Leadership" model, which describes the main behavior patterns, skills and conduct expected of GEA managers worldwide on the basis of six dimensions. The second program – "Making the Matrix Work" – was offered to senior executives who manage the matrix organization or work at interfaces. This program aims to help them develop the skills and expertise needed in a matrix organization.				"Leadership Reviews" were also introduced to create a framework for identifying development needs and selecting individuals with high potential and determining the requirement for successors or successors. The intention is to foster a uniform leadership culture and ensure optimal leadership development for all executives. The only way for GEA to attract and retain talent in the labor market is through leadership development. That can be tangibly felt by each individual. Alongside the needs-based training and development of all employees, separate development programs for senior executives also established to facilitate medium- and long-term succession planning for key positions. Candidates nominated by their line managers undergo a rigorous selection process, both to ensure that they have the required potential and to form the basis for their targeted and individualized development.			

Årsregnskap

Regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

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	Learning and development Training and education at GEA is a particularly important aspect of its human resource development. The group's "Mission 26" strategy reflects its intention to be a preferred employer. The company is convinced that extensive training and education coupled with the opportunity to engage in life-long learning are essential to a fulfilling working life. The GEA learning center has been the central learning and development provider for employees worldwide since 2015, offering management, sales, service and project management training as well GEA product and user training courses. It also includes a comprehensive range of e-learning content on technical and business-related topics. The aim is to develop employees both personally and professionally. The focus on training and education was intensified in fiscal year 2021. GEA generally supports and promotes all needs-based employee training measures required for the performance of relevant tasks. However, the findings of the employee survey indicated a need to further improve the career and development opportunities offered to employees. Based on these insights, steps were taken across the group and, among other measures, the "Perform & Grow" program was established. As part of this program, managers and employees discuss career expectations, identify the development needs of each employee together and translate this into individualized development programs. The continuation of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021 meant that the content and format of training had to be adapted to the specific circumstances. Training was mainly delivered in the form of trainer-led webinars. The successful use of digital technologies ensured a high degree of acceptance among participants. The impact of Covid-19 was also reflected in participant numbers. However, it should be noted that it was not possible to reflect all short-notice modifications of the training offering in the reporting. In the year under review, 17,675 employees, equivalent to 97 percent of the workforce, made use of the learning and training opportunities: 631 employees attended face-to-face training, 1,392 participated in integrated training initiatives and 13,520 joined trainer-led webinars. A total of 74,810 e-learning seminars were held.			
			Apprenticeship in Germany In fiscal year 2021, GEA trained 363 young people at 12 sites in 11 commercial and in occupations, which fall into different specialty areas depending on the product portfolio of the site. The Oelde site is the center for technical training, coordinating these activities in Germany. 15 combined apprenticeship and degree programs were organized in cooperation with universities. Lasting six semesters, these programs lead to bachelor degrees in various fields. GEA has given the practical phases of the program a more international focus by offering entities outside Germany. Employee survey GEA has conducted an annual global employee survey since 2019. The overarching aim is to ensure a culture of dialog and discussion, actively involve employees in the company's development and targeted response to the feedback following evaluation of the answers provided. Since 2020, the survey has been conducted in collaboration with an external service provider in order to professionalize the survey and ensure the highest possible degree of comparability, the questions are standardized and asked in the same form. This design permits the evaluation of parameters such as employee acceptance of implemented measures. The employee survey is accompanied by a comprehensive communications campaign at all levels with the aim of strengthening employees' confidence in the survey program as well as in leadership. Senior executives receive training to help them respond to and implement the findings of the survey. This helps continuously improve GEA's employer branding. The 2020 survey had a response rate of 74 percent, representing a 17 percent higher participation rate than the previous year. High approval scores were achieved in areas such as engagement and empowerment. However, the findings revealed that employee communication and cross-departmental cooperation within the group could be improved.	

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	Non-occupational health management Health is the foundation for a happy and productive life. Only employees who are healthy and feel well can perform to their best. GEAs measures to promote health go above and beyond the legal requirements since investments in employee health and well-being are investments in the future. Health management is decentralized at GEA and is the responsibility of the divisions and regions as well as the respective sites. The "GEA Care" health program, under which health management will be centralized in the future, was integrated in the group's "Mission 26" strategy in 2021. The aim is to optimize the local offerings that remain in place and create new global, digital offerings for the entire GEA workforce. The Group Works Council agreement on "GEA Care" was signed in the reporting period. One aspect includes safeguarding against workplace accidents and hazards; while the other aspect focuses on general health, individual preparedness and prevention. Protecting and promoting health is not only a social obligation and an expression of GEAs corporate culture, it is also an integral part of its HR strategy. At the local level, the group's health management frequently exceeds the healthcare provisions required by law and the established occupational safety measures. It includes additional aspects and various initiatives, such as health days, nutrition advice and programs to prevent mental overload. A health portal provided by an external provider is also available to employees. In 2022, health management targets will be defined as part of the "GEA Care" policy, which is still to be established.		Navigating the Covid-19 pandemic GEA continues to work intensively to fully protect its employees during the Covid-19 pandemic. In the previous year, GEAs central crisis team and the local crisis teams for the different countries continued to work on compliance with local laws and protection standards, as well as on protecting and ensuring that they have a safe working environment. In addition, a group-wide dashboard which provides a global overview of significant developments at GEA. Information on current and their development, for example, is a core component of the weekly reporting and forms the basis for decision to tighten or ease measures. All positive cases of coronavirus at GEA are immediately reported and subsequently communicated to the central crisis team. Clear regulations (operational guidelines, pandemic plan and travel warnings) regarding work and travel during the pandemic. The operational guidelines are aligned with the requirements of the Arbeitsschutzverordnung (German Occupational Health and Safety Regulation). In the reporting period, it was possible to ease several protective measures under local responsibility in accordance with the provisions. Further measures were dynamically adjusted by the local crisis teams in line with the infection rates. GEA offered employees and their families vaccinations during the reporting period. Vaccination was offered to around 1,600 people at 16 German sites with the help of an external service provider. In addition, internal vaccination programs at other GEA entities, for example in the USA and India. In other countries, GEA approached governments to advocate for priority vaccinations for GEA employees. The central crisis team coordinated and distributed hygiene products, such as face masks and disinfectant, continued in 2022. GEA Aid Commission GEA supports employees in need in many different ways. In a works agreement concluded with the Works Council, GEA has pledged to grant swift and unbureaucratic financial assistance in case of distress, for instance, in the event of an accident or sudden serious health event. In addition, GEA supports affected employees and their families may turn to the GEA Aid Commission for help. Further information on "Employees" can be found in the GEA Sustainability Report 2021.	

Compliance and governance

GEA is committed to responsible and sustainable corporate governance to prevent any potential damage to the company, its employees, business partners, shareholders or other stakeholders. In light of this, fairness, integrity and lawful conduct are a high priority. GEA also protects its reputation as a trustworthy business partner through ethical conduct and respect for the interests of all stakeholders in its dealings with employees, business partners and the general public.

GEA relies on learning about serious violations of laws or internal guidelines at an early stage. GEA therefore values an open corporate culture and encourages its employees and external third parties to report any compliance risks to their existing contacts within the company in confidence.

In the reporting period, no significant fines for non-compliance with laws or regulations in the economic, environmental or social area were imposed on GEA.

Compliance

Compliance management

Compliance is defined as a group-wide principle established to ensure adherence to the rule of law as well as internal corporate policies. All GEA employees are required to ensure that there are no compliance violations in their respective areas of responsibility. A detailed outline of the GEA Compliance Management System can be found in the "Corporate Governance Statement" in this Annual Report 2021, and on the corporate website [gea.com](https://www.gea.com).

To avoid the serious consequences of potential compliance breaches, GEA manages these through a Compliance Management System (CMS), which was updated in the year under review. The CMS is designed for the purposes of analysis, information and clarification, control, process definition and documentation of the applicable compliance rules. The CMS is structured in such a way that measures are implemented by a Compliance Team at GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and then rolled out in the companies of the GEA Group. The Compliance Team ensures that the measures are implemented in the relevant legal entities and subgroups.

The appropriateness and implementation of the CMS for the subareas of anti-corruption and anti-bribery were audited in accordance with IDW PS 980 and certified in January 2019. A further audit was conducted by an external auditor in the year under review. The purpose of this effectiveness audit was to determine the current status of the CMS and the highest level of certification.

Audits were conducted in ten legal entities selected by the audit firm. These audits included sample checks. The findings were used to assess whether the global compliance measures implemented and applied in the legal entities. The results of the audit are expected in the first half of 2019.

In order to establish new compliance targets and review existing ones, a three-year plan for 2019 for addressing critical issues. This was initially a static plan, but was converted into a plan in the year under review. Specifically, "rolling" means that the plan is extended by a time one year comes to an end. In this way, issues that were not fully addressed in a given year, with the planning adjusted accordingly.

All kinds of information gathered in the course of a year are factored into the three-year plan. This may include the findings of risk assessments and internal audits, regulatory initiatives at the company or third parties. Planning is carried out at group level by the Compliance Team. The status and implementation status are regularly reported to the Executive Board, Supervisory Board and Committee.

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	Compliance Handbook A Code of Conduct and related compliance policies are in force group-wide. These comprise an Integrity Policy, a Third-Party Policy and a Competition Policy, which govern anti-corruption and anti-money laundering, conflicts of interest as well as antitrust and competition law at GEA. The Code and policies are grouped together in a Compliance Handbook, which is available to all employees worldwide in 18 different languages. Other compliance topics, such as quality, health, safety and environment (QHSE), tax compliance and export control are addressed by the relevant specialist departments and are covered by corresponding guidelines issued by these departments. Integrity system and alternative reporting channels GEA offers employees various means of reporting violations. A cornerstone of the reporting system is the use of a certified whistleblower system. Employees can use this electronic system to report compliance violations under their own name or anonymously. In the year under review, the extension of the whistleblower system to include reporting by telephone was prepared in cooperation with an external law firm, with completion scheduled for 2022. The number of whistleblower reports increased in 2021. This is attributable to the fact that the CMS has been developed extensively since 2017. The rising number of reports should be viewed as very positive since a CMS also has the purpose of empowering employees to recognize and report violations. No material compliance risks were reported in 2021 and, accordingly, no related cases were recorded. Many reports are also received directly by the Compliance Team, as well as by the Executive Board and the management of the divisions and legal entities. GEA's Integrity System also allows for reports on potential human rights violations (category: violation of the Code of Conduct - Principle of social responsibility) to be filed.			Preventive processes Processes designed to prevent compliance violations play a major role in GEA's compliance system. For this reason, external parties in close contact with customers, such as sales agents, are subject to a strict risk vetting process for anti-corruption purposes prior to entering into a contract with agent contracts must be reviewed and approved by the Compliance Team. The extension of consultants to other business partners in the purchasing area is currently being coordinated. Strict internal approval and reporting requirements apply to numerous other matters, such as carrying antitrust risks, invitations and gifts, conflicts of interest and sponsorship and donation approval and reporting obligations, GEA has introduced various IT tools that make it possible to report relevant issues in audit-compliant format. Training and consulting In 2021, more than 9,000 employees were identified as being relevant to the area of compliance. This includes all managers, sales and purchasing staff and all other employees with decision-making authority. Direct contact with customers or suppliers. They receive regular training on compliance in person and via e-learning. It is planned that compliance-relevant employees will receive training each year. The following compliance training was provided in 2021: • Compliance training courses comprise extensive group training in topics such as anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, antitrust law as well as conflicts of interest. In 2021, a total of 9,000 employees received compliance training via e-learning and 8,459 employees attended courses in person. • In the area of data protection, 14,174 employees participated in e-learning and 8,576 employees participated in in-person training during the year.

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	Alongside training courses and e-learning, GEA used other communication measures to raise employee awareness of compliant conduct in the reporting period. In the “Stephan Petri asks” video concept, GEA Chief Compliance Officer Dr. Stephan Petri discusses key compliance topics with other senior executives to help explain these issues to employees. These video compliance talks are regularly made available on the intranet. In addition, the “Laurel Smith” comic was launched. This tells the story of a fictional new GEA employee who encounters different compliance and data protection issues. Employees can readily identify with the story, which prompts them to consider and comment on complex themes. Audits As part of its standard and special audits, Group Internal Audit also checks certain aspects of compliance. In the year under review, a total of 40 audits were performed – in some cases remotely due to Covid – at GEA entities worldwide. Of these, a total of 23 audits were completed by the beginning of December 2021 with the publication of a final report. The tasks of Group Internal Audit include safeguarding assets, auditing the efficiency and regularity of processes, and the completeness of documents. This also includes compliance audits in the fields of anti-corruption and export control. Internal Audit also performed additional audits focusing on the risk management system in the GEA group in 2021. As the third line in the three lines model of corporate governance, the role of Group Internal Audit is to assess and evaluate the GEA group and its companies with regard to compliance (including adherence to laws and binding internal regulations) and security (particularly the effectiveness of internal controls), as well as appropriateness (of the operational and organizational structure with regard to the fulfilment of tasks to achieve the corporate goals) and economic viability (cost-effectiveness and profitability). Where appropriate, it also agrees appropriate measures to eliminate weaknesses and/or reduce risks with the relevant audited unit and ensures their timely implementation (follow-up management).	A group-wide review of all existing contracts with business advisors in respect of GEAs which began more than two years earlier, was also completed in the reporting period. The are external parties who work for GEA on a commission basis and are not employees. A reviewed and assessed with regard to risk criteria using a third-party tool over a two-year period of the review were positive, a new contract with updated compliance requirements was contractual relationships with around 468 of the previously more than 766 business advisors. As part of a compliance risk assessment, annual compliance risk analyses have been carried out since 2020 and were therefore also performed in the reporting period. For these a interviews were conducted with individual, randomly selected legal entities. Using an IT t this purpose, the statements made were analyzed and documented, and the compliance risk assessments were carried out at all legal entities where interviews were not conducted to determine whether the compliance measures taken are effective and risk-appropriate or modified. Accordingly, additional compliance measures were rolled out at numerous legal the audit findings. In the year under review, all of the approximately 200 operational le audited. Interviews were conducted at 34 of them. Procedure for handling compliance violations Violations of group-wide compliance rules result in sanctions that are adjusted according fault and severity. They range from a reprimand to a warning letter to, ultimately, a termination. In particularly severe cases, GEA reserves the right to sue the person in question or demand the violation to the competent authority. In principle, GEA expects all employees to report any signs of compliance violations. Management that serious misconduct, particularly in the areas of corruption, competition law and data protection to the Compliance Team. In 2021, 20 compliance investigations were carried out. The investigations identified s compliance guidelines, which were penalized with appropriate measures implemented. Committees convened for each individual case. GEA is not aware of any sanctions imposed violations of anti-corruption or anti-money laundering requirements, antitrust law or data reporting period.		

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Protection of personal data	For a global, innovative enterprise like GEA, information and its use are of significant importance in achieving corporate goals. Protecting the privacy of every individual whose personal data it processes is equally important to GEA. This includes employees, customers, suppliers, other contracting partners as well as job applicants and applies to all GEA companies and specialist departments that handle personal data. GEA's data protection measures were successfully audited in accordance with the IDW PS 980 audit standard. A review of the appropriateness of the data protection management system by an independent auditor, which began in 2020, was successfully concluded in the year under review. Another key strategic theme in 2021 was the strategic cooperation with Procurement, IT, Business Process Management and Information Security. This began in the year under review and will continue in 2022. The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the laws based on it, as well as foreign legal standards, form the basis for the company's data protection activities. Violations of the GDPR are punishable by fines of up to four percent of group revenue and could lead to exclusion from public contracts. Furthermore, data protection violations could damage GEA's reputation over the long term. The company therefore requires adherence to data protection regulations and reserves the right to take action against anyone who fails to comply with data protection laws. Such actions may include, for example, disciplinary measures or claims for damages.		The Data Protection Policy, which was introduced in 2019, sets forth guidelines and conducts for all GEA employees with a view to avoiding data privacy incidents and violations. It for global compliance principles and is supplemented by classroom-based training for employees in sensitive areas as well as e-learning for all employees with a user account. The related management system also covers all organizational aspects, i.e. the roles, tasks and responsibilities of the processing of personal data. In the year under review, the data protection management system was newly integrated into the "Now" digital workflow platform, which is used to for processes such as incident management. This submits an incident report via "Service Now", a corresponding data protection review process initiated. Should this review result in the identification of a data protection breach, a review whether the violation is subject to reporting duty. In the year under review, GEA recorded a sharp increase in the number of reports and requests for information received several in one day. This should be viewed as positive since it demonstrates employee awareness of this issue is increasing globally. It can be interpreted as a sign that monitoring has improved. Compliance with data protection requirements and the applicable data protection laws on a regular basis. These reviews are performed by the company's data protection officers and units with audit rights, or by external auditors. Third-party suppliers are reviewed by means of audits and certifications. By December 31, 2021, more than 3,000 relationships with suppliers had been reviewed with regard to data protection compliance. More than 350 suppliers and had their contracts amended to ensure compliance with the GDPR. GEA also has a Group Data Protection Officer who coordinates and supports data protection in the group as a whole. They also report directly to the Executive Board, as well as the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee.	

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Information Security, Business Continuity and Crisis Management To a large extent, the company's success over the coming years will depend on information security (InfoSec). This is particularly true in light of the increasing interconnectivity of GEA systems and the crucial importance of information for the business of the company. InfoSec is one of GEA's key strategic priorities. Value creation processes are structured and optimized in such a way that secure information handling is guaranteed. GEA is continuously improving its security measures. The current Global Security Program was launched in September 2020 to further strengthen the company's overall information and cyber security. The aim of these efforts is to protect commercially sensitive information – both proprietary information and that of customers and partners. To achieve this, the confidentiality, integrity and availability of this information must be ensured. Confidentiality means preventing unauthorized access to information. Integrity guarantees that information is reliable and accurate. Availability refers to the ability of authorized persons to access data, objects and resources promptly and without interruption. The protection of information is governed by the GEA Information Security Policy and the underlying policies, procedures and implementation documents. The Information Security Management System (ISMS) allows GEA to counter the ever-increasing number of security threats by using methods to protect sensitive information of all kinds against theft, loss, unauthorized disclosure, illegal access, misuse, amendment and destruction. Two lines of defense within the ISMS protect against material security risks. The first line consists of seven focal points and combats risks and threats where they arise:	IT Security – protection of information held on the company's IT networks and systems OT Security (protection) – protection of information held on production and engineering systems Product Security – protection of digital products and customer information Digital Media Security – protection of information held in GEA's online presence, including Physical Security – protection of information held at sites, in buildings and offices Supplier Security – protection of information during procurement and in the supply chain HR Security – protection of employee expertise, the proper use of information and prevention of threats The implementation of the ISMS also depends on GEA employees. Mandatory information security courses are held to ensure close involvement and familiarization with the measures. In communication campaign creates more awareness and sensitivity for the topic of information security. A series of explanatory videos picks up on content from the ISMS guidelines such as e-mail security, visitor management. The videos not only serve prevention purposes, but also provide information on how to do in the event of an incident in order to rectify problems as quickly as possible and avert The second line of defense is the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO). He is responsible for the duties in connection with InfoSec as well as business continuity and crisis management. The CISO reports to the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee.			

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	During the Covid-19 pandemic, the total number of so-called cyber attacks increased significantly. For this reason, more and more government institutions, authorities and companies are demanding market-specific certifications from their suppliers in addition to the ISO 27001 standard. These are intended to demonstrate that the risks of common cyber threats to IT systems can be minimized and threats successfully averted. In the year under review, for example, the processes for maintaining information security for GEA Mechanical Equipment UK Limited were verified by the Cyber Essentials certification supported by the British government. The certificate shows customers that a company can adequately protect its own data and that of others. The UK Cyber Essentials certification is relevant across all industries, but is particularly relevant to the marine industry, which has strong links with the UK Navy's purchasing organizations. The Executive Board, the Chief Compliance Officer or the CISO can request information security investigations in case of an incident. Beneath the level of the global ISMS, all managing directors are responsible for maintaining an appropriate information security management system for their respective entity. No complaints about infringement of protection or loss of customer data were identified at GEA in 2021. Further information on "Compliance & Corporate Governance" can be found in the GEA Sustainability Report 2021.		

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	Disclosures on the European Union Taxonomy Regulation Background and objectives of the Regulation The Green Deal has the goal of making Europe climate-neutral by 2050. The European Commission developed the Sustainable Finance Action Plan to ensure economic alignment with and the financing of this goal. The EU Taxonomy Regulation is one of the measures under this Action Plan and aims to promote investments in sustainable economic activities. It is a classification system that defines the economic activities that contribute to the achievement of the following six environmental objectives: (1) climate protection, (2) climate change adaptation, (3) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, (4) transition to a circular economy, (5) pollution prevention and control, and (6) protection and restoration of biodiversity and the ecosystem. For companies subject to the EU Taxonomy Regulation, three key figures have been defined: the share (in percent) of taxonomy-compliant and taxonomy-eligible economic activities in terms of sales, capital expenditure and operating expenses. The EU Taxonomy Regulation is only applicable to GEA's economic activities to a certain extent, since the production of technologies, plants and machinery for the manufacture of beverages, food and pharmaceutical products is currently not included in the list of economic activities in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. GEA Group generates more than 80 percent of its revenue with the beverage, food and pharmaceutical industry, and precisely not from generating renewable energy or producing materials for the energy transition. Nevertheless, GEA's technologies and machines enable its customers in the food and pharmaceutical industries in particular to achieve their climate targets as well as to comply with increasingly stringent regulations regarding greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and waste disposal. This is GEA's purpose, "engineering for a better world." First-time reporting for fiscal year 2021 Reporting under the EU Taxonomy Regulation has been prepared for the first time for fiscal year 2021 and covers the first two environmental objectives climate protection and climate change adaptation, whereby GEA's economic activities are designed to meet the climate protection objective. The remaining environmental targets in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation are expected to be reported on for the reporting period starting January 1, 2023.			GEA made use of the optional practical expedients for the first-time reporting period and reported only for taxonomy-eligible activities with the exception of capital expenditure in relation to activity 6.5. These are already fulfilling the requirements for the substantial contribution (specifically below 50g CO₂/km) but were not separately reported as taxonomy-aligned due to the aggregation across all business activities using the practical expedients. They are included in the performance indicators for taxonomy-eligible capital expenditure. In accordance with the practical expedients, the disclosures on key figures are aggregated, i.e. without differentiating between economic activities. In addition, prior-year figures are not disclosed. Reporting principles To identify taxonomy-eligible activities, a top-down analysis of all economic activities of GEA Group was carried out by allocating them according to the European Union classification system of products and services (NACE codes). The activities identified based on this analysis were then allocated to the activities in the EU Taxonomy Regulation and other delegated regulations. The results of the top-down analysis were verified and supplemented by the GEA Business Unit and product managers using a bottom-up approach. Taxonomy-eligible activities are activities that are in principle deemed to be eligible for financing based on the list of economic activities described in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. GEA is one of the largest suppliers of systems and components to the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries worldwide. In the context of the EU Taxonomy, it is primarily active in the areas of energy, water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation and transportation. Capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenses (OpEx) are primarily attributable to the areas of transportation and real estate activities. Based on the analysis, the following activities are classified as taxonomy-eligible: GEA:

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Economic activity in the sense of the EU taxonomy		Application of economic activity at GEA			
3.3.1	Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	Description of economic activity according to EU taxonomy Manufacture of renewable energy technologies meaning energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings and their key components		Production of heat pumps and technologies for the production of biodiesel, biogas, hydrogenated vegetable oil and biomass	
3.5	Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings			Production of cooling systems („chillers“) for buildings (such as shopping malls, a production halls)	
3.6	Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	Manufacture of technologies aimed at substantial GHG emission reductions in other sectors of the economy, whereby the GHG emissions are reduced compared to the best performing alternative technology available on the market		- Manufacture of technologies for the development and production of product alternative meat - e.g. plant-based, in the form of insect proteins, fermented proteins or in-vitro meat - Production of customized Sustainable Engineering Solutions („SEnS“) that take a process technology changes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions - Manufacturing electric ovens using electric heating rods instead of industry-standard burners - Production of freezing tunnels with a particularly energy-efficient pre-cooling section - Technologies for the production of active material, e.g. spray drivers for the production of material as well as crystallization of active material for batteries - Production of systems for recovering waste heat (e.g. mechanical vapor compression) - Production of centrifuges for the treatment of water (e.g. treatment of industrial oil water and bilge water) - Production of technologies for the conversion of manure into biofertilizer	
4.25	Production of heat/cool using waste heat	Construction and operation of facilities that produce heat/cool using waste heat		Passenger car leasing	
5.1	Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems		Leasing of vehicles for road transport of goods	
5.9	Material recovery from non-hazardous waste	Construction and operation of facilities for the sorting and processing of separately collected non-hazardous waste streams into secondary raw materials involving mechanical reprocessing, except for backfilling purposes		Production of separators for saving fuel consumption in the shipping industry	
6.5	Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	Purchase, financing, renting, leasing and operation of vehicles		Installation of LED lamps, energy efficient windows, heating systems and ventilation	
6.6	Freight transport services by road	Purchase, financing, leasing, rental and operation of vehicles designated for freight transport services by road			
6.12	Retrofitting of sea and coastal freight and passenger water transport	Retrofit and upgrade of vessels designed and equipped for the transport of freight or passengers on sea or coastal waters, and of vessels required for port operations and auxiliary activities, such as tugboats, mooring vessels, pilot vessels, salvage vessels and ice-breakers			
7.3.	Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	Individual renovation measures consisting in installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment.		Installation of charging stations for electric vehicles	
7.4.	Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings and parking spaces attached to buildings		Installation of digital measuring devices	
7.5.	Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings	Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings		Heat pump maintenance and repair	
7.6.	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies, on-site, if the technologies are installed on-site as technical building systems.		Acquisition of a climate-neutral production plant in Koszalin, Poland	
7.7.	Acquisition and ownership of buildings	Buying real estate and exercising ownership of that real estate.			
The data collection process is carried out at decentralized level by the Group companies. They collect relevant sales, capital expenditures and operating expenses for the taxonomy-eligible activities and report them in a predefined format. The consolidation of the data and determination of the key figures is carried out at central level. Global Corporate Center in a predefined format. The consolidation of the data and determination of the key figures is carried out at central level.					

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The data collection process is carried out at decentralized level by the Group companies. They collect relevant sales, capital expenditures and operating expenses for the taxonomy-eligible activities and report them to the Global Corporate Center in a predefined format. The consolidation of the data and determination of the key figures is carried out at central level.

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Definition of key performance indicators (KPIs): General definitions of the revenue, capital expenditures and operation expenses are provided in the EU Taxonomy Regulation.							
		Definition acc. Annex I to Art. 8 EU Taxonomy Regulation					
Revenue	Revenue according to IAS 1.82(a), i.e. Revenue according to IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 and, if applicable, other sales revenue.						
Capital Expenditures	Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for the financial year before depreciation, amortization and any revaluations, including those arising from revaluations and impairment losses, for the financial year and excluding changes in fair value, additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from business combinations and additions from leases (incl. right-of-use assets) Costs to be included are those accounted for on the basis of IAS 16, IAS 38, IAS 40, IAS 41 and IFRS 16. Direct non-capitalized costs that relate to research and development, building refurbishment, short-term rental, maintenance and repair, and other direct expenses for the ongoing maintenance of property, plant and equipment. Also included are personnel development costs.						
Operating Expenses							
GEA accounts for associates and joint ventures using the equity method. GEA's share of the profit or loss of investments accounted for using the equity method is recognized in the income statement under other financial income and other financial expenses.							
At GEA, these KPIs are calculated as follows:							
Revenue							
Revenue, as presented in the Income Statement in the Consolidated Financial Statements of GEA Group AG in this Annual Report, represents the denominator for the KPI. The accounting policies presented in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements apply accordingly. The numerator is determined based on the proportion of revenue that the Group companies have identified as taxonomy-eligible.							
Capital expenditure (CapEx) The additions in the year presented in the "Additions" line in this Annual Report in the state in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, as well as additions to investments in year, represent the capital expenditure and thus the denominator for the KPI. The accounting in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements apply accordingly. The numerator consists of the proportion of the denominator that has been identified as taxonomy-eligible by the Group that meets one of the following criteria: - There is a connection between assets or processes to taxonomy-eligible economic activities - It relates to the purchase of products from taxonomy-eligible activities and individuals enable GEA to reduce carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions in in carrying out its economic activities (primarily investments in buildings and mobility), provided that these measures are implemented within the following 18 months from the reporting date. There were no additions as a result of business combinations in the reporting year under review. Capital expenditure in relation to economic activity 6.5 was, as stated above, already aimed at contributing to the strong deviation from taxonomy-eligible capital expenditure in 2021, due to the strong deviation from taxonomy-eligible capital expenditure actually fulfilling the requirements for taxonomy alignment. By analogy to Art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, GEA understands an investment plan as a taxonomy-aligned business activities or the development of taxonomy-eligible business activities in line with taxonomy alignment. These are not reported under application of the practical expedients.							

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Operating Expenses (OpEx)

The denominator for the KPI is derived from direct, non-capitalized costs related to research and development less depreciation and amortization that cannot be directly allocated, building renovations, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs and expenses for employee development.

The numerator corresponds to the proportion of the denominator that has been identified as taxonomy-eligible by the Group companies and meets one of the following criteria:

- There is a connection between assets or processes to taxonomy-eligible economic activities.
- It relates to the purchase of products from taxonomy-eligible activities and individual measures that enable GEA to reduce carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions in carrying out its economic activities as well as renovation measures of building, provided that these measures are implemented within 18 months from the reporting date.

Operation expenses in the context of investment plans to expand taxonomy-eligible economic activities is targeted at the achievement of taxonomy alignment and is therefore not reported under application of the practical expedients. By analogy to Art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, GEA understands an investment plan as the expansion of taxonomy-aligned business activities or the development of taxonomy-eligible business activities towards taxonomy alignment.

Further information:

In the identification of taxonomy-eligible economic activities, GEA's products/projects/technologies have been allocated to just one taxonomy-eligible activity to avoid double counting. Furthermore, double counting has been eliminated by including only external sales in the numerator of the sales KPI if several sales have been involved in a taxonomy-eligible activity and there were consequently intercompany sales. Double counting was also prevented with regard to capital expenditures and operating expenses through the identification of activities.

Where revenue, capital expenditures and operating expenses could not be fully allocated to a taxonomy-eligible activity, these expenses were allocated based on appropriate parameters or reasonable assumptions. Examples of appropriate parameters for capital expenditures and operating expenses are production output or machine hours. If such information is unavailable, an appropriate allocation was based on alternative parameters such as future revenue.

On February 2, 2022, the European Commission has published the Draft Commission Regulation on the interpretation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eligible economic activities and assets ("FAQ"). The FAQ clarifies the interpretation of legal provisions of the Delegated Act to content and presentation (EU Delegated Act) in connection to Art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. In the opinion of GEA, no changes for the reporting of taxonomy-eligible economic activities arise from the draft of this 2. FAQ document of the European Commission published on February 2, 2022.

KPIs under the EU Taxonomy:

Share in %	Revenue
Taxonomy-eligible	6,24
Not taxonomy-eligible	93,76
Total	100

The key figures presented in the table above relate to the legally required disclosures on taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the environmental goal of climate protection. Further information on sustainable solutions can be found in the Sustainability Report 2021, published on the group's website [gea.com](https://www.gea.com).

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Opportunity and risk management targets

As an international company, GEA faces increasingly stringent regulatory requirements, higher stakeholder expectations, and a more volatile market environment, which is reflected in shorter innovation and production cycles with increased competitive intensity.

In light of this development, the systematic and uniform identification, assessment, and management of opportunities and risks across the group represents an ongoing task for GEA and is an integral part of the group's various workflows.

For GEA, the group-wide opportunity and risk management system is an integral part of value-oriented corporate governance, contributing to the group's long-term viability and its successful future development. GEA defines opportunities as positive and risks as negative deviations from planned short-term operational and long-term strategic targets.

The key variables for the assessment of opportunities and risks are the amount of the potential reward or loss and their probability of occurrence. The probability of occurrence refers to the estimated probability or statistically expected value for the occurrence of a certain event in a given period in the future. The expected value of the reward or loss is determined by multiplying these two figures. The result is calculated to provide both gross and net values.

The gross value describes the maximum reward/loss that results if, in the event of the opportunity/risk, control measures do not take effect because they either do not exist or are not planned.

The net value of an opportunity/risk describes the potential for success / loss that arises measures take effect when an opportunity/risk occurs. It is calculated by subtracting (in the adding (in the case of opportunities) the evaluated control measure from or to the gross account the costs for the respective control measures.

GEAs medium-term planning is a key component in its approach to managing opportunities. The process is used to prepare decisions on core technologies and markets, along with the corresponding allocation of resources. The objective is to ensure stability by diversification and by concentration on key areas. At the same time, developments that may jeopardize GEAs continued existence should be identified and managed in the early stage.

Opportunities and risks arising from significant operating decisions – for example by accepting or implementing capital expenditure projects – are assessed and hence actively managed by departments and decision-makers at all group levels and in all functional units in a decision-making process that takes materiality criteria into account.

By integrating opportunity and risk information into the implemented planning and management, GEA is able to identify potential opportunities and risks on an aggregated level at an early stage, thus reducing planning uncertainty for future development.

By regularly and systematically analyzing and managing opportunities and risks, TEGA not only fulfills the regulatory requirements under the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), but also provides a comprehensive management tool within the group that focuses on maintaining and increasing value. The opportunity and risk management process is supported by an audit-compliant system that forms the basis for management reporting at the various group levels.

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	Overall assessment of the opportunity and risk position and changes compared with the previous year The identified risks from operating activities and the potential negative impact on earnings decreased compared with the previous year due to economic recovery. However, as all planning is subject to certain forecasting risks, flexible adaptation to a rapidly changing economic environment may prove necessary. This is particularly applicable given the limited reliability of forecasts and forward-looking statements due to the impact of recently observed global shifts on procurement markets and further changes in sales markets as a result of the pandemic. GEA's strategic orientation successfully proven itself in the highly volatile economic environment of the past few years. Moving forward, GEA will continue to position itself as a provider of sustainable solutions for the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries. The "Mission 26" strategy, which aims to accelerate profitable growth in the main sales markets, was unveiled at the Capital Markets Day in London. Accessing and utilizing these operational opportunities is a central pillar of GEA's business activities. The structure of GEA with its regional and sectoral diversity continues to offer substantial protection against the clustering of individual risks into a single risk that could jeopardize the group's continued existence as a going concern. Furthermore, the group is not significantly dependent on individual business partners, whether suppliers or customers. The risk-bearing capacity is defined as the maximum level of risk that GEA Group can bear over time without jeopardizing its own continued existence. The loss of a B rating is interpreted as a development that could jeopardize the company's continued existence and is simulated for the past fiscal years using the key indicators of equity ratio and return on assets. On the basis of the current risks, GEA Group has sufficient coverage potential to compensate for them, even in the event of a loss of an investment rating. In its overall assessment of the group-wide risk landscape, the Executive Board does not currently see any sufficiently likely risks or risk combinations that could endanger the company's continued existence as a going concern.		Opportunity and risk management system At GEA, the divisions run the operating business and have global responsibility for revenue. These five divisions are each organized into up to six business units. The Global Corporate Center and the divisions/business units with financial, legal, technical and other services. The global focus and the Global Corporate Center is complemented by the country organizations and their subsidiaries to provide the necessary market proximity and required organizational infrastructure. The aim of GEA's group-wide opportunity and risk management system is to identify the main risks and risks in these operating and central business areas at an early stage, analyze their main impacts, adequately assess their impacts, identify actions to exploit opportunities and minimize risks and these to the responsible decision-makers. The principles, framework, organization and responsibilities for GEA's opportunity and risk management system are clearly defined and are based on the international COSO II model. The main features consist of the following components:

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Organization and responsibilities • The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing and supervising the Executive Board's activities. In connection with this, it also monitors the functionality and effectiveness of corporate governance requirements within the group. The Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee respectively monitor the effectiveness of the risk management system. • The GEA Executive Board has overall responsibility for the organization and group-wide structure of the corresponding corporate governance system. Within the GEA Executive Board, the CFO is responsible for designing the opportunity and risk management system (in particular the opportunity and risk strategy/ opportunity and risk policy/framework concept), in compliance with regulatory requirements. • The central Corporate Accounting unit, specifically the Risk & Internal Control Management & Data Governance (GRC) department, supports the CFO in developing a framework for group-wide opportunity and risk management, ensures the exchange of information within the GEA group at the level of the operating and central business units, coordinates regular management reporting, and is responsible for the preparation, dissemination, and further development of uniform group-wide methods, tools, and procedures for identifying, assessing, managing, and reporting relevant opportunities and risks. • The operating business units and group companies, as well as the process and projects responsible for the continuous identification, assessment and management of opportunities well as for communicating these to the responsible units. • Internal Audit is responsible for regularly reviewing the risk management system instituted by the Board in accordance with section 91 (2) of the AktG. • In accordance with section 317 (4) of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code), the external auditor assesses whether the Executive Board has taken the measures required by section 317 (2) of the AktG to institute a monitoring system and whether the early risk detection system				

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Opportunity and risk management system organization RAAC* Supervisory Board Audit Committee Executive Board Corporate Accounting Risk & Internal Control Management & Data Governance Internal Audit Liquid & Powder Technologies Separation & Flow Technologies Food & Healthcare Technologies Farm Technologies Heating & Refrigeration Technologies Procurement, production and supply chain Country organizations Global Corporate Center				
Tools At GEA, the opportunity and risk management system is an integral part of the group governance system and is based on the following elements: A group-wide guideline – the Enterprise Risk Management Policy – sets out the principal organization, and responsibilities for GEA's opportunity and risk management system and in more detailed work instructions. A catalog of opportunity and risk categories supports the identification of all relevant and risks. Standardized assessment and reporting methods are used to identify and evaluate risks. Opportunities and risks can be aggregated at the level of business units, divisions in order to identify group opportunities and risks at an early stage. As a rule, opportunities assessed on the basis of a one-year period. This period corresponds to the rolling forecast. Reporting limits for the identification of opportunities and risks are defined at the various levels. If these limits are exceeded, the opportunities and risks must be included in the periodic assessment. A financial impact on EBIT of EUR ≥ 0.25 million, without taking into account a minimum occurrence or any risk mitigation measures, represents the lower reporting limit for risks. This low reporting limit ensures that a comprehensive review of opportunities and risks and is not limited to material risks or those that might jeopardize the company's continuity. A financial impact on EBIT of EUR ≥ 1.0 million, without taking into account a minimum occurrence, represents the materiality threshold for internal ad hoc risk reporting. threshold is exceeded during risk assessment, the responsible units within the group without delay, even outside the regular reporting cycle.				
Assessment and risk management system Assessment and risk management system				
Assessment and risk management system Assessment and risk management system				

* RAAC: Risk Assessment and Advisory Committees

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• The opportunity and risk management process is defined as a uniform group-wide control loop. It consists the following steps: • Identification: Continuous monitoring of the opportunity/risk situation with regard to recorded and unidentified opportunities and risks; • Assessment: Determination of the forecast reward or loss and probability of occurrence according to the net and gross method, as well as analysis of possible changes in the opportunity/risk situation over time; • Management: Development and implementation of specific measures or revisions to current measures to utilize opportunities or manage risks from a business perspective; • Monitoring: Analysis of the opportunity/risk situation with regard to the value and timeliness of action plans and opportunities to optimize the implemented opportunity and risk management process; • Reporting: Regular communication of relevant opportunity and risk information to the management committee of the operating and central business areas.			Opportunity and risk management system: Tools – control loop 1. Identification: Identification of all relevant opportunities and risks Clustering opportunities and risks by category Assignment according to the cause-effect chain 4. Monitoring: Ongoing monitoring of established risks and opportunities and identification of new risks and opportunities Analysis of the maturity of measures to exploit opportunities and minimize risks Reporting Determining reward or occurrence according to method and analysis in the opportunity Quantification into cost of m Development of specific measures to exploit opportunities The risk and opportunity management cycle is a continuous process	
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The following section provides details of existing risks. The assessment is based on countermeasures implemented to minimize risk (net value) in the GEA group's risk and opportunity matrix. Risks that are not yet known or currently regarded as insignificant may also have an adverse effect on business activities. Internal control system GEA has an internal control and risk management system (ICS) for the group accounting process. It is based on a comprehensive system of guidelines, instructions, organizational and procedural rules, business processes (including the assignment of responsibilities and supervision) to ensure the traceable implementation of and compliance with legal requirements and internal rules, the elements of which are intended to prevent procedural and organizational risks in financial reporting as well as in the directly or indirectly related business processes. Various monitoring measures both within and outside of the accounting process contribute to the implemented controls ensuring that the consolidated financial statements comply with the relevant regulations, despite the potential risks. GEA's ICS for financial reporting encompasses all principles, measures and rules that ensure the proper approval and recording of business transactions for monthly, quarterly and annual financial statements. The goal of the implemented ICS is to ensure reliable financial reporting, compliance with the relevant laws and standards, and the cost-effectiveness of business workflows. In addition to GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, all group companies are integrated into the ICS. In order to ensure that uniform procedures are established throughout the group, the following key principles of GEA's ICS must be applied in all business functions: Clearly defined areas of responsibility, the separation of functions in all areas of activity, dual signature rules, compliance with group policies and regulations, instructions and procedural requirements (handbooks), the obligation to obtain comparable offers before awarding contracts above a defined size, protection of data from unauthorized access, and the provision of training sessions.				Key measures and rules that are relevant for financial reporting and are designed to ensure uniformity at all subsidiaries are: accounting and account allocation manuals, a uniform chart of accounts and calculation manuals, the approval of entries using the dual control principle, and the restriction of certain entries to selected persons only. Guidelines and IT systems are updated on a continuous basis to reflect legal and business requirements. The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is responsible for the implementation of appropriate IT guidelines throughout the group based on regulatory requirements. Compliance with the principles, measures, and rules set out in the ICS as described above is monitored systematically; this takes the form of regular reviews by GEA's Internal Audit function, which reports to the Executive Board and regularly submits reports to the Audit Committee. The results enable the identification of defects at the companies reviewed and the ongoing enhancement of the ICS. Overall, the ICS aims to ensure the early identification, assessment, and management of opportunities that could materially influence the company's ability to achieve its strategic, operational and compliance-related objectives.			
Risks Six main categories, each with several sub-categories, are available to the operational and financial units for the classification of risk. The main categories provide an outline of the GEA group's risk landscape.				Ärsregnskap Regnskapsåret 2021 for 9129855			
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Overview of all material risks to which GEA is exposed					
Material risks		Probability of occurrence	Risk value (net)		
Legal and compliance risks					
Civil procedure U.S. - Steuben Foods Inc.		unlikely	significant	At GEA Group, opportunities and risks are systematically recorded, assessed, and categorized on a basis using audit-proof enterprise risk management (ERM) software and reported to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee as part of the ERM reporting processes.	
Civil procedure South Korea - Sesame W.S. Trading Corporation		likely	low		
Civil procedure U.S. - Holcim		unlikely	significant		
Compliance risks		possible	low		
Financial risks					
Use of loss carryforwards		unlikely	major	Legal and compliance risks This category includes legal and compliance risks, with a focus on corruption, money laundering, violations and data protection.	
Currency risks		unlikely	low		
Interest rate risks		unlikely	low		
Credit risks		unlikely	low		
Liquidity risks		unlikely	low		
Operational risks					
Procurement risks		possible	moderate	Legal risks GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, as well as the companies in which it holds a direct or indirect ownership interest, become involved in a large number of national and international legal disputes or regulatory obligations or result in extraordinary income. For the companies concerned, this could give rise to obligations or result in extraordinary income. In general, the outcome of individual proceedings is assessed with complete confidence since all legal disputes involve a degree of uncertainty. If necessary, in light of the relevant circumstances, risk provisions are recognized in case of a result in an adverse outcome. However, the outcome of these proceedings cannot be predicted with a degree of certainty. Consequently, the proceedings may impact income or expenses if the actual outcome has been set aside for them are higher or lower than required.	
Production risks		likely	low		
Sales risks		possible	moderate		
Order risks		possible	moderate		
IT infrastructure risks		unlikely	moderate		
Information security risks		possible	moderate	Individual legal risks are not quantified in detail, since disclosing the specific probability of occurrence of certain legal risks would have a material effect on the group's position in current litigation or other legal disputes.	
Personnel risks		possible	moderate		
Strategic risks					
Risks arising from trade restrictions		unlikely	low		The reporting for previous fiscal years specified risks arising from certain civil proceedings in South Korea. This concerned the three following cases:
Acquisition, divestment, and integration risks		likely	low		
Risks arising from future megatrends		possible	moderate		
Project risks					
Reduced project financing options for customers		unlikely	low		
Margin risk for long-term contracts		possible	moderate		
Sustainability-related risks					
Umwelt/ Soziales/ Unternehmensführung		possible	moderate		

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<u>(1) Steuben Foods Inc.</u>	GEA Process Engineering, Inc. ("GPNA") and GEA Procomac SpA ("Procomac") are defendants in a lawsuit filed by Steuben Foods Inc. ("Steuben") pending at the U.S. District Court of the Western District of New York. In February 2021, the court decided in favor of GPNA and Procomac with regard to the scope and extent of the patents at issue and dismissed Steuben's complaint. In its complaint, Steuben alleges that GPNA and Procomac infringed its patents by selling eight bottling lines to customers in the United States; Steuben seeks unspecified damages. Steuben has filed an appeal against the decision of the U.S. District Court with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. GPNA and Procomac consider that the decision of the U.S. District Court strengthens their position that there has been no infringement of any valid and enforceable patent claims and intend to continue to vigorously defend themselves against the claims made. Overall, the potential financial impact for this risk is classified as significant, but the probability of occurrence is assessed as unlikely.	<u>(3) Holcim</u>	On January 27, 2021, GEA Systems North America Inc. ("GSNA") was notified by its customer of a design defect in the plant and disclosed damages to date in the amount of approximately USD 94.61 million and could potentially increase to a total of USD 94.61 million. Based on a preliminary root cause analysis, GSNA considers it probable that excesses in the amount of cement used in the plant reached during operation of the plant by Holcim led to the collapse of the SQC. GSNA intends to defend itself against any claim. Overall, the potential financial impact for this risk is classified as significant, but the probability of occurrence is assessed as low.
<u>(2) Farm Technologies distributor for South Korea</u>	In an action brought before the District Court in Seoul, GEA Farm Technologies GmbH was sued by its former distributor in South Korea (Sesame W.S. Trading Corporation) and its owner Do Ki Yang for the alleged unlawful termination of a dealership agreement and payment of damages initially equivalent to around EUR 2.3 million, and finally equivalent to around EUR 28 million plus interest. However, the High Court in Seoul (court of appeal) found that the losses incurred by the distributor amounted to the equivalent of only around EUR 670 thousand plus interest. At the end of November 2021, the Seoul Supreme Court upheld the judgment of the High Court and rejected the appeal; the judgment of the Seoul High Court is therefore final. Alongside this first action, the distributor brought a second action relating to the same matter but for a different time period, successively raising the claim for damages to EUR 19 million plus interest. GEA Farm Technologies GmbH expects that the principles confirmed by the Seoul Supreme Court will also be applicable to this second action. Overall, the probability of occurrence for this risk is assessed as probable, but the financial impact is rated as low.	Compliance risks	The group-wide compliance management system covers all identified material compliance risks. The particular focus on combating corruption, money laundering and antitrust violations, as well as on the prevention of tax risks, since these risks could have a significant financial impact and damage the reputation of the company. Material topics (for example, export control compliance) are addressed by the relevant specific measures. Fundamentally, the group-wide compliance management system aims to identify risks at an early stage and mitigate them through the implementation of appropriate countermeasures. Overall, the probability of occurrence for this risk is assessed as possible, but the financial impact is rated as low.
		Financial risks	This category includes tax and financial risks, in particular.
		Tax risks	GEA's central tax department has issued guidelines to ensure that tax risks are identified and assessed at an early stage. These risks were reviewed and evaluated regularly and systematically.

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The applicable national tax rules may affect the use of loss carryforwards and thus the recoverability of the deferred taxes recognized in the consolidated financial statements and current taxation. Furthermore, future changes to the ownership structure could significantly reduce or even render impossible the use of German loss carryforwards (section 8c of the Körperschaftsteuergesetz (KStG – German Corporate Income Tax Act)). The ability to use U.S. loss carryforwards could also be restricted in the case of certain changes to the ownership structure of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft under IRC section 382 (limitation on net operating loss carryforwards following an ownership change). Moreover, in Germany and abroad, there is considerable uncertainty regarding future changes to and the application of tax legislation due to both the pressure to institute tax reforms and a discernible increase in scrutiny by the tax authorities. The tax risks presented that are considered unlikely to occur could have a major impact on GEAs financial position and results of operations.	(1) Currency risks The global nature of GEAs business is characterized by significant cash flows in foreign currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar, which are subject to potential exchange rate fluctuations. Hedging and managing the risk associated with foreign currency exposure is an important component of the group guidance and is overseen by the central Treasury & Corporate Finance unit as part of its role. The guideline requires all group companies to hedge foreign currency items as they arise in order to minimize the impact on the basis of hedging rates. Currency risks are hedged for recognized hedged items, but not for commitments and highly probable transactions. The hedging periods are determined by the nature of the hedged items and are usually up to 12 months, but in exceptional cases may exceed that period. Despite the hedging requirement, changes in exchange rates may affect sales opportunities and profitability in the eurozone. Group companies are generally required to report all outstanding exposures relating to transactions in foreign currencies and services, along with financing transactions, in major transaction currencies to GEAs central Treasury & Corporate Finance unit. This unit is required to hedge significant positions by entering into derivative contracts with external banks. In addition, most intragroup borrowing arrangements are managed via the central Treasury & Corporate Finance unit are hedged directly in the major transaction currencies. The hedging of business or financial transactions conducted by subsidiaries is coordinated in order to ensure that foreign exchange restrictions exist is also coordinated with the central Treasury & Corporate Finance unit. GEAs group companies are similarly exposed to foreign currency risk whenever their cash flows are denominated in a currency other than their own functional currency. In general, these foreign currency exposures are managed through the use of appropriate derivative instruments in order to neutralize the volatility of the hedged item (underlying) and the hedging transaction over their duration.	The tax risks presented that are considered unlikely to occur could have a major impact on GEAs financial position and results of operations.	Financial risks	Due to its worldwide operations, GEA is continuously exposed to various financial risks in the course of its ordinary activities, which could have a significant impact on its net assets, financial position and results of operations. The material financial risks include currency, interest rate, credit, and liquidity risk. These risk types are mitigated through active financial risk management, using appropriate derivative and non-derivative hedging instruments. The Executive Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft has implemented an effective set of group guidelines to appropriately monitor and thus largely limit or hedge these financial risks throughout the group. These guidelines define individual objectives with regard to protecting assets, eliminating security shortfalls and enhancing efficiency when identifying and analyzing risks, as well as the relevant organizational structures, powers and responsibilities. The guidelines are based on the principles of system security, separation of functions, transparency and immediate documentation. As the financial risks are limited or hedged through appropriate countermeasures, GEAs net risk exposure is generally considered to be low in terms of financial impact and the risks are assessed as being unlikely to occur.

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	(2) Interest rate risks Due to its worldwide operations, liquidity is raised and invested in the international money and capital markets in different currencies (but mainly in euros), at different maturities and different interest rates. The resulting financial liabilities and investments are exposed to potential market interest rate risk, which must be appropriately assessed and managed by central Financial Risk Management on an ongoing basis. Derivative instruments may be used on a case-by-case basis as part of the risk management function to hedge interest rate risk and systematically reduce the interest rate volatility of the hedged items. Only the central Treasury & Corporate Finance unit is permitted to enter into such interest rate hedges. (3) Credit risks Credit risk or counterparty risk relates to the full or partial default of a business partner and is characterized by their failure to meet their contractually agreed financial obligations towards GEA. The group is exposed to such default risk from both its operating business (especially in the case of trade receivables) and its financing activities (including bank deposits, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments). GEA assesses the likelihood of default before entering into a business relationship and subsequently monitors the risk on an ongoing basis. As a preventive measure to mitigate credit risk, the financial standing of potential customers is individually ascertained via an internal risk board procedure before orders are accepted. Active receivables management, including non-recourse factoring and tailored credit insurance, are also used as ongoing measures to appropriately mitigate credit risk. In the case of export transactions, confirmed and unconfirmed letters of credit are used alongside sureties, guarantees and cover notes from export credit agencies such as Euler Hermes. The local monitoring function is performed by the relevant group company and the default risk potentials classified as significant are allocated to Group Management in order to optimize the management of such risk or to prevent a potential accumulation of risks. Since trade receivables and contract assets are usually due from a large number of customers spanning different industries and regions, there is no concentration of risk.		In addition, a counterparty limit system for cash and cash equivalents is used by Financial Risk Management to continuously assess and manage counterparty default risk. A maximum risk limit is set for each counterparty, which in most cases is derived from the ratings assigned by recognized credit rating agencies or from a counterparty's credit default swap spread. If the individual limit is exceeded, measures must be taken to the relevant situation are taken in order to prevent a concentration of risks. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with banks and financial institutions rated BB or higher by Standard and Poor's (S&P) as of the reporting date. The maximum default risk is limited to the maximum of the financial instruments and the contract assets. (4) Liquidity risks GEA is exposed to liquidity risk in that it may be unable to meet payment obligations because of cash funds available at its disposal. The central Treasury & Corporate Finance unit is responsible for monitoring and managing this risk. The necessary funds are made available to the companies by Group Treasury accordingly. In this context, cash flow from operating activities is to be considered the most important source of liquidity. Cash pools have been established in 17 countries in order to further optimize the allocation of cash funds within GEA. To achieve this, the cash pools automatically balance the cash requirements of participating group companies on a daily basis by crediting or debiting a target account in Aktiengesellschaft. This largely prevents separate cash investments and borrowings by these subsidiaries. Any cash requirements are generally borrowed by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, which also invests the cash in the GEA Group.

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Operational risk	The category operational risk comprises risks related to procurement, production, sales, orders, IT infrastructure and information security, as well as personnel risks. The operational risk presented below can take different forms. The elements of the GEA risk management system are designed to help identify emerging risks before they materialize so that appropriate measures can be implemented on a case-by-case basis to avoid negative impacts on the group's financial position and results of operations. As a rule, potential operational risks are to be minimized by avoiding significant dependencies and ensuring a balanced mix of fixed and flexible capacities. <u>Procurement risk</u> Raw materials and other precursor materials are purchased by the global procurement function to manufacture high-quality GEA Products by the operating business units. Purchase prices may fluctuate significantly depending on market conditions and impact the cost structure of GEA's products. In 2021, prices on the primary markets increased globally for products purchased by GEA (e.g. stainless steel and carbon steel, aluminum, certain chemicals, semi-conductors and logistics) either as semi-finished products (e.g. pipes, tubing, rolled coils) to be further processed at its production sites or indirectly as integrated parts of components or systems (e.g. pumps, valves, electric drives). Furthermore, due to the limited availability of logistics services globally, GEA also observed price increases in this area. Since the beginning of 2021, GEA has continuously assessed the impact of market prices on its expenses through a dedicated central team in the global procurement function. This team actively tracks the market development of key indices (e.g. steel, oil, labor cost index, inflation rates, currencies) using trusted international sources (e.g. MEPS, LME, Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, Eurostat and the IMF).		
	<u>Procurement risk</u>	Raw materials and other precursor materials are purchased by the global procurement function to manufacture high-quality GEA Products by the operating business units. Purchase prices may fluctuate significantly depending on market conditions and impact the cost structure of GEA's products. In 2021, prices on the primary markets increased globally for products purchased by GEA (e.g. stainless steel and carbon steel, aluminum, certain chemicals, semi-conductors and logistics) either as semi-finished products (e.g. pipes, tubing, rolled coils) to be further processed at its production sites or indirectly as integrated parts of components or systems (e.g. pumps, valves, electric drives). Furthermore, due to the limited availability of logistics services globally, GEA also observed price increases in this area. Since the beginning of 2021, GEA has continuously assessed the impact of market prices on its expenses through a dedicated central team in the global procurement function. This team actively tracks the market development of key indices (e.g. steel, oil, labor cost index, inflation rates, currencies) using trusted international sources (e.g. MEPS, LME, Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters, Eurostat and the IMF).	
		Based on this information, the procurement function has implemented measures to limit the developments on GEA's profitability. Among other things, these measures include: • Use of frame agreements to ensure supply quantities/supply continuity • Negotiations with suppliers to secure prices • Transfer of certain volumes to alternative suppliers • Modification of specifications to make alternative designs/components possible • Passing on costs to customers (especially in the project business) The sources used to observe the markets all indicate that these markets will not become the end of 2022 or early 2023. In addition, increases are expected in indirect category temporary employment, travel, logistics, packaging). Consequently, GEA anticipates further increases in 2022. The central team will continue to actively track the market in 2022, while the procurement team will continue to take measures countering rising prices alongside its planned cost saving measures. The Group is also latently affected by delays in the global supply chains for raw materials and other components. As the procurement risks are partly limited or hedged through appropriate countermeasures, the overall risk for GEA is generally considered to be possible, while their potential financial impact is moderate.	
		<u>Production risks</u>	
		The GEA group's production locations could experience operational interruptions or material shortages due to the worsening of the local pandemic situation or other unfavorable circumstances and developments. Such interruptions could compromise the fulfillment of contractual obligations to GEA's customers.	

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GEA considers itself well positioned to handle the potential continued disruption to supply chains worldwide and the resulting longer delivery times, since – thanks to the global production function's extensive measures to minimize risk – the probability of occurrence is rated as likely, while the potential financial impact is rated as low.			
<u>Sales risks</u>	GEA is generally exposed to the overall economic and political opportunities and risks in the countries and regions where the group operates. As a company that supplies process technology and components for various production processes, particularly in the food and beverage industries, GEA is exposed to economic and industry-specific risks.		
The Covid-19 pandemic may continue to impact macroeconomic trends. Although GEA's early and consistent crisis management resulted in only a few production losses due to temporary site closures ordered by the authorities as well as a moderate decline in order intake and revenue in 2020, negative impacts on GEA's business activities over and above those already included in forecast considerations are considered possible. The consequence would be an additional negative impact on earnings.			
Based on the diversified product and customer structure, the probability of occurrence is rated as possible and the potential financial impact as moderate, since the GEA group's performance is generally independent of regional crises on its main sales markets due to its worldwide presence.			
<u>Order risks</u>	An economic downturn leading to a reduction in order intake and selling prices falling below the level of fiscal year 2020 could negatively impact earnings in the medium term due to capacity underutilization and capacity adjustment measures. GEA's differentiated product and customer structure, in addition to the group's flexible set-up, mitigate the impact of demand fluctuations in specific sub-markets on overall performance. In addition, the currently high order backlog could also have a mitigating effect on demand fluctuations over a certain time period. Overall, this risk's probability of occurrence is assessed as possible and its potential financial impact is rated moderate.		
<u>IT infrastructure risks</u>			
GEA's business processes are highly dependent on its IT infrastructure and business-critical data. Whether caused by internal or external circumstances, the failure or malfunction of critical IT systems could lead to risks relating to confidentiality, availability and integrity. Key business processes could be disrupted as a result. Extensive infrastructure measures, such as the standardization and modernization of cloud migration and the replacement of outdated network technology, have already been taken to minimize operational risks. At the same time, these measures have laid the foundation for a scalable platform for the digitalization of business processes. This risk is rated as unlikely due to the financial implications for GEA. Moreover, longer-term programs to create new, harmonized IT systems have been launched in the areas of ERP, distribution, logistics and engineering.			
Since this transition is happening alongside the harmonization of business processes across the group, the renewal process will take several years. However, the different programs are designed in a modular way, so that long-term advantages for GEA will begin to be realized at an early stage. As the core elements of the process and ERP system landscape has begun to be consolidated to create a new, harmonized data and business processes at GEA. Even more important than the system migration to SAP S/4HANA is the creation of harmonized structures and processes, as well as GEA's transformation into a modern organization.			
<u>Information security risks</u>			
GEA protects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information and information processing by means of a global Information Security Management System (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. Nevertheless, the likelihood of security risks occurring is not completely ruled out due to the continuously changing potential threat situation. The probability of occurrence is assessed as possible, while the potential financial impact is rated as moderate.			

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	Personnel risks To counter demographic risk and ensure that it continues to have adequately qualified personnel in the future, GEA has initiated a comprehensive package of preventive measures. Inter-disciplinary working groups at GEA develop innovative concepts to actively offset the effects of demographic change early. Dedicated and qualified employees are a critical success factor for GEA. GEA has various staff policy measures in place to counter the risk that it will be unable to fill vacant positions adequately or that it will lose skilled employees. The measures aim to position GEA as an attractive employer and generate long-term employee loyalty. The probability that vacant positions will not be filled adequately and permanently is rated as possible, with moderate financial impact for the group. Strategic risks This category comprises risks arising from trade restrictions and acquisition, divestment and integration risks, as well as risks associated with future megatrends. Risks arising from trade restrictions To date, GEA has only been affected by punitive tariffs to a small extent. The financial impact caused by global trade disputes is generally assessed as low. It is currently considered rather unlikely that GEA's major sales markets will suffer noticeable revenue declines as a result of trade disputes or economic sanctions. However, the implementation of new Chinese export control regulations as of December 1, 2020, could still have a financial impact on GEA companies in the Chinese market and their employees. It is currently not possible to determine the extent of this risk as the sanctions list has not been published and a number of legal terms have yet to be clearly defined.		Acquisition, divestment, and integration risks Acquisitions and divestments entail risks related to the integration and/or transfer of employees, technologies and products. It cannot be ruled out, therefore, that the aims of the measures cannot be fully achieved or realized within the time frame envisaged. Moreover, such transactions may give rise to substantial administrative and other expenses. Furthermore, they may also result in the need for additional financing and thus may impact negatively on financial and the financing structure. These risks are countered by a structured integration concept and by internal experts as well as specific training measures. Risks arising from acquisitions are rated as likely with low financial impact. Risks arising from future megatrends The enduring financial success of GEA as a technology group depends to a large extent on the ability to maintain and continually expand its innovative strength. GEA's "Mission 26" strategy aims to strengthen areas of innovation and develop key technologies in a targeted manner. However, there is a risk that, in some areas, new and existing competitors will bring products with better performance to the market faster. Digital products and services are a core component of GEA's value proposition, and digitalization requires continuous monitoring machinery and self-optimizing plants. GEA's "Mission 26" pools and expands expertise so that more targeted use can be made of the corresponding opportunities. In addition, digitalization of internal processes at GEA is necessary to enable the efficient management of administrative processes. If these internal processes cannot be digitalized quickly and efficiently enough, this may give rise to competitive disadvantages for GEA for a limited period. The probability that GEA fails to promptly identify potential risks emanating from the merger and its integration affecting the social, political and economic landscape is rated as possible, while the potential for reputational damage is assessed as moderate.

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	Project risks (1) Reduced project financing options for customers A significant proportion of GEA's business consists of projects that depend on the financing options of its customers. A general decline in demand, shifts in currency parities, or a credit squeeze could make it more difficult to implement such projects. For the same reason, existing orders could be deferred or even canceled. That probably of such risks materializing on a global scale is considered unlikely. The financial impact of this risk is classified as low, particularly thanks to GEA's diversified positioning. (2) Margin risk for long-term contracts Long-term orders for customer-specific projects are an important element of GEA's business. Some of these contracts entail particular risks, as they involve assuming a significant portion of the project's completion risk. The high percentage of innovative products in the GEA portfolio can also harbor technological risk. This is particularly the case with the complex solutions, plant and equipment produced by the Liquid & Powder Technologies division – which, on account of its size or customized design, cannot always be tested in their entirety prior to roll out. In addition, multi-year warranty obligations may remain in force for several years after the project's acceptance. Technical problems, quality problems at subcontractors and missed deadlines may lead to cost overruns. There is therefore an extensive risk management system in place at the level of the group parent company and operating business units (divisions) to closely monitor order-related risks. This comes into effect before binding quotations are submitted. Adequate provisions have been recognized for all foreseeable risks in this area. That such risks will materialize is considered possible. The multi-stage approval process necessary in advance of submitting a binding quotation or signing an agreement is one of the main reasons why the financial impacts of this risk are rated as moderate.			Sustainability related risks GEA's actions in the areas of environmental, employee and social matters, anti-corruption and as well as the respect of human rights, contribute to its public perception and can lead to new risks and opportunities. Consequently, several sustainability-related risks are taken into account in the consolidated financial statements. For example, GEA has used a global water risk map to track sites with water shortages and conservation measures are intensified in areas where the company determines production risks due to water scarcity. GEA engages in active environmental management. As part of this engagement, GEA continues to work on environmental protection and regular decontamination works and maintains a regular dialogue with authorities to provide information on the countermeasures implemented to minimize risk. Additional risks are recognized, in line with the options provided for by law, for the containment or decontamination required in the event contamination is identified. Furthermore, GEA supports the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the associated revision to established reporting standards on the disclosure of climate-related information. The TCFD has been established by the Financial Stability Board to develop a common framework for reporting climate-related risks and opportunities. The focus is on disclosing financial risks that could arise from climate change. In 2021, GEA reported on addressing climate change inter alia in response to the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire. Since the end of 2021, an inter-disciplinary working group is working on the process of identifying and assessing climate risks and opportunities and defining adequate responses to mitigate risks and leverage opportunities in accordance with the TCFD recommendations. The process of identifying and assessing potential medium- to long-term climate risks and opportunities is supported by the use of scenario analyses.

Additional environmental risks caused by historical contamination and mining damage on GEA land due to past business activities are remediated through appropriate risk-mitigation measures and supervised by internal and external specialists. Provisions for dealing with this contamination and mining damage are recognized in the balance sheet to the extent required.

As part of its safety management program, GEA also reviews the risks posed by natural hazards, such as storms, floods and earthquakes, to its largest sites by total insurance value. These sites are classified according to hazard, in partnership with the insurer FM Global.

Other sustainability-related aspects, including hazardous activities, product liability, and the risk of human rights violations and conflict minerals, are addressed accordingly in the sections on occupational safety, sustainable solutions, supply chains, employees and compliance in the non-financial statement.

GEA's actions in the areas of environmental, employee and social matters, anti-corruption and bribery matters, as well as the respect of human rights can give rise to both risks and opportunities. Although GEA rates the probability of occurrence as possible, it estimates the risk of financial impact to be moderate.

Opportunities

Overall assessment of opportunities and changes compared with the previous

GEAs end markets continue to offer a variety of opportunities for lasting positive business performance. The task of the opportunity and risk management system is to systematically evaluate both internal and external information in order to identify opportunities at an early stage and appropriately assess and offer (see "Opportunity and risk management targets" in this section). With this in mind, GEAs have a fixed raft of measures aimed at transforming opportunities into real economic successes.

Accessing and utilizing operational opportunities is a central pillar of GEA's business activities. Through targeted investments in its operating business units, GEA utilizes the opportunity to synergize and forward its future growth and strengthen its position in global growth markets over the long term.

focus of GEA's "Mission 26" strategy presented at the Capital Markets Day in London. Unlike these anticipated operational opportunities should make a considerable contribution to achieving profitable growth in the coming years. Selected measures under the "Mission 26" strategy are

Forecasting the group's economic development is based on certain assumptions. A more detailed description of the assumptions and the corresponding positive and negative effects on the group's financial position and results of operations is presented in the following table:

As part of “Mission 26”, GEA intends to expand its position in its key industries over the next five years. At the same time, accelerate its profitable growth and improve its customer service with the help of digitalization. GEA already factored the impact of these measures into the medium-term group forecasts. GEA already factored the impact of these measures into the medium-term group forecasts. GEA already factored the impact of these measures into the medium-term group forecasts.

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	Selected areas of "Mission 26" are presented below. <u>(1) Innovation & Digitalization</u> GEA's innovation strategy is based on four key growth drivers that have a significant impact on the business and are of considerable importance to the company's customers: • Environmental Sustainability • New Food • Digital Customer Solutions • Modularization and Configuration By 2026, GEA aims to significantly increase the share of newly developed products, i.e. products that are not older than 5 years, in these areas. In 2026, the intention is to increase this share to 30 percent. In order to be able to achieve this goal, GEA will increase R&D spending in the next few years from 2.7 percent today - to 3.0 percent of sales. In the area of digitalization, GEA is setting up a new "GEA Digital" organization under a newly appointed Chief Digital Officer, which will work closely with the divisions on new digital customer solutions. Further information can be found in the chapter "Research & Development" <u>(2) New food</u> New food comprises sustainably produced food, such as plant-based milk and meat alternatives. In vitro meat and precision fermented proteins as well as high-quality food ingredients, are also included in this product spectrum. New food is created from plant-based raw materials, such as grains, alternative nitrogen and energy sources, in extensive processing steps. The trend towards new food is steadily growing, as these foods are considered healthy, safe and ethically responsible. In addition, new food is seen as a possible basis for long-term, healthy nutrition for a growing world population. With its broad portfolio, GEA covers all processing steps of the different new food categories and strives to reap above-average benefits from this trend.			
				<u>(3) Sales Excellence</u> As part of the Sales Excellence initiative, GEA intends to use its global regional and country (C&I) to define an appropriate route-to-market for each business unit, enabling accelerated growth in new markets as well as additional growth opportunities in "white spots" (markets with lower market penetration). In addition, GEA will focus on increasing organizational effectiveness by defining uniform incentive systems and strengthening the organization's sales expertise through standardized sales processes and a group-wide sales handbook. As a result, revenue from the sale of machinery and equipment will grow organically by an average of 4.0 to 5.0 percent per year until 2026. <u>(4) Service Excellence</u> GEA's targets for the service business under its "Mission 2026" strategy include organic growth of 5 to 6 percent up to 2026, as well as transitioning the business from a transaction-based model to a service model. GEA intends to positively develop the number of installed plants through stronger sales and service in the coming years and to significantly increase the service potential. To generate both, growth and profitability in the service business, GEA is focusing on three lines of action, based on internal performance and maturity assessment: • Optimizing and expanding the offering for the basic service business in the individual countries • Enhanced efforts to optimize and improve operating performance (e.g. spare parts logistics, contract management, etc.). • Transforming the service portfolio into a broader solution offering that is recurring in nature (e.g. contract configurator, subscriptions, etc.). Each operational business unit has drawn up implementation plans and measures to realize the system identified opportunities.

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(5) Acquisitions While most levers of “Mission 26” focus on boosting organic growth, strong cash generation enables GEA to invest in external growth. GEA continuously monitors and actively screens acquisition opportunities to strengthen the portfolio – provided they appear to be value-enhancing and specifically bolster GEA’s potential. Since M&A transactions require availability of corresponding targets as a prerequisite, effects from successful acquisitions have not been factored into the medium-term goals for the group. Nevertheless, GEA has defined clear financial guardrails for value accretive transactions. Thus, external growth from acquisitions provides an additional opportunity.	Sustainability-related opportunities GEA is convinced that a sustainable and climate-friendly orientation of the company will improve the resilience of its business model while opening up new business opportunities. As a solutions provider, GEA supports its customers’ ongoing sustainability transformation with solutions such as heat pumps, as well as more energy-efficient products that can achieve significantly reduced climate and sustainability impacts. GEA’s innovations to control nitrogen oxide emissions are in demand in the glass and cement industries, for example. GEA also sees market opportunities in new markets such as plant-based alternatives for meat and dairy products, where GEA’s solutions are already being used. At its own sites, GEA can realize opportunities from resource efficiency in production and distribution processes and the expansion of climate-neutral production. A further consistent increase in energy efficiency in production, coupled with the use of renewable energies preferably from in-house generation, makes GEA more independent of energy price developments and can help to save operating costs. Applying the “local for local” principle in purchasing ensures, for example, shorter response times, but also less need for transportation and goes hand in hand with reduced costs as well as reduced climate and sustainability impacts. With its consistent focus on sustainability, GEA is making an important contribution to overcoming global challenges and thus achieving a positive response from external stakeholders. GEA’s sustainability aspiration is thus reflected in very good ratings by ESG ratings and rankings.			

(5) Acquisitions

While most levers of “Mission 26” focus on boosting organic growth, strong cash generation enables GEA to invest in external growth. GEA continuously monitors and actively screens acquisition opportunities to strengthen the portfolio – provided they appear to be value-enhancing and specifically bolster GEA’s potential.

Since M&A transactions require availability of corresponding targets as a prerequisite, effects from successful acquisitions have not been factored into the medium-term goals for the group. Nevertheless, GEA has defined clear financial guardrails for value accretive transactions. Thus, external growth from acquisitions provides an additional opportunity.

Sustainability-related opportunities

GEA is convinced that a sustainable and climate-friendly orientation of the company will improve the resilience of its business model while opening up new business opportunities. As a solutions provider, GEA supports its customers’ ongoing sustainability transformation with solutions such as heat pumps, as well as more energy-efficient products that can achieve significantly reduced climate and sustainability impacts. GEA’s innovations to control nitrogen oxide emissions are in demand in the glass and cement industries, for example. GEA also sees market opportunities in new markets such as plant-based alternatives for meat and dairy products, where GEA’s solutions are already being used.

At its own sites, GEA can realize opportunities from resource efficiency in production and distribution processes and the expansion of climate-neutral production. A further consistent increase in energy efficiency in production, coupled with the use of renewable energies preferably from in-house generation, makes GEA more independent of energy price developments and can help to save operating costs. Applying the “local for local” principle in purchasing ensures, for example, shorter response times, but also less need for transportation and goes hand in hand with reduced costs as well as reduced climate and sustainability impacts.

With its consistent focus on sustainability, GEA is making an important contribution to overcoming global challenges and thus achieving a positive response from external stakeholders. GEA’s sustainability aspiration is thus reflected in very good ratings by ESG ratings and rankings.

With our focus on the sustainability aspect in our “Mission 2026” and the “Attractive Employer” set out therein, GEA aims to sustainably improve its positioning on the labor market. The implementation of women’s quota in the top 3 management levels of 21 percent by 2026 and the implementation pools underlines GEA’s seriousness about diversity as a success factor and will thus enable attract the talent we will need in the future.

Another important prerequisite and opportunity for the digitalization of GEA’s products and services as well as for generating new customer orders, is information security. GEA’s current and new business partners benefit from a robust Information Security Management System (ISMS) and the protection of their information and security of supply.

GEA sees great opportunities to further improve production sites towards best-in-class production through digitization, productivity and space optimization programs. Further strengthening of GEA’s processes create opportunities for further optimization and streamlining of processes in all areas of administration.

REPORT ON EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

GEA's Report on Expected Developments takes into account relevant facts and events that were known at the date of preparation of the combined group management report and that could influence the future development of its business.

Economic Environment in 2022

As described in the "Report on economic position" in the section "Macroeconomic environment", GEA, as a global industrial technology company, considers growth in global gross domestic product (GDP) and the relevant GDP forecasts made by the IMF to be key indicators for its own performance.

World Economic Outlook IMF (January 2022)	Outlook (percentage change)	
	2022	2021
Worldwide	4.4 %	5.9 %
Advanced Economies	3.9 %	5.0 %
Emerging markets and developing countries	4.8 %	6.5 %

In its January update of the "World Economic Outlook" for 2022, the IMF expects the positive development in 2021 to continue, with global economic growth of 4.4 percent. In 2021, the global economy grew 5.9 percent following the previous year's Covid-19-related decline.

The IMF forecasts a slowdown in growth in 2022 compared with the high level of 2021 for both advanced economies and emerging markets and developing economies.

It anticipates growth of 3.9 percent in advanced economies in 2022, compared with 5.0 percent in 2021, and growth of 4.8 percent in emerging markets and developing economies in 2022, compared with 6.5 percent in 2021.

Among the developed countries, the U.S. economy is projected to grow by around 4.0 percent in 2022, compared with 5.0 percent in 2021, while the Eurozone economy is expected to grow by 3.9 percent in 2022, compared with 5.2 percent in 2021.

For the major emerging market economies China, India, Russia and Brazil, the IMF expects to record growth rates of 4.8 percent (China) and 9.0 percent (India), while significantly higher than expected in 2021. The IMF also forecasts for Russia and Brazil respectively.

The IMF has emphasized that the uncertainty of the economic growth forecasts for this year is underestimated. This includes the possibility of further, more aggressive Covid-19 variants, a significant proportion of the world's population has been vaccinated. The IMF sees further current supply bottlenecks in parts of industry and in possibly higher-than-expected inflation.

Furthermore, the global economy is also expected to be affected by political tensions and 2022, particularly between the U.S. and China or between Russia and Ukraine, the EU and the U.S.

Economic environment for GEA

For the current 2022 fiscal year, GEA expects demand in its sales markets to continue to improve as a result of a global economic recovery, while global megatrends remain supportive. The continued growth of the world's population and the global middle class is driving up the global demand for food. Quality demands on food products are also rising. In addition to an increased demand for food, functional and safe, the demand for efficient production methods that also conserve value is increasing on the rise.

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	In the medium to long term, the United Nations believe that the world's population, which currently stands at around 7.8 billion, will continue to rise. Compared to 2007, the world's population has already grown by around 1 billion people, and by 2 billion since 1995 (United Nations, World Population Prospects 2019). The United Nations expect the global population to grow further, albeit at a reduced pace, to between 8.4 and 8.7 billion in 2030, and to between 8.9 and 10.6 billion by 2050. With an estimated increase of between 1.2 and 2.6 billion until 2050, Asia and Africa will contribute almost exclusively to this growth. Moreover, the proportion of the world's population considered at least middle class will continue to increase, with the bulk of this growth coming from the Asia-Pacific region. The size of the middle class in this region is expected to grow from around 2 billion people in 2020 to 3.5 billion people in 2030 (Brookings Institution, 2017). The middle class is expected to grow by a moderate amount in Africa and Central and South America, while the size of the middle class in Europe and North America is predicted to remain stable. Accordingly, GEA expects, that the growth of the middle class will lead to a further increase in the number of people who can afford processed foods, beverages and dairy products. This is similarly true for pharmaceutical products, which must meet the needs of an increasingly health-conscious population. <u>Growth in the customer industries</u> Based on its own latest estimates, external reports, and analyses conducted by industry associations, the following trends are forecast for GEAs main customer industries:	Due to rising costs for farmers, no growth in milk production is expected in the short term. In the latest Covid-19 restrictions and higher milk prices for consumers will also likely lead to a demand in the near term. Over the medium to long term, the global milk market is still expected to record slight growth for milk, particularly from emerging markets. However, regional factors, such as unfavorable weather or political decisions, could lead to sharp fluctuations in milk production and prices, which could impact the willingness of dairy farms to invest in the short term. Dairy Processing The Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions had no negative impact on the demand for dairy products in 2021. It is therefore still expected that global dairy product consumption will continue to grow, with a growing population and per capita income. Demand in emerging markets – especially South America – is a major driver of demand growth, while dairy consumption growth in North America and Western Europe is relatively modest due to the already high level of per capita dairy consumption. Due to changes in customer behavior, dairies are primarily focusing on the flexible production of high-value dairy products such as butter, cheese and yogurt, as well as the related product development. Consequently, a continued strong focus on small and mid-sized investments in dairy production technologies and system modifications, is expected.	Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512
	Milk Production Global milk production continued to rise in 2021, with growth just below the long-term average over the year as a whole, despite a decline in production in the second half. The decline in the second half of the year was primarily attributable to the rising price of feed, fertilizer and energy, as well as unfavorable weather conditions in some regions. However, due to sustained high demand, milk prices toward the end of 2021 were at their highest level for nearly a decade.		

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT REPORT ON EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION
Food	Driven by the steady recovery in "out-of-home channels" due to the easing of various Covid-19 restrictions and a sustained uptick in food retail, demand for food rose significantly in 2021. Global demand for packaged foods is expected to continue to rise over the medium term. Growth will be mainly driven by rising demand from emerging markets on the back of higher per-capita consumption, population growth and rising income. Changing consumer behavior is also driving growth, particularly in advanced economies. Consumer awareness of healthier foods and sustainable food production, and the resulting trend toward new and innovative foods, is leading food manufacturers to increase their expenditure on product innovations in order to compete in the market. Due to the growing demand for alternative proteins, new companies and food manufacturing processes are also emerging under the umbrella of new food. Overall, capital expenditure in the food sector is expected to grow at a stable rate over the medium-term.		Pharma Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the pharmaceutical industry worldwide focused its efforts on the production of drugs, particularly vaccines, which ultimately led to especially strong growth in global production in 2021. However, it is expected that the currently high level of growth will return to Covid-19 levels, with steadily rising demand for drugs still anticipated. This growth is fueled by the expansion of the global middle class, better access to medicine, especially in the emerging markets, and the aging population in developed countries. Above all, is explicitly expected in the area of biopharmaceuticals, which includes the oncology field. Vaccines, as well as drug development for rare diseases. The increase in the number of drugs in the pipeline will lead to new medicinal products being patented, with generic versions being produced at a faster rate after such patents expire. It is anticipated that "biosimilars" will record the most significant growth. Overall, capital expenditure in the pharmaceutical sector is expected to grow at a stable rate over the medium-term.
Beverages	Following a sharp decline in 2020 due to the pandemic, demand for alcoholic beverages recovered in 2021, although it still had not returned to 2019 levels. Due to the emergence of new coronavirus variants, temporary restaurant closures in certain regions as well as festival and concert cancellations are likely to hamper a continued rapid recovery of demand in 2022. Demand for non-alcoholic beverages, which was less affected by the pandemic, is expected to already exceed 2019 levels in 2022 and to grow at higher rates than before the pandemic over the next few years. Beverage consumption is expected to rise more in emerging economies than in developed markets, where only moderate growth is projected. Along with an expanding global middle-class population, particularly in emerging economies, the key drivers of growth remain increasing demand for innovative, functional and healthy drinks (e.g. hard seltzers, sports drinks and alcohol-free beer). Global and regional manufacturers are therefore expected to increasingly expand their portfolios of both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages to participate in the growth in existing and emerging categories of alcoholic and alcohol-free beverages.		Chemical The chemical industry was virtually unaffected by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021. This resulted in average growth in 2021, driven in particular by the rising demand for chemical products and shortages on the customer side and expand inventories. Despite the positive demand and the impact of global supply chain issues and rising energy prices were also felt in the chemical sector, a slow down growth in 2022. In the medium-term, however, the rise in the world's population, ongoing urbanization, and the growing demand for rural land are set to fuel demand for, above all, petrochemicals (petroleum-based chemical products) and specialty chemicals. The still relatively low per-capita consumption of chemical products in the emerging markets compared with developed countries is likely to be a major growth driver. Expenditure is therefore forecast to increase further, particularly in Asia – which has the highest account for more than half of global chemical consumption.

Arstorg Group registration start 2021 for 9129855

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS		COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT REPORT ON EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS		CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FURTHER INFORMATION															
Business outlook The outlook is based on the IMF market forecasts and other assumptions explained in "Economic environment 2022." Following an increase of 5.9 percent in 2021, the global economy is expected to grow by a further, albeit weaker, rate of 4.4 percent in 2022. Despite the overall positive growth expectations, the current economic environment is characterized by comparatively high inflation rates and rising energy, raw material, material and personnel costs. GEA intends to counter these challenges in particular by adjusting the prices of its own product-, project- and service portfolio. In addition, delays in parts of the supply chains as well as negative effects of the Omicron variant of the Covid-19 virus on production are to be expected, at least in the first half of the year. As countermeasures, GEA is working continuously to develop alternative sources of supply and, in the event of production stoppages, can fall back on concepts that have already proven their worth during earlier phases of the pandemic. GEA is therefore very confident, from its current perspective, of realizing the financial outlook described below. This does not take into account any significant deterioration or improvement in the parameters described beyond the statements made above that could have a negative or positive impact on global economic development or GEA's business performance.				With regard to the 2022 fiscal year, GEA is expecting for the overall group: <table><tr><th>Outlook* fiscal year 2022</th><th>Expectations for 2022</th></tr><tr><td>Revenue development (organic)</td><td>>5 % (significantly rising)</td></tr><tr><td>EBITDA before restructuring expenses (at constant exchange rates)</td><td>EUR 630 to 690 million</td></tr><tr><td>ROCE (at constant exchange rates)</td><td>24.0 to 30.0 %</td></tr></table> *) For revenue, "slight" indicates a change of up to +/- 5%, while a change of more than +/- 5% is referred to as "significant." GEA is expecting the following developments for the individual divisions:				Outlook* fiscal year 2022	Expectations for 2022	Revenue development (organic)	>5 % (significantly rising)	EBITDA before restructuring expenses (at constant exchange rates)	EUR 630 to 690 million	ROCE (at constant exchange rates)	24.0 to 30.0 %						
Outlook* fiscal year 2022	Expectations for 2022																				
Revenue development (organic)	>5 % (significantly rising)																				
EBITDA before restructuring expenses (at constant exchange rates)	EUR 630 to 690 million																				
ROCE (at constant exchange rates)	24.0 to 30.0 %																				
GEA is therefore very confident, from its current perspective, of realizing the financial outlook described below. This does not take into account any significant deterioration or improvement in the parameters described beyond the statements made above that could have a negative or positive impact on global economic development or GEA's business performance.				Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512 <table><tr><th>Revenue development (organic)*</th><th>Expectations for 2022</th></tr><tr><td>Separation & Flow Technologies</td><td>significantly rising</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid & Powder Technologies</td><td>significantly rising</td></tr><tr><td>Food & Healthcare Technologies</td><td>significantly rising</td></tr><tr><td>Farm Technologies</td><td>slightly rising</td></tr><tr><td>Heating & Refrigeration Technologies</td><td>slightly rising</td></tr><tr><td>Consolidation</td><td>-</td></tr></table> *) For revenue, "slight" indicates a change of up to +/- 5%, while a change of more than +/- 5% is referred to as "significant."				Revenue development (organic)*	Expectations for 2022	Separation & Flow Technologies	significantly rising	Liquid & Powder Technologies	significantly rising	Food & Healthcare Technologies	significantly rising	Farm Technologies	slightly rising	Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	slightly rising	Consolidation	-
Revenue development (organic)*	Expectations for 2022																				
Separation & Flow Technologies	significantly rising																				
Liquid & Powder Technologies	significantly rising																				
Food & Healthcare Technologies	significantly rising																				
Farm Technologies	slightly rising																				
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	slightly rising																				
Consolidation	-																				

GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

EBITDA before restructuring expenses (at constant exchange rates) ¹⁾	Expectations for 2022	2021
Separation & Flow Technologies	slightly rising	EUR 303 million
Liquid & Powder Technologies	significantly rising	EUR 150 million
Food & Healthcare Technologies	significantly rising	EUR 100 million
Farm Technologies	slightly rising	EUR 76 million
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	significantly declining ²⁾	EUR 59 million
Others	significantly declining	EUR -63 million
Consolidation	-	EUR -1 million

1) For result variables, "slight" corresponds to a change of up to $\pm 10\%$, while changes of $\pm 10\%$ or more are referred to as "significant."

2) Due to the sale of refrigeration contracting and service operations in Spain and Italy

ROCE (3rd party, at constant exchange rates) ¹	Expectations for 2022	2021
Separation & Flow Technologies	slightly declining	31.1 %
Liquid & Powder Technologies	- ²	- ²
Food & Healthcare Technologies	significantly rising	14.7 %
Farm Technologies	slightly rising	19.8 %
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	significantly declining	24.3 %

i) For ROCE, "slight" corresponds to a change of up to +/- 3 % p., while changes from +/- 3 % p. are described as "significant." ROCE is not calculated for the "Others" segment.

2) ROCE for 2021 and 2022 not meaningful due to negative capital employed.

Further expectations

Dividends

The Executive Board and Supervisory Board will propose to the Annual General Meeting

Medium-term financial targets to 2026

At the end of September 2021, GEA presented new medium-term financial targets as part of its 2021-2026 strategy, which it aims to achieve by the end of fiscal year 2026. Accordingly, group revenues are expected to increase organically by an average of 4.0 to 6.0 percent annually until then. The EBITDA margin before restructuring expenses is expected to increase to more than 15.0 percent (2021: 13.3 percent) and ROCE before restructuring expenses to capital employed) is expected to be more than 30.0 percent of 2026 (2021: 27.8 percent). For more details, please refer to the section "Fundamental Data" in the Group."

Summary

GEA expects organic revenue growth of more than 5 percent and EBITDA before restructuring costs of more than 5 percent in 2019. The company anticipates that the return on capital will be within a range of 24.0 to 30.0 percent (at constant exchange rates).

Düsseldorf, March 1, 2022

John L. ...

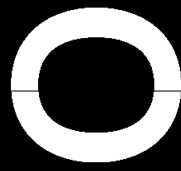
Stefan Klebert



Johannes Gilothon

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Marcos A. Ket



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Regnskapsårsskapsåret 2022 for 985512

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FURTHER INFORMATION

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as of December 31, 2021

Assets	Section	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	Equity and liabilities	Section	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
(EUR thousand)				(EUR thousand)			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	649,110	627,791	Issued capital	513	1,211	1,211
Goodwill	5.2	1,481,241	1,502,073	Capital reserve	282	6,000	6,000
Other intangible assets	5.3	381,520	381,845	Retained earnings	2,075	2,075	2,075
Other non-current financial assets	5.4	65,382	51,601	Accumulated other comprehensive income	6.1	2,075	2,075
Other non-current assets	5.5	4,148	2,599	Equity attributable to shareholders of GEA Group AG	6.2	2,075	2,075
Deferred taxes	7.7	379,861	333,830	Non-controlling interests	6.3	833	833
Non-current assets		2,961,262	2,899,739	Equity	6.4	377	377
Inventories	5.6	714,926	623,813	Non-current provisions	6.6	10	10
Contract assets	7.1	335,550	348,335	Non-current employee benefit obligations	1,456	1,456	1,456
Trade receivables	5.7	682,460	744,091	Non-current financial liabilities	236	236	236
Income tax receivables		33,772	30,119	Non-current contract liabilities	253	253	253
Other current financial assets	5.4	61,038	60,624	Other non-current liabilities	18	18	18
Other current assets	5.5	107,223	113,878	Deferred taxes	725	725	725
Cash and cash equivalents	5.8	928,296	821,852	Non-current liabilities	765	765	765
Assets held for sale	5.9	49,844	44,455	Current provisions	65	65	65
Current assets		2,913,109	2,787,167	Current employee benefit obligations	80	80	80
Total assets		5,874,371	5,686,906	Current financial liabilities	333	333	333
				Trade payables	2,341	2,341	2,341
				Current contract liabilities	5,874	5,874	5,874
				Income tax liabilities	0	0	0
				Other current liabilities	0	0	0
				Liabilities held for sale	0	0	0
				Current liabilities	0	0	0
				Total equity and liabilities	0	0	0

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Consolidated Income Statement for the period January 1 – December 31, 2021

	01/01/2012	12/31/2012	Section
(EUR thousand)			
Revenue	4,702,3	7.1	
Cost of sales	3,147,7		
Gross profit	1,555,4		
Selling expenses	546,		
Research and development expenses	95,		
General and administrative expenses	545,		
Other income	388,	7.2	
Other expenses	379,	7.3	
Net result from impairment and reversal of impairment on trade receivables and contract assets	4,		
Other financial income	4,	7.5	
Other financial expenses	5,	7.6	
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	379,7		
Interest income	7,	7.5	
Interest expense	29,	7.6	
Profit before tax from continuing operations	358,1		
Income taxes	58,	7.7	
thereof current taxes	98,		
thereof deferred taxes	-39,		
Profit after tax from continuing operations	299,		
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	5,	7.8	
Profit for the period	305,		
thereof attributable to shareholders of GEA Group AG	305,		
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests			
(EUR)	01/01/2012	12/31/2012	
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations			
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	1	1	7.9
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (million)	18	18	

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	FURTHER INFORMATION	
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period January 1 – December 31, 2021				01/01/2020 12/31/2021
(EUR thousand)		Section		305,
Profit for the period				305,
Items, that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the future				
Actuarial gains/losses on pension and other post-employment benefit obligations		6.3.1		30,
thereof changes in actuarial gains and losses				40,
thereof tax effect				-9,
Items, that were reclassified to profit or loss or will be reclassified subsequently				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations				57,
thereof changes in unrealized gains and losses				57,
thereof realized gains and losses				1,
Result from fair value measurement of financial instruments				1,
thereof changes in unrealized gains and losses				-1,
thereof tax effect				-1,
Reclassification in profit or loss from fair value measurement of financial instruments				-1,
thereof net result from impairment and reversal of impairment on financial assets				-1,
thereof tax effect				-1,
Result of cash flow hedges		3.4		-1,
thereof changes in unrealized gains and losses		3.4		-1,
thereof realized gains and losses		3.4		-1,
thereof tax effect		3.4		-1,
Other comprehensive income				87,
Total comprehensive income				392,
thereof attributable to GEA Group AG shareholders				392,
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests				

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the period January 1 – December 31, 2021

(EUR thousand)	01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 – 12/31/2020	Section	(EUR thousand)	Section	01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 – 12/31/2020
Profit for the period	305,172	96,825		Cash flow from investing activities of discontinued operations			
plus income taxes	58,521	89,108		Cash flow from investing activities			-112
minus profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	-5,641	11,175		Dividend payments			-15
Profit before tax from continuing operations	358,052	197,108		Payments for acquisition of treasury shares			-93
Net interest income	21,653	24,076		Payments from lease liabilities			-6
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	379,705	221,184		Proceeds from finance loans			
Depreciation, amortization, impairment losses, and reversal of impairment losses on non-current assets	189,565	257,150		Repayments of finance loans			-15
Other non-cash income and expenses	35,172	41,861		Interest payments			-12
Employee benefit obligations from defined benefit pension plans	-41,801	-46,522		Cash flow from financing activities of continued operations			-479
Change in provisions and other employee benefit obligations	67,329	41,397		Cash flow from financing activities of discontinued operations			
Losses and disposal of non-current assets	-6,225	-337		Cash flow from financing activities			-479
Change in inventories including unbilled construction contracts*	3,335	177,052		Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			16
Change in trade receivables	40,033	106,086		Change in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents			106
Change in trade payables	63,338	-41,571		Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period			821
Change in other operating assets and liabilities	36,301	21,323		Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period			928
Tax payments	-90,883	-59,780		Restricted cash and cash equivalents			
Cash flow from operating activities of continued operations	675,869	717,843		Cash and cash equivalents total			928
Cash flow from operating activities of discontinued operations	6,132	-2,625		less cash and cash equivalents classified as held for sale			
Cash flow from operating activities	682,001	715,218		Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheet			928
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	13,423	3,847					
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-129,854	-97,584					
Contribution in non-current financial assets	-3,535	-					
Payments from non-current financial assets	-1,324	-37					
Interest income	2,104	2,127					
Dividend income	4,177	1,325					
Proceeds/Payments from sale of subsidiaries and other businesses	2,551	-1,878					
Cash flow from investing activities of continued operations	-112,458	-92,200					

*) Including advanced payments received.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS		COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT		CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FURTHER INFORMATION	
				CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY			
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity							
as of December 31, 2021							
(EUR thousand)	Issued capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income		Equity attributable to shareholders of GEA Group AG	Non-controlling interests
				Translation of foreign operations	Result from fair value measurement of financial instruments	Result of cash flow hedges	
Balance at Jan. 1, 2020 (180,492,172 shares)	520,376	1,217,861	265,176	86,260	-	-	421
Profit for the period	-	-	96,829	-	-	-	-4
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-32,300	-81,425	-	101	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	64,529	-81,425	-	101	-4
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend payment by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft	-	-	-153,418	-	-	-	-
Adjustment Hyperinflation*	-	-	614	706	-	-	-
Changes in combined Group	-	-	251	-	-	-	-
Change in other non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Balance at Dec. 31, 2020 (180,492,172 shares)	520,376	1,217,861	177,152	5,541	-	101	418
Profit for the period	-	-	305,174	-	-	-	-2
Other comprehensive income	-	-	30,933	57,531	-	-1,195	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	336,107	57,531	-	-1,195	-2
Purchase of treasury shares	-6,623	-	-87,170	-	-	-	-
Dividend payment by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft	-	-	-153,418	-	-	-	-
Adjustment Hyperinflation*	-	-	1,466	113	-	-	-
Changes in combined Group	-	-	7,952	-	-	-	-
Change in other non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Balance at Dec. 31, 2021 (178,195,139 shares)	513,753	1,217,861	282,089	63,185	-	-1,094	417

*) Effect of accounting for Hyperinflation in Argentina.

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

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*) Effect of accounting for Hyperinflation in Argentina.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting principles

1.1 Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Peter-Müller-Strasse 12, 40468 Düsseldorf/Germany (entry HRB 65691 in the commercial register of the Local Court of Düsseldorf) and its subsidiaries, which together make up the GEA Group ("GEA" in short). GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is a listed corporation. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the EU in compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of international accounting standards. The disclosures pertaining to section 315e of the Handelsgesetzbuch (HGB – German Commercial Code) are contained in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in euro (EUR). Unless otherwise stated, all amounts, including the prior-year figures, are presented in thousands of euro (EUR thousand). All amounts have been rounded to the nearest whole number using standard rounding rules. Adding together individual amounts may therefore result in differences in the order of EUR 1 thousand in certain cases.

To improve the clarity of presentation, various items in the consolidated balance sheet and have been aggregated and are explained accordingly in the notes. Assets and liabilities current and non-current items. The income statement is prepared using the cost of sales method. The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method for cash flow from operating direct method for cash flow from investing and financing activities.

The Executive Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft prepared these consolidated financial statements released them for publication on March 1, 2022.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT		FURTHER INFORMATION																			
1.2 First-time adoption of financial reporting standards The financial reporting standards presented below were applied by GEA for the first time in the year under review: <table><thead><tr><th>Standard/Interpretation</th><th>Applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16</td><td>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) (issued by the IASB in August 2020)</td></tr><tr><td>IFRS 16</td><td>Amendments to IFRS 16 „Leases” - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (issued by the IASB in March 2021)</td></tr></tbody></table> The initial application of these reporting standards had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.						Standard/Interpretation	Applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after	IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) (issued by the IASB in August 2020)	IFRS 16	Amendments to IFRS 16 „Leases” - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (issued by the IASB in March 2021)												
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IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) (issued by the IASB in August 2020)																						
IFRS 16	Amendments to IFRS 16 „Leases” - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (issued by the IASB in March 2021)																						
1.3 Financial reporting standards not yet applied The financial reporting standards and interpretations as well as amendments to existing interpretations presented below were issued but not yet mandatory to be applied to the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021. Unless otherwise stated, the new standards and interpretations have been adopted into EEA law as of January 1, 2022, and will be applying the new standards and interpretations prematurely. <table><thead><tr><th>Standard/Interpretation</th><th>Applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>IFRS 10 and IAS 28</td><td>Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued by the IASB in September 2014)</td></tr><tr><td>IAS 1</td><td>Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" (issued by the IASB in January 2020, July 2020 and February 2021)</td></tr><tr><td>IFRS 3</td><td>Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (issued by the IASB in May 2020)</td></tr><tr><td>IAS 16</td><td>Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" – Proceeds before Intended Use (issued by the IASB in May 2020)</td></tr><tr><td>IAS 37</td><td>Amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (issued by the IASB in May 2020)</td></tr><tr><td>IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41</td><td>Improvements to IFRSs 2018–2020 Cycle – amendments under the IASB's annual improvements project (issued by the IASB in May 2020)</td></tr><tr><td>IAS 8</td><td>Amendments to IAS 8 „Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors” - Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued by the IASB in February 2021)</td></tr><tr><td>IAS 12</td><td>Amendments to IAS 12 „Income Tax” - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (issued by the IASB in May 2021)</td></tr></tbody></table> GEA is currently examining the impact of the revised accounting standards on the consolidated financial statements. GEA does not currently expect any significant impact from their initial application.						Standard/Interpretation	Applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after	IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued by the IASB in September 2014)	IAS 1	Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" (issued by the IASB in January 2020, July 2020 and February 2021)	IFRS 3	Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (issued by the IASB in May 2020)	IAS 16	Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" – Proceeds before Intended Use (issued by the IASB in May 2020)	IAS 37	Amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (issued by the IASB in May 2020)	IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41	Improvements to IFRSs 2018–2020 Cycle – amendments under the IASB's annual improvements project (issued by the IASB in May 2020)	IAS 8	Amendments to IAS 8 „Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors” - Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued by the IASB in February 2021)	IAS 12	Amendments to IAS 12 „Income Tax” - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (issued by the IASB in May 2021)
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1. REPORTING PRINCIPLES

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2. Accounting Policies, Estimates and Management Judgment Basis of consolidation GEA's consolidated financial statements include all significant companies in which GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft directly or indirectly holds the majority of voting rights or otherwise directly or indirectly controls, for example based on contractual arrangements. Control exists when GEA is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from involvement with the investee on the one hand, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee on the other. Acquired subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration and contingent consideration transferred on acquisition as well as the identifiable net assets acquired are generally measured at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. This does not apply to adjustments to provisional figures made during the measurement period. The difference between the consideration transferred and the interest acquired in the net assets measured at fair value is recognized as goodwill.				The consolidated group changed as follows in fiscal year 2021:																									
				Number of companies <table><tr><td colspan="2">Consolidated group as of January 1</td></tr><tr><td>German companies (including GEA Group AG)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Foreign companies</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Initial consolidation*</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Merger</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Liquidation</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sale</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Deconsolidation</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Consolidated group as of December 31</td></tr><tr><td>German companies (including GEA Group AG)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Foreign companies</td><td></td></tr></table> *) Refers to the initial consolidation of GEA (Tianjin) Farm Technology Co., Ltd. in 2021, and GEA Group Services GmbH and GEA Peruana SA 2020				Consolidated group as of January 1		German companies (including GEA Group AG)		Foreign companies		Initial consolidation*		Merger		Liquidation		Sale		Deconsolidation		Consolidated group as of December 31		German companies (including GEA Group AG)		Foreign companies	
				Consolidated group as of January 1																									
German companies (including GEA Group AG)																													
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Foreign companies																													
A total of 48 subsidiaries (previous year: 47) were not consolidated since their effect on the group's assets, financial position, and results of operations is not material even when viewed in the consolidated revenue amounts to 0.1 percent (previous year: 0.1 percent) of the group's aggregated revenue, while their earnings account for -0.2 percent (previous year: 0.0 percent) of revenue before tax of the complete group, and their equity accounts for 1.2 percent (previous year: 0.1 percent) of consolidated equity. The subsidiaries are measured at cost and recognized as other non-current assets, as their fair value cannot be determined with sufficient certainty. A complete list of all subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures can be found in Note 12.4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.																													

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGMENT

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A total of 48 subsidiaries (previous year: 47) were not consolidated since their effect on the assets, financial position, and results of operations is not material even when viewed in the consolidated revenue amounts to 0.1 percent (previous year: 0.1 percent) of the group's aggregate revenue, while their earnings account for -0.2 percent (previous year: 0.0 percent) of revenue before tax of the complete group, and their equity accounts for 1.2 percent (previous year: 0.0 percent) of consolidated equity. The subsidiaries are measured at cost and recognized as other non-current assets, as their fair value cannot be determined with sufficient certainty.

A complete list of all subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures can be found in Note 12.4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Investments in associates and joint ventures	Associates are entities over which a group company can exercise significant influence, namely by participating in the investee's financial and operating policy decisions. This generally relates to companies in which GEA directly or indirectly holds 20 to 50 percent of the voting rights. Joint ventures are joint arrangements whereby the parties involved have joint control over the arrangement and rights to its net assets. Joint control exists when decisions about the relevant activities of the joint arrangement require the unanimous consent of GEA and the other parties that collectively control the arrangement. Associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method at the group's share of adjusted equity. They are initially recognized at cost. Any goodwill arising on acquisition is included in the carrying amount of the investment. GEA's share in the earnings of equity-accounted investments in associates and joint ventures is recognized in the income statement within other financial income and other financial expenses. The share of changes not recognized in profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. Interests in associates and joint ventures are reported in the balance sheet under other non-current financial assets. As of the reporting date, one investment in associates (previous year: one) and four investments in joint ventures (previous year: four) were accounted for using the equity method.	Acquisitions	Goodwill may have to be reported in the balance sheet as a result of acquisitions. When an acquisition is initially consolidated, all its identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities are revalued at acquisition-date fair value. As a rule, land and buildings are measured on the basis of independent valuations. If intangible assets are identified, their fair values are calculated using an appropriate measurement method. These measurements are made on the basis of assumptions by management with respect to the value of the relevant assets and the discount rate. Obligations for contingent consideration are measured on the basis of the current forecast.
		Currency translation	The group companies prepare their annual financial statements on the basis of their respective functional currencies. Foreign currency transactions entered into by companies included in the consolidated financial statements are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Assets and liabilities are translated at the applicable exchange rate at each reporting date. The gains and losses resulting from these items are generally reported in the income statement under other comprehensive income or expenses. All financial statements of companies whose functional currencies differ from the reporting currency are translated into the reporting currency used in GEA's consolidated financial statements. The assets and liabilities of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. The income statements of these companies are translated at the average rate for the period under review. If these average rates are not a reasonable approximation of the transaction rates, the income statements are translated at the relevant transaction rates. In countries with high levels of inflation, currencies are always translated at the closing rate. Differences are reported in equity under other comprehensive income and adjusted.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS		COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT		CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FURTHER INFORMATION															
Property, plant and equipment Items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less cumulative depreciation and impairment losses, plus reversals of impairment losses. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis using the relevant residual values and the following useful lives: <table><tr><th></th><th>Useful life in years</th></tr><tr><td>Buildings and parts of buildings</td><td>2 to 60</td></tr><tr><td>Technical equipment and machinery, other equipment</td><td>2 to 25</td></tr><tr><td>Operating and office equipment</td><td>2 to 25</td></tr></table> Expenses for major regular maintenance are amortized over the remaining useful life of the asset concerned or over the period to the next maintenance date. Please refer to the section "Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets" for information on the impairment of property, plant and equipment. Leases GEA assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. As lessee, GEA recognizes the cost of the right-of-use asset in the amount of the present value of the future lease payments plus directly attributable costs at the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term (scheduled depreciation) and adjusted, where necessary, for impairment losses and any re-measurement of lease liabilities. If ownership passes to GEA at the end of the lease term, e.g., because the company has exercised a purchase option, the underlying asset is subject to scheduled depreciation over its useful life.								Useful life in years	Buildings and parts of buildings	2 to 60	Technical equipment and machinery, other equipment	2 to 25	Operating and office equipment	2 to 25	At the commencement date, a liability equal to the present value of future lease payments must be recognized for each lease agreement. Rather than separating leasing from non-leasing components, each leasing component and all its associated non-leasing components as a single leasing component. Essentially, as the lessee, GEA uses the incremental borrowing rate for discounting future lease payments since the rate implicit in the lease cannot easily be determined. During the term of the lease, the liability is measured using the effective interest method. GEA has concluded several leasing agreements, mainly in the real estate area, that include termination options. While some of its vehicle lease arrangements feature purchase options, of this kind offer GEA a maximum of operational flexibility. In assessing whether GEA is required not to exercise such options, GEA takes all facts and circumstances into consideration to determine the financial terms. The measurement of the lease liability takes into account all options available to the lessee that are deemed to be reasonably certain. The lease liabilities are remeasured if there is a change in the assessment of purchase options, or if adjustments to lease payments are made. GEA applies the relevant recognition exemption to leased assets of low value and to short-term leases (agreements of 12 months and less), which means that lease expenses will be recognized for such leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. GEA has decided against voluntarily applying IFRS 16 to its intangible assets. The group discloses right-of-use assets within property, plant, and equipment in the same way as the underlying assets, in the same way as if they were owned by GEA. GEA is disclosing the right-of-use assets as part of its financial liabilities. Material lease agreements are to be found primarily in the areas of real estate, vehicles and equipment. The residual term of real estate and vehicle lease agreements is around two years, while for equipment it is around three years.						
	Useful life in years																				
Buildings and parts of buildings	2 to 60																				
Technical equipment and machinery, other equipment	2 to 25																				
Operating and office equipment	2 to 25																				
2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGMENT							GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021														

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Where GEA is the lessor, leases are classified either as finance or operating leases. Leases which essentially transfer all risks and rewards associated with ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. A receivable is reported in the amount of the net investment under the lease. The interest income subsequently generated is recognized in profit or loss. All other lease transactions in which the group is the lessor are treated as operating leases. In this case, the asset leased for use remains on the balance sheet and is amortized. The lease payments are recognized as income using the straight-line method over the term of the lease. Please refer to the section "Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets" for information on the impairment of right-of-use assets. Investment property Property that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation is reported as investment property. In the case of property that is held partly to generate rental income and partly to produce or supply goods or services, or for administrative purposes, the entire property is classified as investment property if the own use proportion is insignificant. This is assumed to be the case if the proportion is below 10 percent. Cost is depreciated using the straight-line method over a period of between 10 and 50 years. Please refer to the section "Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets" for information on the impairment of investment property. Investment property is reported in the balance sheet under property, plant and equipment.	Goodwill Goodwill arising from business combinations is recognized as an intangible asset. Goodwill-carrying cash-generating units in the GEA Group Separation & Flow Technologies Liquid & Powder Technologies Food & Healthcare Technologies Farm Technologies	Please refer to the section "Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets" for information on the impairment of goodwill Other intangible assets Other intangible assets include both internally generated and purchased assets. Internally generated assets comprise capitalized development costs and internally developed software. In addition, assets based rights, purchased intangible assets mainly contain technologies, brand names and customer relationships. Technologies, brand names and customer relationships are usually acquired in connection with business combinations. Internally generated and purchased intangible assets are recognized at cost.	Arregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

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Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis using the following useful lives:				
		Useful life in years		
Market-related intangible assets		2 to 20	The valuations of other intangible assets, which were performed as part of the impairment management assumptions.	
Customer-related intangible assets		2 to 20		
Contract-based intangible assets		2 to 20		
Technology-based intangible assets		2 to 20		
Internally generated intangible assets		2 to 20		
Indefinite-lived intangible assets are also examined each year to determine whether the classification of the asset as indefinite-lived can be retained. Any change to a finite useful life is applied prospectively.				
Please refer to the section "Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets" for information on the impairment of other intangible assets.				
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets				
The carrying amounts of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment, and groups of cash-generating units with goodwill are reviewed if they are likely to have been impaired by events or changes in circumstances. In addition, indefinite-lived intangible assets and cash-generating units with goodwill are tested for impairment at least once a year.				
The impairment test compares the asset's carrying amount against its recoverable amount ("impairment test"). The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of internal value in use and fair value less costs of disposal (net realizable value). An estimate of fair value less costs to sell is only required if the value in use is less than the carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss in the amount of the difference is recognized. In this case, the impairment loss is first deducted from the goodwill of the cash-generating unit with goodwill. Any amount exceeding goodwill is allocated proportionately to the carrying amounts of non-current non-financial assets. Fair value less costs of disposal is generally the benchmark for measuring the impairment of business units classified as "held for sale".				
Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed if the reasons for the impairment except in the case of goodwill. Impairment losses are reversed up to a maximum of the amortization of the asset.				
Other financial assets				
Other financial assets include other equity investments, other securities, financial receivables (receivables) and derivative financial instruments.				
Other financial assets are recognized as soon as GEA receives a cash payment or is entitled to receive a cash payment. In the case of regular way purchases of non-derivative financial assets, the settlement date is the delivery date of the financial assets, is decisive. Assets are derecognized as soon as the right to receive payments or other financial assets expires as a result of payment, waiver, statutory limitation or any other factor, or the right is transferred to another person, with the risks passing in full to the transferee. In the case of regular way sales of non-derivative financial assets, the settlement date is the date of derecognition, in line with the principle used for recognition.				
Items are originally recognized at fair value or, in the case of financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, including directly attributable transaction costs.				

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IFRIC 23 provides clarification on how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements set out in IAS 12 when uncertainty exists about the income tax treatment and covers current and deferred tax assets or liabilities. In making the assessment, the assumption must be made that tax authorities will audit all amounts within their authority and that they possess all the relevant information required to audit such amounts. In cases where it is considered unlikely that the tax authority will accept uncertain tax treatment, either the most likely amount or the expected amount is to be applied to each instance of uncertain tax treatment, depending on which method is more appropriate for predicting the resolution of the uncertainty concerned. Companies within the group are subject to tax in a large number of different jurisdictions. The interpretation of tax regulations in particular may be subject to uncertainty when assessing worldwide income tax assets and liabilities. Differing points of view taken by the respective tax authorities with regard to the correct interpretation of tax laws and regulations cannot be ruled out. Changes in assumptions about the correct interpretation of tax laws and regulations, such as those resulting from changes in interpretations by the courts, are reflected in the recognition of uncertain income tax assets and liabilities within the relevant fiscal year.								
Inventories Inventories are recognized at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Acquisition cost is calculated at average cost or using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Production cost includes direct costs plus materials and production overheads, depreciation, and production-related administrative costs. Net realizable value is calculated as the estimated sale proceeds less costs incurred until completion and selling expenses. Previously recognized impairment losses must be reversed if the reasons for the impairment no longer apply. Impairment losses are reversed up to a maximum of the amortized historical cost. Costs of obtaining customer-specific project contracts (which are to be capitalized under IFRS 15) are carried in inventories and subject to scheduled amortization over the contract term. In cases where the amortization period would amount to one year or less, the incremental costs of obtaining a contract are expensed immediately.								
Trade receivables Trade receivables include no interest component and are recognized in the balance sheet at the amount less appropriate impairments. Trade receivables that are sold to financial services companies under factoring agreements are recognized once substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred to the financial services companies. The classification and measurement of trade receivables are subject to the same criteria as other financial assets. Due to existing factoring arrangements, certain trade receivables are classified as "financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" (FVOCI). Individual trade receivables are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Indications of impairment are subject to uncertainty and are partly influenced by management judgment. Losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is recognized in the amount of the impairment. Additional information concerning credit risks related to trade receivables is provided in Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.								
Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, demand deposits and highly liquid financial assets that are convertible to known amounts of cash at any time and are subject to only insignificant risk of changes in value. Depending on the company's business model for managing these financial assets, cash and cash equivalents are recognized either at amortized cost or at fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured using the effective interest method. Any fluctuation in value during fair-value measurement is recognized either through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income.								

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Assets held for sale, liabilities held for sale, and discontinued operations

A non-current asset or a disposal group is classified as “held for sale” when its carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. These are reported separately in the balance sheet as “assets held for sale” or “liabilities held for sale”. On initial classification as “held for sale”, non-current assets or assets and liabilities of disposal groups are first measured in accordance with the applicable IFRS. They are then measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Disposal groups are measured in aggregate. These assets cease to be depreciated when they are classified as “held for sale”.

If a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation, it qualifies as a discontinued operation whose income and cash flows are reported separately in the income statement and cash flow statement respectively. Prior-year figures are also adjusted accordingly. Revenue and expenditures from intra-group transactions are taken into account when presenting results from discontinued operations if they continue to be incurred after the disposal of a discontinued operation.

As a general principle, the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements relate to the assets or liabilities recognized in the corresponding line items and to continuing operations. Where disclosures relate to GEA including assets held for sale, as well as the associated liabilities, and discontinued operations, this is indicated either by a statement that the disclosures refer to the complete group, or by another comment.

Subscribed capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. In fiscal years when treasury shares are held, these are deducted from the equity attributable to the shareholders of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and issued capital is reported instead of subscribed capital.

Obligations under pension plans

Obligations under pension plans relate to post-employment benefit obligations. Defined benefit obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method. The present value of these obligations is determined by discounting the projected future cash flows at the market rate of return on high-quality corporate bonds that exist in the reporting entity's currency. The present value of the pension obligations is also based on actuarial assumptions, namely the discount rate and mortality rates. Claims under supplementary health insurance are included in the actuarial measurement of assumptions made in respect of pension obligations. The actuarial assumptions could differ significantly from actual future outcomes as a result of changes in market and economic conditions, and could therefore have a material effect on the level of expenses recognized and the related expenses. The pension obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial reports prepared by independent actuaries.

In order to provide these pension benefits, the company in some cases holds financial assets outside GEA or has taken out qualifying insurance policies. To the extent that entitlement by such external assets (plan assets), their fair value is offset against the present value of the obligation. The resulting balance is reported under non-current employee benefit obligations at the end of each year. This is the rate used to calculate the present value of future cash outflows required to settle the obligation. In order to calculate the discount rate, the group uses non high-quality corporate bonds denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are payable to maturity correspond to those of the pension obligations.

Other significant assumptions relating to pension obligations are partly based on market conditions. Details can be found in No. 6.3.1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FURTHER INFORMATION	Actual gains and losses from the re-measurement of the net carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise and reported in retained earnings after adjustment for tax effects. This also applies to the recognition of the difference between the actual returns on plan assets and the returns calculated using the discount factor. Costs from unwinding the discount on the net carrying amount are recognized in interest expenses; income is recognized in interest income. Current and past service cost for the period, as well as gains and losses from settlements, are recognized in the relevant function costs. Other employee benefit obligations Other employee benefit obligations comprise other long-term benefits and all short-term benefits. Short-term employee benefit obligations are expected to be settled in full no more than 12 months after completion of the service rendered. They include wages, salaries, social insurance contributions, paid vacation, and profit-sharing arrangements. They are recognized as an expense at the same time as the remunerated work or service is discharged. Any expenditure in excess of the payments already made is reported as a deferred liability at the reporting date. Other long-term employee benefits, such as jubilee payments or partial retirement arrangements, are recognized at the actuarial present value of the obligation at the reporting date. Securities are pledged to the beneficiaries to protect vested partial retirement credits against the employer's insolvency. The fair value of these securities is offset against the corresponding liability. Also reported under other employee benefit obligations are liabilities in respect of severance payments and social plans resulting from, among other things, obligations in connection with restructuring provisions. Restructuring provisions Restructuring provisions are recognized as soon as the company has a constructive obligation to carry out restructuring measures, having given notice of the restructuring plan to the parties affected. In assessing whether the criteria for recognition have been met, the management must make certain assumptions as to whether the announcement has given rise to valid expectations among the parties affected that the company will carry out the restructuring, and whether major changes to the restructuring plan are anticipated. In order to determine the amount of the restructuring provisions, management must, above all, determine the amount of the expected severance payments. To this end, the management must make regard to the wage structure and length of service of the employees affected by the cuts in a manner in which the downsizing program is to be implemented. Severance obligations recognized in this context are reported under employee benefit obligations. Provisions Provisions for uncertain liabilities are recognized where there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer resources, a future outflow of resources is likely, and the expected settlement value can be estimated. The present value of the settlement amount is recognized if the interest rate effect is material. The amount is discounted at the market rates for the appropriate maturity and currency. Discounting is reported in interest expense. Changes in the estimated probability of a present obligation, the outflow of resources embodied in the obligation, or the interest rate applicable could result in items previously classified as provisions needing to be reported as provisions, or could also lead to a requirement to adjust the amount of the provisions. (further details can be found in the No 6.2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements) of environmental protection and mining, in particular, the applicable interest rates as a significant part of the amount of the provisions. In some cases, the duration of the expected obligations is for a period for which interest rates with corresponding residual terms are available on the market. The interest rate derives the interest rate to be applied for the appropriate term on the basis of a reliable and available historical market data over an extended period under consideration. When establishing warranty provisions, the warranty expense at the time when the reserve is established is reported in cost of sales. In all other cases, provisions are recognized when the product is sold. The provision is measured on the basis of both the warranty expense actually incurred in the period and the evaluated overall risk inherent in the system or product. Provisions are also recognized in the period under a warranty and a loss is likely. Recourse claims against suppliers are capitalized if they are subject to a warranty and it is highly likely that the claim can be enforced.

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Provisions for expected losses from onerous contracts are recognized if the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs also include the unavoidable overheads needed to meet the contractual obligations. In some cases, GEA companies are parties to litigation. The outcome of this litigation could have a material effect on the group's net assets, financial position, and results of operations. Management regularly analyzes current information on these legal disputes and recognizes provisions for probable obligations, including estimated legal costs. Both internal counsel and external lawyers are used for making this assessment. When deciding on the need to recognize provisions, management takes into account the probability of an unfavorable outcome and its ability to estimate the amount of the obligation with sufficient reliability. The filing of a suit or the formal filing of a claim against a GEA company does not necessarily imply that a provision must be recognized for the corresponding risk (further details can be found in No 8.1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Financial liabilities Financial liabilities include borrower's note loans, liabilities to banks, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities. Initial recognition is at fair value, less transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the future leasing payments. The financial liabilities also include derivative financial instruments measured at fair value. Other liabilities Other liabilities that solely consist of non-financial liabilities are recognized at the settlement amount.			
Contract assets and liabilities Contract assets are recognized if the contract costs incurred and the gains recognized exceed the contract billings and advance payments received or due. Advance payments on orders and the group's obligations to customers for contract work are carried under "contract liabilities." Advance payments on orders at their nominal amount. If the advance payments received or due exceed the capitalized costs of the contract, less the progress billings at the reporting date, they are reported as a liability under contract assets. Trade payables Trade payables also include liabilities for goods received or services rendered that have been billed but not yet invoiced. There is a low uncertainty regarding the amount of the obligations. Trade payables are recognized at fair value. This corresponds to the settlement value of the liabilities due within one year. GEA participates in a Supply Chain Finance (SCF) program. Under this program, GEA's suppliers can receive receivables to a bank to receive earlier payment. The participating bank agrees to pay the receivables owed by GEA to the participating suppliers and to receive payment from GEA at a later date. The program is to facilitate the efficient processing of payments. This agreement does not result in any material changes to the liabilities that are subject to the program. As a result of this program, these liabilities are not subject to a legal exemption. From GEA's perspective, the agreement does not significantly extend invoice payment terms that are customary in the market. GEA does not incur any additional interest charges on the trade payables to the bank. Amounts related to suppliers that are subject to factoring are therefore reported as trade payables, as the nature and purpose of such liabilities corresponds to other trade payables that are part of the working capital used in GEA's normal business cycle.			

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	Revenue Recognition GEA reports revenue according to three revenue types, namely construction contracts, components business and services: - Revenues from construction contracts are recognized over time in accordance with IFRS 15 ("percentage-of-completion method") since the customer obtains control through their specifications over the duration of the contract and because GEA is entitled to reimbursement of the costs incurred so far, plus an appropriate margin, if the customer cancels a contract. The percentage of completion is determined using the cost-to-cost method, which is derived from the ratio of contract costs incurred to the total estimated contract costs as of the reporting date. Contract costs include direct costs plus materials and construction overheads, depreciation, production-related administrative costs, and such other costs that are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract. Adjustments are made for variations in contract work, claims, and incentive payments insofar as these will probably result in revenue that is capable of being reliably estimated. Changes in estimates or differences between the estimated cost and the actual cost have a direct impact on recognized earnings from construction contracts. In addition, estimation limits must be observed. In line with this method, construction contracts are measured at the amount of the contract costs incurred as of the reporting date plus the profit attributable to the proportion of work completed. The costs incurred and the related profits are reported under contract assets, less progress billings and advance payments received or due. If, while a performance obligation is being satisfied, the contract costs incurred are not proportionate to the progress of the performance of said contract, revenues will be recognized only to the extent of the contract costs incurred ("zero-profit method"). A profit is only recognized when the contract costs incurred are matched by corresponding progress of the performance of the contract. Contract costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. If it is foreseeable that total contract costs will exceed contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an impending loss according to IAS 37. - Revenue from the sale of components is recognized when such components are transferred to the customer and the contractual performance obligations are therefore met. Performance obligations are satisfied as the customer obtains control over the goods sold to them, i.e. when they can direct the use of and obtain essentially all of the remaining benefits from the goods. - Revenue from services is recognized over the period in which the service is performed. If only the sale of spare parts is involved, revenue is recognized at a specific point in time.	Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or to be received. Contract discounts, or rebates reduce the amount of revenue recognized. Payments for different contract, claims, and premiums are included in the contract revenue as variable components such payments is calculated at contract inception using the "expected-value" method – if different possible amounts – or the "most likely amount" method – if there are just two possible effects of significant financing components can be ignored when determining the amount recognized if the vendor expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transaction good or service to the customer and the date of payment will be one year or less. Discretionary when judging whether or not revenues are to be recognized "over time", as well as with regard of the transaction price to the performance obligation. Where stand-alone selling price is observable, these are estimated. Share-based payment GEA provides share-based payment programs for the Executive Board and selected management cash-settled plans, which are recognized as an expense over the vesting period. Entitled plans are recognized at fair value as of the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of the share-based payment programs are recognized as an interest expense or interest income (further found in No 6.3.3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).	

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Research and development Research expenditures are recognized immediately as an expense. Development expenses intended to significantly enhance a product or process are capitalized, provided that the recognition criteria of IAS 38 are satisfied. All other development expenditures are recognized immediately as expenses. Capitalized development expenditures for completed projects are reported at cost less cumulative amortization and impairment losses. Capitalized development costs for intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment once a year. Development costs that are required under construction contracts are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Government grants Government grants are recognized at fair value, provided the group meets the conditions necessary to receive the grant. Government grants covering expenses, such as compensation for short-time allowances or similar measures, are recognized over the period in which such costs are incurred. Government grants for capital expenditure are deducted from the acquisition cost of the respective asset. Accounting in high-inflation economies Financial statements are adjusted on the basis of historical costs of acquisition and sales, whereby line items in the balance sheet that are not yet expressed in a monetary unit must be translated using a general price index. The same applies to income and expenses. Translation of monetary assets and liabilities is not required if they are subject by contractual arrangement to changes in price or are expressed as current values.																			
Significant estimates and judgments <table><tr><td>Goodwill and other intangible assets</td><td>Valuation based on management assumptions using the discounted cash flow method • Determination of the discount rate using capital market parameters • Estimation of future cash flows</td></tr><tr><td>Taxes</td><td>Management's estimate of the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on expected taxable income</td></tr><tr><td>Restructuring provisions</td><td>Management's assessment of whether there is a valid expectation that the restructuring plan will be implemented and whether there are significant changes to the restructuring plan • Estimation of the amount of expected severance payments, considering management's estimate of the salary structure, length of service of the employees affected by the restructuring, and the manner in which the reduction in force will be implemented</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions and contingent liabilities</td><td>In making management's decision on the need for a provision, consideration is given to the probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to estimate the amount of sufficient reliability • Recognition of items previously classified as contingent liabilities as provisions for provision amounts due to changes in the probability estimate of a present obligation • Derivation of resources as well as the applicable interest rate are possible • Derivation of the interest rate to be applied on the basis of reliable and most recent historical market data over an extended observation period for provisions where expected obligation is far in excess of the period for which the interest rate can be determined • Derivation of the cost increase rate to be applied based on reliable and most recent market data</td></tr><tr><td>Obligations from pension plans</td><td>Determination of the present value taking into account actuarial assumptions • Determination of the discount rate of the net balance sheet amount on the basis of industrial bonds with a high credit rating, which are denominated in the currency of the pension benefits are also paid and whose maturities correspond to those of the pension benefits</td></tr><tr><td>Classification and evaluation under IFRS 5</td><td>Consideration of all events and circumstances relevant in assessing the timing of the non-current asset or a disposal group as "held for sale" • Measurement at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell</td></tr><tr><td>Trade receivables*</td><td>Recognition of impairment losses in the amount of the loan losses expected over the remaining term to maturity</td></tr><tr><td>Revenue recognition</td><td>Determination of the stage of completion from the ratio of contract costs incurred to the total contract costs estimated at the reporting date („cost-to-complete") when revenue is recognized over time • Determination of revenues from variable components based on the expected variable most probable amount method</td></tr></table>				Goodwill and other intangible assets	Valuation based on management assumptions using the discounted cash flow method • Determination of the discount rate using capital market parameters • Estimation of future cash flows	Taxes	Management's estimate of the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on expected taxable income	Restructuring provisions	Management's assessment of whether there is a valid expectation that the restructuring plan will be implemented and whether there are significant changes to the restructuring plan • Estimation of the amount of expected severance payments, considering management's estimate of the salary structure, length of service of the employees affected by the restructuring, and the manner in which the reduction in force will be implemented	Provisions and contingent liabilities	In making management's decision on the need for a provision, consideration is given to the probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to 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* Affected by "Covid-19" The impacts on estimates and management judgment are presented in the respective chapters.																			
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3. Risk management and financial instruments																																											
3.1 Financial Risk Management																																											
Basic information concerning financial risk management is provided in the Management Report in the section entitled "Report on Risks and Opportunities", subsection "Financial Risks."																																											
Credit risk																																											
Impairments on financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to EUR 14,902 thousand (previous year: EUR 18,939 thousand) as at the reporting date.																																											
The maximum credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of the financial instruments and the contract assets.																																											
Additional information concerning credit risks in general is provided in the Management Report in the section entitled "Report on Risks and Opportunities", subsection "Financial Risks."																																											
Trade receivables and contract assets																																											
GEA applies the "simplified approach" to trade receivables and contract assets, and recognizes lifetime expected credit losses as soon as the assets are recorded. In the context of this simplified approach, GEA calculates expected credit losses according to risk category while taking into account historic loss rates. Assignment to a specific risk category is based on common credit risk attributes. For GEA, these are the customer's geographical location and the aging structure of the related asset. In order to take forward-looking information into account, historic loss rates were adjusted using scaling factors. These were based on predictions of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the corresponding regions. As at December 31, 2021, the weighted average scaling factor is 1.3. It was 1.3 as at December 31, 2020.																																											
Contract assets relate to ongoing work that has yet to be invoiced. Essentially, they exhibit the same risk characteristics as trade receivables for the same types of contract. GEA has thus concluded that the predicted loss rates for trade receivables that are not overdue constitute a best estimate with which to represent the loss rates pertaining to contract assets.																																											
An individual impairment is made when one or more events have occurred that adversely affect the estimated financial standing. These events include delays in payment, threat of insolvency, and conditions that make the debtor due to payment difficulties.																																											
Trade receivables and contract assets are derecognized immediately when there is reason to doubt their realizability. This is the case, for instance, if the debtor is found to be insolvent.																																											
The table below shows the expected credit losses on trade receivables and contract assets as of December 31, 2021:																																											
<table><tr><th>(EUR thousand)</th><th>Gross carrying amount</th><th>Weighted average loss rate</th><th>Range loss rate</th></tr><tr><td>Not overdue</td><td>929,427</td><td>1.06%</td><td>0.00% - 4.40%</td></tr><tr><td>of which contract assets</td><td>338,674</td><td>0.92%</td><td>0.00% - 4.40%</td></tr><tr><td>of which trade receivables</td><td>590,753</td><td>1.14%</td><td>0.00% - 4.40%</td></tr><tr><td>Overdue (trade receivables)</td><td>82,770</td><td>5.32%</td><td>0.00% - 75.00%</td></tr><tr><td>of which overdue less than 181</td><td>77,232</td><td>3.59%</td><td>0.00% - 14.20%</td></tr><tr><td>of which overdue between 181 and 360</td><td>3,679</td><td>17.91%</td><td>3.33% - 36.90%</td></tr><tr><td>of which overdue between 361 and 720</td><td>1,276</td><td>41.54%</td><td>8.33% - 61.40%</td></tr><tr><td>of which overdue more than 720</td><td>583</td><td>75.00%</td><td>75.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,012,197</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				(EUR thousand)	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Range loss rate	Not overdue	929,427	1.06%	0.00% - 4.40%	of which contract assets	338,674	0.92%	0.00% - 4.40%	of which trade receivables	590,753	1.14%	0.00% - 4.40%	Overdue (trade receivables)	82,770	5.32%	0.00% - 75.00%	of which overdue less than 181	77,232	3.59%	0.00% - 14.20%	of which overdue between 181 and 360	3,679	17.91%	3.33% - 36.90%	of which overdue between 361 and 720	1,276	41.54%	8.33% - 61.40%	of which overdue more than 720	583	75.00%	75.00%	Total	1,012,197		
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The table below shows the expected credit losses on trade receivables and contract assets not credit-impaired as of December 31, 2020:

(EUR thousand)	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Range of loss rates	Loss allowance
Not overdue	923,993	1.04 %	0.20% - 4.40%	9,571
of which contract assets	351,709	0.96%	0.20% - 4.40%	3,374
of which trade receivables	572,284	1.08%	0.20% - 4.40%	6,197
Overdue (trade receivables)	140,802	5.58%	0.70% - 75.00%	7,863
of which overdue less than 181	130,223	3.45%	0.70% - 14.20%	4,494
of which overdue between 181 and 360	5,928	15.69%	3.90% - 36.90%	930
of which overdue between 361 and 720	2,965	39.60%	8.30% - 61.40%	1,174
of which overdue more than 720	1,686	75.00%	75.00%	1,265
Total	1,064,795			17,434

The table below reconciles the impairments on trade receivables and contract assets as of January 1 with the impairments as of December 31:

	2021	2020
Impairments as of January 1	89,357	75,246
Derecognition	-8,393	-18,600
Expenses from remeasurement of impairments (Reversal)	-20,807	-5,865
Income from remeasurement of impairments (Addition)	16,701	43,571
Exchange rate effects	3,146	-4,803
Other changes	-3,011	-192
Impairments as of December 31	76,993	89,357

The other changes relate to effects from the change in the basis of consolidation as well as the reclassification of associated assets as "Assets held for sale."

During the 2021 fiscal year, the change in the impairments was essentially related to credit losses on trade receivables and contract assets. At EUR 7,793 thousand, the largest decline in impairment losses was attributable to the Western Europe, Middle East and Africa region. Further material declines of EUR 3,164 thousand were attributable to the Northern and Central Europe region and EUR 2,076 thousand to the North America region. In the remaining regions, impairment losses increased by EUR 692 thousand.

During the 2020 fiscal year, the change in the impairments was essentially related to trade receivables and contract assets, not credit-impaired. At EUR 5,290 thousand, the largest increase in impairment losses was attributable to the North America region. Further material increases of EUR 3,208 thousand were attributable to the Western Europe regions and EUR 3,449 thousand to the Western Europe, Middle East and Eastern Europe regions. In the remaining regions, impairments rose by EUR 2,164 thousand.

In fiscal year 2021, trade receivables with a contractual amount of EUR 332 thousand (EUR 240 thousand) were still subject to enforcement activity.

Any collateral for trade receivables or contract assets had no material effect on the scale of impairment losses calculated.

Additional information concerning credit risks related to trade receivables and contract assets is provided in the section entitled "Report on Risks and Opportunities", subsection "Financial Risks."

Cash and cash equivalents

The estimated impairment on cash and cash equivalents was calculated on the basis of expected credit losses within a 12-month period. External ratings and short remaining maturities of cash and cash equivalents pertaining to its cash and cash equivalents is low. No significant impairment losses or gains were identified in fiscal year 2021.

Additional information concerning credit risks in connection with cash and cash equivalents is provided in the section entitled "Report on Risks and Opportunities", subsection "Financial Risks."

3. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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<u>Other financial assets</u> GEA calculates expected credit losses on its other financial assets according to risk category while taking into account published credit ratings and credit default swaps. Assignment to a specific risk category is based on the geographical location of the counterparty. When losses accrue, the estimated impairment is calculated on the basis of expected losses within a 12-month period. GEA assumes that the credit risk has increased significantly if the credit risk deteriorates by two rating levels within a fiscal year. In such case, the expected credit losses over the entire remaining maturity are recorded. The procedures for effecting individual impairments and derecognizing other financial assets are comparable with those applied to trade receivables and contract assets. To reduce the credit risk involved, derivative financial instruments are only entered into with financial institutions with a sufficient credit rating. As of December 31, 2021, impairments on other financial assets totaled EUR 4,480 thousand. The increase of EUR 145 thousand was due to the addition of impairments on credit-impaired financial assets. As of December 31, 2020, impairments on other financial assets totaled EUR 4,335 thousand. The increase of EUR 355 thousand was due to the addition of impairment losses on credit-impaired financial assets.				<u>Liquidity risk</u> The following tables show the undiscounted contractually agreed interest and principal pay liabilities, including derivative financial instruments with negative fair values:				
				Cash flows				
(EUR thousand)				Carrying amount	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years
2021								
Trade payables				725,563	725,467	96	-	-
Borrower's note loan				251,967	2,700	130,629	1,579	123,507
Liabilities to banks				10,747	11,048	357	55	-
Lease liabilities				165,816	59,108	44,592	31,076	20,839
Currency derivatives not included in a hedging relationship				11,683	585,482	38,220	1,092	1,244
Currency derivatives included in a cash flow hedge				1,094	14,863	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities				113,253	101,437	6,279	144	150
2020								
Trade payables				666,794	666,794	-	-	-
Borrower's note loan				251,882	2,700	2,700	130,629	11,579
Liabilities to banks				167,701	18,643	26	61	544
Lease liabilities				156,945	57,857	40,068	25,504	7,853
Currency derivatives not included in a hedging relationship				6,687	421,376	2,942	-	-
Currency derivatives included in a cash flow hedge				-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities				129,418	104,484	14,302	2,653	2,768
All financial liabilities outstanding as of December 31, 2021 are included in the table above. Expected contractual cash flows. Projected figures for future new liabilities are not taken into account. Currency amounts are translated at the closing rates. In the case of financial liabilities that are repaid within one year, it is assumed that they will be repaid within one year.								
Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512								
3. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS								
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All financial liabilities outstanding as of December 31, 2021 are included in the table above expected contractual cash flows. Projected figures for future new liabilities are not taken into currency amounts are translated at the closing rates. In the case of financial liabilities that any time, it is assumed that they will be repaid within one year.

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Payments for derivative financial instruments totaling EUR 640,901 thousand (previous year: EUR 424,318 thousand) were partially offset by payments received from these instruments of EUR 626,554 thousand (previous year: EUR 418,282 thousand). As of December 31, 2021, the group held cash credit lines of EUR 988,125 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,430,967 thousand), of which EUR 260,436 thousand had been utilized (previous year: EUR 417,174 thousand). The cash credit lines are composed of the following items:					
(EUR thousand)	Maturity	12/31/2021 approved	12/31/2021 utilized	12/31/2020 approved	12/31/2020 utilized
Borrower's note ban (2023)	February 2023	128,000	128,000	128,000	128,000
Borrower's note ban (2025)	February 2025	122,000	122,000	122,000	122,000
Bilateral credit lines	until further notice	88,125	10,436	80,967	17,174
Syndicated credit line („Club Deal“)	August 2026	650,000	-	650,000	-
European Investment Bank (2025)	December 2025	-	-	50,000	50,000
European Investment Bank (2027)	March 2027	-	-	100,000	100,000
Syndicated credit line II	August 2021	-	-	200,000	-
European Investment Bank III	Juli 2021	-	-	100,000	-
Total		988,125	260,436	1,430,967	417,174
As of August 10, 2021, the club deal was refinanced with an equivalent revolving credit facility, which matures in August 2026.					
Section 6.4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contains more information on GEAs' financial liabilities.					
As of December 31, 2021, guarantee lines for the performance of contracts, advance payment obligations of EUR 1,096,317 thousand were available to the group as a whole (previous year: EUR 421,070 thousand), EUR 411,268 thousand of which has been utilized (previous year: EUR 421,070 thousand). Guarantees are generally payable at first demand. As is generally the case for this type of financing instrument, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft drew on guarantees only in extreme recent years. Due to the discontinuation of contractual obligations to customers of the GEA Heat Exchange which was sold as of October 31, 2014, bank and group guarantees for these customer claims issued as of December 31, 2021. At the end of the previous year, group guarantees of EUR 1,096,317 thousand had still been issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft as collateral for contractual obligations of the HX Segment. The bank guarantees provided as collateral by the purchaser of the HX Segment returned simultaneously. At the end of the year, EUR 95,661 thousand (previous year EUR 88,162 thousand) of group guarantees had been issued as collateral for contractual obligations of Lurgi AG to its customers in the default. As collateral for contractual obligations to customers of GEA Refrigeration Italy S.p.A. and Iberica S.A., which were sold on October 29, 2021, bank and group guarantees of EUR 9,216 thousand issued from GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft credit lines as of December 31, 2021. The acquired reinsurance in favor of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft in the amount of EUR 1,216 thousand payment default. Additional information concerning liquidity risks is provided in the Management Report in the "Report on Risks and Opportunities", subsection "Financial Risks."					

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Foreign currency risks and foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The foreign currency risk presented in the sensitivity analysis results from the following transactions:

- From recognized foreign currency transactions:
The translation of foreign currency receivables or liabilities at the closing rate has a direct effect on profit or loss.
- From currency derivatives:
If the hedge has been executed for economic reasons and is not included in a documented hedging relationship, a corresponding currency risk exposure will have a direct effect on earnings. If currency derivatives are included in documented hedging relationships in the form of cash flow hedges, exchange rate fluctuations will have a direct effect on equity.

The currency pairs in which the major part of the foreign currency cash flows are settled are included as relevant risk variables in the foreign currency sensitivity analysis. The following table shows the sensitivity of a 10 percent increase or decrease in the euro from the perspective of the group:

(EUR thousand)	2021					
Base currency	Foreign currency	net risk exposure	Profit/loss for the year		Equity	
			+ 10 %	- 10 %	+ 10 %	- 10 %
EUR	USD	-119,675	10,339	-12,637	675	-825
EUR	GBP	31,087	-2,886	3,527	-	-
EUR	CNY	-22,297	1,381	-1,689	669	-817
EUR	ZAR	19,006	-1,739	2,125	-	-
EUR	NZD	-12,104	1,103	-1,349	-	-
EUR	RUR	-10,089	917	-1,121	-	-

The net risk relates to all contractually agreed foreign currency cash flows, collated into a single net position and translated into euros at the closing rate. Net positions with a positive sign represent future cash inflows in foreign currency. Net positions with a negative sign represent future cash outflows.

Additional information concerning currency risk is provided in the Management Report in the "Report on Risks and Opportunities", subsection "Financial Risks."

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Interest rate risks and interest rate sensitivity analysis The interest rate sensitivity analysis presents the effects of changes in market interest rates on interest income and expenses, and equity. The sensitivity analyses are based on the following assumptions: • Non-derivative fixed-rate financial instruments are exposed to on-balance-sheet interest rate risk only if they are measured at fair value. GEA measures such financial instruments at amortized cost. • Non-derivative variable-rate financial instruments whose interest payments are not included as hedged items in a hedging relationship that is recognized as a cash flow hedge are subject to interest rate risk in the income statement. • Interest rate derivatives included in a hedging relationship that is recognized as a cash flow hedge are subject to equity-related interest rate risk in the amount of the effective portion of the hedging relationship. • Interest rate derivatives not included in a hedging relationship that is recognized as a cash flow hedge are subject to interest rate risk in the income statement. • Currency derivatives are not subject to material interest rate risk and therefore have no effect on interest rate sensitivity.				The sensitivity analysis assumes a linear shift in the yield curves for all currencies of +100 or -100 basis points as of the reporting date. This results in the following effects for the simulated scenarios: <table><tr><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="2">12/31/2021</th></tr><tr><th>(EUR thousand)</th><th></th><th>+ 100 basis points</th><th>+ 100 basis points</th></tr><tr><td>Interest rate risk recognized in profit or loss</td><td></td><td>-200</td><td>-</td></tr></table> The calculation is based on a nominal volume of EUR 50,000 thousand (previous year: EUR 20,000 thousand). Additional information concerning interest rate risk is provided in the Management Report entitled "Report on Risks and Opportunities", subsection "Financial Risks."						12/31/2021		(EUR thousand)		+ 100 basis points	+ 100 basis points	Interest rate risk recognized in profit or loss		-200	-
		12/31/2021																	
(EUR thousand)		+ 100 basis points	+ 100 basis points																
Interest rate risk recognized in profit or loss		-200	-																

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Carrying amount				Fair value				
(EUR thousand)	Total 12/31/2020	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	Measurement in accordance with other IFRSs	Total 12/31/2020	Level 1	Level 2
Assets								
Trade receivables	744,091	572,974	-	171,117	-	171,117	-	171,117
Cash and cash equivalents	821,852	821,852	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	112,225	60,871	13,386	244	37,579	13,775	-	5,180
of which investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	32,384	-	-	-	32,384	-	-	-
of which at-equity investments	5,195	-	-	-	5,195	-	-	-
of which other investments	244	-	-	244	-	244	-	-
of which other securities	8,351	-	8,351	-	-	8,351	-	-
of which derivatives included in a hedging relationship	145	-	-	-	-	145	-	145
of which derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	5,035	-	5,035	-	-	5,035	-	5,035
of which remaining other financial assets	60,871	60,871	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Trade payables	666,794	666,794	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	712,633	548,465	7,223	-	156,945	464,813	-	445,563
of which bonds and other securitized liabilities	251,882	251,882	-	-	-	260,167	-	260,167
of which liabilities to banks	167,701	167,701	-	-	-	170,844	-	170,844
of which lease liabilities	156,945	-	-	-	156,945	-	-	-
of which derivatives included in a hedging relationship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	6,687	-	6,687	-	-	6,687	-	6,687
of which contingent consideration	536	-	536	-	-	536	-	-
of which remaining financial liabilities	128,882	128,882	-	-	-	26,579	-	7,865

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Financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, or for which a fair value is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, are required to be categorized according to the fair value hierarchy described in the following. Categorization within the levels of the fair value hierarchy is based on the measurement of the underlying inputs: Level 1 inputs: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial assets and liabilities. Level 2 inputs: quoted market prices that are observable as direct (prices) or indirect (derived from prices) inputs used to measure fair value and that are not quoted prices as defined by Level 1. Level 3 inputs: inputs that are not based on observable market data. There were no transfers into or out of the levels of the fair value hierarchy in fiscal year 2021. The fair values of trade receivables and trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, and other financial receivables essentially correspond to the carrying amounts; this is due to the predominantly short remaining maturities. In the case of certain trade receivables measured at fair value due to existing factoring arrangements, said fair value is calculated based on yield curves observable in the market. These are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. These derivatives comprise solely currency derivatives. Fair value is determined on the basis of quoted foreign exchange rates, taking into account forward premiums and discounts observable in the market. Accordingly, these are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. A receivable relating to the former raw material activities of Metallgesellschaft AG that had previously been impaired was allocated to Level 3 financial instruments; its fair value is determined by means of a present value calculation on the basis of the debtor's payment plan.				As the debtor operates a copper mine, its payment plan is influenced by the price of copper from the subsequent measurement of the receivable are carried in profit or loss from discontinued operations. The following table shows the changes in fair value in fiscal year 2021:									
				<table><tr><td>(EUR thousand)</td></tr><tr><td>Fair value 01/01/2021</td></tr><tr><td>Redemption</td></tr><tr><td>Interest income</td></tr><tr><td>Currency translation</td></tr><tr><td>Fair value 12/31/2021</td></tr></table>				(EUR thousand)	Fair value 01/01/2021	Redemption	Interest income	Currency translation	Fair value 12/31/2021
(EUR thousand)													
Fair value 01/01/2021													
Redemption													
Interest income													
Currency translation													
Fair value 12/31/2021													
As of December 31, 2021, the key, non-observable input factors of the above-mentioned receivables of expected annual cash inflows of between EUR 121 thousand and EUR 2,411 thousand and an adjusted discount rate of 4.1 percent. A potential change in one of the key, non-observable input factors could have affected the receivables as follows (the other input factors remaining the same):													
				<table><tr><td>(EUR thousand)</td></tr><tr><td>Expected cash flows (10% movement)</td></tr><tr><td>Risk-adjusted discount rate (movement 100 basis points)</td></tr></table>				(EUR thousand)	Expected cash flows (10% movement)	Risk-adjusted discount rate (movement 100 basis points)			
(EUR thousand)													
Expected cash flows (10% movement)													
Risk-adjusted discount rate (movement 100 basis points)													
GEA's other equity investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Their initial recognition as financial assets were also allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy and determined by using inputs that are not based on observable market data.													

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3.3 Financial instruments: Income and expenses

The measurement effects from financial instruments are largely recognized in profit or loss. The measurement effects from financial instruments, broken down by IFRS 9 measurement category, are shown in the table below.

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
(EUR thousand)	Net income	thereof interest income/expense	thereof impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses	Net income
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	48,873	3,734	3,570	22,729
Financial assets measured at fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	1,535	-	1,528	-11,466
Equity instruments measured at fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	24	-	-	24
Financial assets / liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,921	-	-	-16,731
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-35,917	-11,460	-	-51,348
Total	31,436	-7,726	5,098	-56,722

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3.4 Derivative financial instruments and netting agreements

Derivative financial instruments

The following table presents the notional values and fair values of the derivative financial instruments as of the reporting date. The notional value in foreign currency is translated at the closing rate.

(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Assets				
Currency derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	364,152	4,586	292,324	5,035
Currency derivatives included in a cash flow hedge	-	-	7,613	145
Total	364,152	4,586	299,937	5,180
Liabilities				
Currency derivatives not included in a hedging relationship	625,863	11,683	420,001	6,687
Currency derivatives included in a cash flow hedge	14,863	1,094	-	-
Total	640,726	12,777	420,001	6,687

Derivative financial instruments not included in recognized hedging relationships

Derivatives that are not held for sale and not included in hedging relationships are reported here. This item therefore includes derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge currency risks as part of financial risk management, but for which compliance with the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 is not documented (economic hedges). The change in fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments included in recognized hedging relationships

In hedging its currency risk, GEA determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item based on the amount, currency, and timing of the respective cash flows. GEA uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess whether the designated derivative is expected to be effective in relation to changes in the cash flows of the hedged item.

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3.4 Derivative financial instruments and netting agreements

Derivative financial instruments

To hedge its currency risk, GEA designates the spot portion of forward exchange contracts of 1:1. The forward elements of forward exchange contracts are excluded from designation and reported separately in equity under the cost of hedging reserve. The critical terms of the contract align to the hedged item.

Currency derivatives with a term of less than one year are concluded to hedge foreign currency. December 31, 2021, the average hedge rate is 1.21 for EUR/USD and 7.97 for EUR/CNY.

The following table shows the hedged items designated as cash flow hedges:

(EUR thousand)	Cash flow hedge reserve
12/31/2021	12/31/2021
Exchange rate risk	Exchange rate risk
Sales	Sales
Inventory purchases	Inventory purchases
12/31/2020	12/31/2020
Exchange rate risk	Exchange rate risk
Sales	Sales
Inventory purchases	Inventory purchases

As of December 31, 2021, no material hedge ineffectiveness was identified for hedged items designated as cash flow hedges.

If a hedged forecast transaction (hedged item) subsequently results in the recognition of a loss (e.g. inventories), the cumulative amount of the cash flow hedge reserve and the cost of hedging is recognized directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognized in the income statement.

For all remaining hedged forecast transactions, the amount recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged future cash flow occurs.

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The following table shows the hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges:									
		as of reporting date			during the reporting period				
(EUR thousand)	Notional value	Assets	Liabilities	Line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedging instrument	Change in fair value of the hedging instrument - recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	Costs of hedging - recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve into profit or loss	Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve into profit or loss	
2021									
Exchange rate risk									
Currency derivatives - Sales	34,305	-	1,094	other financial assets, financial liabilities	-1,692	-275		182	
Currency derivatives - Inventory purchases	-	-	-	other financial assets, financial liabilities	-	-		-	
2020									
Exchange rate risk									
Currency derivatives - Sales	7,631	145	-	other financial assets, financial liabilities	158	-13		-	
Currency derivatives - Inventory purchases	-	-	-	other financial assets, financial liabilities	-	-		-	
In both the current fiscal year and the previous year, no amounts were reclassified to the cost of inventories.									
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The following table includes a reconciliation of the relevant equity components and an analysis of the items of accumulated other comprehensive income resulting from the recognition of cash flow hedges:				
(EUR thousand)	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve		
As of 01/01/2020	-	-		
Change in the fair value				
Exchange rate risk - Sales	158	-13		
Exchange rate risk - Inventory purchases	-	-		
Amount reclassified into profit or loss				
Exchange rate risk - Sales	-	-		
Exchange rate risk - Inventory purchases	-	-		
Amount included in the initial cost of non-financial items				
Exchange rate risk - Inventory purchases	-	-		
Taxes on movements in reserves during the reporting period	-48	4		
As of 12/31/2020	110	-9		
As of 01/01/2021	110	-9		
Change in the fair value				
Exchange rate risk - Sales	-1,692	-275		
Exchange rate risk - Inventory purchases	-	-		
Amount reclassified into profit or loss				
Exchange rate risk - Sales	182	78		
Exchange rate risk - Inventory purchases	-	-		
Amount included in the initial cost of non-financial items				
Exchange rate risk - Inventory purchases	453	59		
Taxes on movements in reserves during the reporting period	-947	-147		
As of 12/31/2021				

Netting agreements

GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft has entered into netting agreements with banks under the Agreement for Financial Derivatives Transactions. As a general rule, the amounts owed under by each counterparty from all outstanding transactions in the same currency on a single day to a single net amount payable by one party to the other. In the event of a credit event, such as all outstanding transactions under the agreement will be terminated, the value on termination a statement of account is prepared on a net basis.

The following table shows the financial assets and liabilities for which the group as a whole netting agreements:

(EUR thousand)	Gross amounts of financial assets/liabilities	Net amounts of financial assets/liabilities, presented in the balance sheet	Respective amounts not netted in the balance sheet
12/31/2021			
Receivables from derivatives	4,428	4,428	3,623
Liabilities from derivatives	12,935	12,935	3,623
12/31/2020			
Receivables from derivatives	4,857	4,857	3,115
Liabilities from derivatives	6,316	6,316	3,115

The receivables and liabilities shown are carried under other financial assets and other respectively.

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4. Divestments

4.1 Bock Group

4.1.1 Companies sold

In fiscal year 2021, GEA sold the following companies via the sale of shares:

Business	Head office	Sale Date	Percentage of voting interest (%)
GEA Bock GmbH	Frickenhausen (Germany)	February 26, 2021	100,0
GEA Bock Czech s.r.o.	Stribro (Czech Republic)	February 26, 2021	100,0
GEA Refrigeration India Pvt. Ltd.	Vadodara (India)	February 26, 2021	100,0

On February 26, 2021, GEA completed the sale of the shares in the Bock Group. The Bock Group includes 100 percent of the shares in GEA Bock GmbH, located in Frickenhausen, Germany; GEA Bock Czech s.r.o., located in Stribro, Czech Republic; and GEA Refrigeration India Pvt. Ltd., located in Vadodara, India. All shares of the companies were sold in these transactions. In addition, all assets and liabilities of GEA Refrigeration Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., located in Suzhou, China, belonging to the Bock Group, were transferred to the purchaser by way of an asset deal. On February 23, 2021, inventories of GEA Africa Proprietary Ltd., Midrand, South Africa, belonging to the Bock Group were transferred to the purchaser by way of another asset deal. Further assets and liabilities of GEA Westfalia Separator Australia Pty Ltd., located in Melbourne, Australia, which belong to the Bock Group, were transferred to the purchaser through another asset deal on November 29, 2021.

The three companies were previously allocated to the Heating & Refrigeration Technology Group of the Bock Group manufactures – among other applications – commercial compressors used for transport-based refrigeration products. As a result of the sale of the Bock Group, GEA's Heating & Refrigeration Technology business is now focused on compressors used in industrial applications.

The purchase agreement was signed on September 21, 2020. All assets and liabilities of the companies were classified and reported as "held for sale" as of December 31, 2020, with impairment losses of EUR 10,108 thousand (of which EUR 10,108 thousand related to allocated goodwill) also recognized as of that date. The sale resulted in deconsolidation losses of EUR 10,042 thousand for GEA, which are recognized in other expenses, plus additional expenses of EUR 8,090 thousand (of which EUR 2,737 thousand related to allocated goodwill) also recognized in other expenses. In addition, cumulative losses of EUR 7,718 thousand were allocated to this disposal group in other comprehensive income. The additional expenses include transaction costs for consulting and legal fees, as well as general and administrative expenses, as well as severance payments. The deconsolidation loss amount calculated based on the payments actually made to date. Part of the purchase price was paid into a loan to the purchaser with a maximum term running up to December 31, 2023. The purchase price of EUR 12,788 thousand is measured at amortized cost and reported in other financial assets. Over the period from January 1, 2021, to February 26, 2021, the Bock Group incurred other expenses of EUR 31,668 thousand (of which EUR 12,779 thousand in 2021) were recognized in other expenses with the sale of the Bock Group.

On February 18, 2022, an agreement was reached regarding the final purchase price. For further information, please refer to Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

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4.1.2 Assets and liabilities sold

At the time of the sale, the following assets and liabilities were sold:

(EUR thousand)	2021
Property, plant and equipment	-16,429
Goodwill	-1,193
Other intangible assets	-10,281
Deferred taxes	-29
Inventories	-16,516
Trade receivables	-8,354
Income tax receivables	-421
Other current financial assets	-1,012
Cash and cash equivalents	-5,697
Total assets	-59,932
Non-current employee benefit obligations ¹	10,189
Non-current financial liabilities	438
Non-current contract liabilities	23
Deferred taxes	6
Current provisions	1,104
Current employee benefit obligations	1,637
Current financial liabilities	742
Trade payables	9,071
Current contract liabilities	166
Income tax liabilities	305
Other current liabilities	347
Total equity and liabilities	24,028
Net assets and liabilities	-35,903
Consideration received, satisfies in cash	25,860
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	-5,697
Net cash inflows ²	20,163

4.2 Refrigeration contracting operations in Spain and Italy

4.2.1 Companies sold

In fiscal year 2021, GEA sold the following companies via the sale of shares:

Business	Head office	Sale Date
GEA Refrigeration Ibérica S.A.	Alcobendas, Madrid (Spain)	October 29, 2021
GEA Refrigeration Italy S.p.A.	Castel Maggiore, Bologna (Italy)	October 29, 2021

On October 29, 2021, GEA completed the sale of its refrigeration contracting activities in which was contractually agreed in June 2021. All shares of the Spanish company GEA Refrigeration S.A., Alcobendas (near Madrid), Spain, and the Italian company GEA Refrigeration Italy S.p.A. (near Bologna), Italy, were sold.

Both companies offer tailored refrigeration solutions for industrial customers and were previously part of the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division. The transaction was carried out as part of an optimization strategy. Following the sale of these two companies, GEA will focus on the sale of related equipment to the relevant system integrators and contracting companies in Spain.

Since the joint sale of the two companies generated a single economic effect, both disposals are treated as a single business transaction. The two companies represent a disposal group with IFRS 5 and were classified as “held for sale” as of June 30, 2021. The purchase agreement was signed on June 28, 2021. Impairment losses of EUR 6,093 thousand (including allocated goodwill of EUR 2,000 thousand) were recognized in connection with the measurement of the disposal group. The sales resulted in losses of EUR 8,338 thousand in the year under review, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. The additional expenses of EUR 2,443 thousand (previous year: EUR 578 thousand) and the additional transaction costs for consulting and legal fees, which are recognized in general and administrative expenses. The outgoing assets include goodwill of EUR 1,507 thousand. In addition, cumulative losses of EUR 234 thousand were allocated to this disposal group in other comprehensive income.

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	A contingent consideration of EUR 1,119 thousand was agreed between GEA and the purchaser. Since GEA considers receipt of this consideration to be as good as certain, it was taken into account in determining the deconsolidation effect and a receivable of the same amount was recognized in other current financial assets. The deconsolidation effect represents a preliminary figure, which was calculated based on the cash payment actually received to date and taking into account the contingent consideration. Negotiations on the final purchase price have not yet concluded. Overall, restructuring expenses of EUR 17,452 thousand (of which EUR 16,874 thousand in 2021) were recognized in connection with the sale of the two companies.	4.2.2 Assets and liabilities sold At the time of the sale, the following assets and liabilities were sold:	
		(EUR thousand) Property, plant and equipment Goodwill Other intangible assets Other non-current financial assets Other non-current assets Deferred taxes Inventories Contract assets Trade receivables Income tax receivables Other current financial assets Other current assets Cash and cash equivalents Total assets Non-current provisions Non-current employee benefit obligations* Non-current financial liabilities Current provisions Current employee benefit obligations Current financial liabilities Trade payables Current contract liabilities Income tax liabilities Other current liabilities Total equity and liabilities Net assets and liabilities Consideration received, satisfies in cash Cash and cash equivalents disposed of Net cash outflows Contingent consideration	

* Reduced by expenses amounting to EUR 234 thousand recognized in other comprehensive income.

4. DIVESTMENTS

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4.3 Sale of the “Barn” Business Unit in fiscal year 2020 The companies Royal de Boer Stalinrichtingen B.V., Leuwarden, Netherlands, and GEA Farm Technologies Japy SAS, Saint-Apollinaire, France, which were allocated to the Farm Technologies division, were sold in fiscal year 2020. The purchase price negotiations were completed in fiscal year 2021. In connection with this, the purchaser paid back EUR 863 thousand to GEA, reducing the deconsolidation loss to EUR 5,194 thousand. In line with the treatment of the transaction in fiscal year 2020, the purchase price reimbursement was classified as restructuring income.			
4. DIVESTMENTS			

5. Consolidated Balance Sheet Disclosures: Assets

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment changed as follows:

(EUR thousand)	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Assets under construction
Jan. 1, 2020				
Cost	739,838	527,976	433,394	55,170
Cumulative depreciation and impairment losses	-326,273	-397,738	-309,755	-1,887
Carrying amount	413,565	130,238	123,639	53,283
Changes in 2020				
Additions	26,935	13,294	47,877	18,414
Disposals and reclassifications as held for sale	-13,560	-7,468	-5,699	-2,353
Depreciation	-52,511	-25,681	-48,231	-1,274
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-7,058
Changes in consolidated group and business combinations	34	-38	-1	27
Currency translation	-10,560	-2,960	-2,412	-979
Other changes	6,591	3,490	2,902	-31,713
Carrying amount at Dec. 31, 2020	370,494	110,875	118,075	28,347
Jan. 1, 2021				
Cost	710,799	493,649	424,329	31,850
Cumulative depreciation and impairment losses	-340,305	-382,774	-306,254	-3,503
Carrying amount	370,494	110,875	118,075	28,347
Changes in 2021				
Additions	58,872	16,387	44,294	32,552
Disposals and reclassifications as held for sale	-8,093	-1,118	-3,967	-1,548
Depreciation	-47,650	-23,832	-47,962	-55
Impairment losses	-788	-24	-	-293
Changes in consolidated group and business combinations	-	-	-	60
Currency translation	8,942	2,648	1,094	455
Other changes	3,458	9,883	1,976	-23,772
Carrying amount at Dec. 31, 2021	385,235	114,619	113,510	35,746
Dec. 31, 2021				
Cost	744,539	505,563	439,285	38,279
Cumulative depreciation and impairment losses	-359,304	-390,944	-325,775	-2,533
Carrying amount	385,235	114,619	113,510	35,746

5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES: ASSETS

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Leases The carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets, including changes during the reporting period, are shown below.							The statement of cash flows includes the following amounts:																																																																																	
<table><tr><th>(EUR thousand)</th><th>Land and buildings</th><th>Technical equipment and machinery</th><th>Other equipment, operating and office equipment</th><th>Vehicles</th><th>Computer Hardware</th><th>Other IT Equipment</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Jan. 1, 2021</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Carrying amount</td><td>112,770</td><td>772</td><td>1,661</td><td>34,779</td><td>247</td><td>8,081</td><td>158,310</td></tr><tr><td>Changes in 2021</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Additions</td><td>42,897</td><td>386</td><td>773</td><td>18,645</td><td>191</td><td>8,438</td><td>71,330</td></tr><tr><td>Disposals and reclassifications as held for sale</td><td>-1,925</td><td>-10</td><td>-22</td><td>-1,528</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-3,485</td></tr><tr><td>Depreciation</td><td>-36,119</td><td>-306</td><td>-1,085</td><td>-20,299</td><td>-111</td><td>-4,616</td><td>-62,536</td></tr><tr><td>Currency translation</td><td>1,998</td><td>7</td><td>15</td><td>311</td><td>-</td><td>3</td><td>2,334</td></tr><tr><td>Other changes</td><td>-5,081</td><td>-</td><td>199</td><td>-484</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-5,366</td></tr><tr><td>Carrying amount at Dec. 31, 2021</td><td>114,540</td><td>849</td><td>1,541</td><td>31,424</td><td>327</td><td>11,906</td><td>160,587</td></tr></table>							(EUR thousand)	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Vehicles	Computer Hardware	Other IT Equipment	Total	Jan. 1, 2021								Carrying amount	112,770	772	1,661	34,779	247	8,081	158,310	Changes in 2021								Additions	42,897	386	773	18,645	191	8,438	71,330	Disposals and reclassifications as held for sale	-1,925	-10	-22	-1,528	-	-	-3,485	Depreciation	-36,119	-306	-1,085	-20,299	-111	-4,616	-62,536	Currency translation	1,998	7	15	311	-	3	2,334	Other changes	-5,081	-	199	-484	-	-	-5,366	Carrying amount at Dec. 31, 2021	114,540	849	1,541	31,424	327	11,906	160,587	Total Cash-Out for Lease contracts	
(EUR thousand)	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Vehicles	Computer Hardware	Other IT Equipment	Total																																																																																	
Jan. 1, 2021																																																																																								
Carrying amount	112,770	772	1,661	34,779	247	8,081	158,310																																																																																	
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							7																																																																																	
The table below shows possible future lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the right-of-use assets at the reporting date, in the event that:							Jan. 01, 2021 Dec. 31, 2021																																																																																	
• renewal options are exercised for which it is “not reasonably certain” that they will be exercised at the time the financial statements are prepared;																																																																																								
• termination options are not exercised for which it is “reasonably certain” that they will be exercised at the time the financial statements are prepared.																																																																																								
(EUR thousand)							2022	2023	2024																																																																															
Possible additional payments due to the utilization of extension options							734	1,544	1,594																																																																															
Possible additional payments due to unused termination options*							4,405	4,081	3,504																																																																															
*) In the case of indefinite term, automatically renewing contracts, if a termination option is not exercised, the term is assumed to be extended by one year.																																																																																								
For periods after December 31, 2026, additional lease payments of EUR 27,413 thousand will be exercised for which it is “not reasonably certain” that they will be exercised. The non-exercise of termination options at the time the financial statements were prepared could result in payments of EUR 236 thousand for this period.																																																																																								
Lease concessions granted in connection with COVID-19 that are not presented as lease modifications are recognized as negative adjustments to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and amount to EUR 205 thousand (previous year: EUR 305 thousand).																																																																																								
As a lessor, GEA leases out real estate. The underlying lease agreements were classified as “Investment property”.																																																																																								
Arsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 för 9129855																																																																																								
5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES: ASSETS							GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021																																																																																	

Arnsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512	2022	2023	2024
(EUR thousand)			
Possible additional payments due to the utilization of extension options	734	1,544	1,594
Possible additional payments due to unused termination options*	4,405	4,081	3,504
* In the case of indefinite term, automatically renewing contracts, if a termination option is not exercised, the term is assumed to be extended by one year.			
For periods after December 31, 2026, additional lease payments of EUR 27,413 thousand will be exercised for which it is "not reasonably certain" that they will be exercised. The non-exercise of termination option that was reasonably certain at the time the financial statements were prepared could result in payments of EUR 236 thousand for this period.			
Lease concessions granted in connection with COVID-19 that are not presented as lease modifications of real estate and vehicles. The resulting effects are recognized as negative variations and amount to EUR 205 thousand (previous year: EUR 305 thousand).			
As a lessor, GEA leases out real estate. The underlying lease agreements were classified as "Investment property".			
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Investment property

The carrying amount of investment property amounted to EUR 823 thousand as of the reporting date (previous year: EUR 2,173 thousand). Of this, EUR 698 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,879 thousand) is allocable to land and EUR 125 thousand (previous year: EUR 294 thousand) to buildings. The decline in the carrying amount is primarily attributable to the sale of an investment property.

The fair value of investment property is EUR 3,300 thousand (previous year: EUR 6,280 thousand). Since these fair values are calculated on the basis of comparable market-based prices that are determined internally, they are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

5.2 Goodwill

The following table shows the allocation of goodwill to the divisions bearing goodwill:

(EUR thousand)	Equipment	BA Solutions	Separation & Flow Technologies	Liquid & Powder Technologies	Food & Healthcare Technologies	Farm Technologies	Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	Total
Carrying amount 12/31/2019	881,827	630,354	-	-	-	-	-	1,512,181
Reallocation	-881,827	-630,354	834,652	212,132	170,095	120,704	174,598	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10,108	-10,108
Carrying amount 12/31/2020	-	-	834,652	212,132	170,095	120,704	164,490	1,502,073
Reallocation	-	-	12,146	-18,710	33,433	-10,065	-16,804	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20,832	-20,832
Carrying amount 12/31/2021	-	-	846,798	193,422	203,528	110,639	126,854	1,481,241

Reclassifications in fiscal year 2020

As a result of the classification of the Bock Group allocated to the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division as held for sale, the goodwill of EUR 10,108 thousand to be allocated to the disposal group was also classified as held for sale in the fiscal year 2020 and impaired in the full amount. For further details, please refer to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements No. 4.

Reclassifications in fiscal year 2021

In the fiscal year 2021, additional goodwill of EUR 1,193 thousand was allocated to the Bock Group as held for sale. This goodwill was disposed of upon completion of the sale of the Bock Group on 26, 2021.

In connection with the sale of the refrigeration contracting and service business in Spain a portion of EUR 5,189 thousand allocated to the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division was for sale and impaired in the amount of EUR 3,682 thousand. The remaining goodwill of EUR 1,507 thousand was disposed of upon completion of the sale of the refrigeration contracting and service business in Italy on October 29, 2021.

For further information on these transactions, please refer to Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Remaining goodwill of EUR 14,450 thousand is attributable to the sale of the refrigeration contracting and service business in France and is classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021. Further information on the sale of the business is found in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements No. 5.9.

Impairment test

Due to the change of the reporting and monitoring structure in fiscal year 2020, the goodwill of the business combinations has been allocated to the divisions, which also represent the operating units as of January 1, 2020.

As of January 1, 2021, GEA made some minor adjustments to its divisional structure, so that the goodwill was allocated to two or more divisions, but were allocated to just one, and now to five divisions. This reallocation concerned all five divisions. The goodwill was tested for impairment as of January 1, 2021. The test did not identify a need for a goodwill impairment.

In terms of the annual impairment test on October 31, 2021 (previous year: October 31, 2020), the goodwill was tested for impairment at the level of the groups of cash-generating units with goodwill. The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating divisions with goodwill are compared with the carrying amounts, including goodwill.

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		The recoverable amount for these units is determined by calculating the value in use using the “discounted cash flow” method. The cash flows used are the operating cash flows after taxes from the consolidated budget and medium-term planning prepared by the Executive Board. Besides the months November and December of the 2021 fiscal year, this covers the budget for 2022 and two further planning years. The corresponding plan values were devised using a “bottom-up” approach. The Supervisory Board approved the planning for 2022 (budget) and took note of the medium-term planning for the years 2023 and 2024. Assumptions for the period beyond the planning horizon are based on the cash flows in the last planning year, extrapolated using a uniform growth rate of 1.0 percent (previous year: 1.0 percent). The underlying growth rates do not exceed the average long-term growth rates for the markets in which GEA operates.					
		The planning assumes continued stable growth in the food and drink sales markets. The planning assumptions take into account, in particular, expectations regarding revenue trends and EBITDA before restructuring measures as well as future sales markets. In addition, growth forecasts for individual areas also factor in actual past growth rates. Future acquisitions are not included in the planning process. EBITDA before restructuring measures is expected to increase slightly to significantly over the planning period depending on the division. The effects of rising material costs and increased supply shortages were also taken into account in the measurement.					
		GEA continuously monitors the legislation related to climate change. To date, no legislation has been implemented that would affect the group's accounting. If necessary, the basic assumptions used in the calculation of value in use would be adjusted accordingly.					
		The total cost of capital assumed for discounting is based on a risk-free interest rate of 0.10 percent year: -0.10 percent) and a market risk premium of 7.25 percent (previous year: 7.50 percent) factors derived from the respective peer group, a borrowing risk premium and capital structure into account for each measurement object. Additionally, specific tax rates, country risk premium differentials are also applied to the cash-generating groups with goodwill.					
		Cash flows for the individual divisions are discounted using the following rates:					

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The additions to internally generated intangible assets are primarily attributable to the Farm Technologies and Food & Healthcare Technologies divisions. In the Farm Technologies division, costs relating to developments in automated milking and feeding, in particular, were capitalized. The additions in the Food & Healthcare Technologies division are largely due to developments in the areas of thermoforming and slicers. Amortization of intangible assets in the amount of EUR 56,355 thousand in fiscal year 2021 (previous year: EUR 69,212 thousand) is reported in cost of sales and, where this relates to discontinued operations, in profit or loss from discontinued operations. In fiscal year 2021, expenditure on research and development amounted to EUR 127,047 thousand (previous year: EUR 129,004 thousand). These figures include refunded expenses totaling EUR 13,020 thousand (previous year: EUR 13,974 thousand) that are recorded in cost of sales. For more details, please refer to the “Research and Development” section under “Fundamental Information about the Group” in the Group Management Report. An indefinite useful life is assumed for market-related intangible assets of EUR 73,653 thousand (previous year: EUR 73,376 thousand). These assets are company and product names of the acquired companies. These are established brands in their respective sectors and will continue to be used indefinitely after the company in question has been acquired, which is why there are no indications of a limited useful life. Accordingly, these brands are tested for impairment at least once a year. For this purpose, as was the case in the previous year, the value in use is initially verified on the basis of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the brand belongs. The acquired company represents the cash-generating unit for purposes of the brand impairment test. With regard to the key assumptions for determining the value in use, reference is made to the comments discussing goodwill impairment testing (see section 5.2). The allocation of carrying amounts of acquired brands with indefinite useful lives and the discount rates for purposes of impairment testing are presented in the table below. Company or product names allocated to other brands each accounted for less than 10 percent of the total value of all intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.				10/31/2021						
				Brand	Carrying amount (thousand)	Discount rate (after-tax) in %	Discount rate (before-tax) in %	Carrying amount (thousand)	Discount rate (after-tax) in %	Discount rate (before-tax) in %
				Comas (Food & Healthcare Technologies)	15,598	9.58	13.29	15,598	13.29	
				Imaformi (Food & Healthcare Technologies)	11,350	9.58	13.29	11,350	13.29	
				Hilge (Separation & Flow Technologies)	10,035	7.43	10.61	10,035	10.61	
				Aseptomag (Separation & Flow Technologies)	9,210	5.99	7.63	9,210	7.63	
				Procomac (Liquid & Powder Technologies)	8,067	8.86	12.29	8,067	12.29	
				Other	19,393	5.35-8.86	6.86-12.29	19,393	6.86-12.29	
				Total	73,653			73,653		
				If the value in use of one cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the brand impairment on the basis of its fair value less costs of disposal (Fair Value Hierarchy Level 1) from royalty method. Under this approach, the value of a brand is calculated on the basis of royalties that GEA would have to pay if it had to license the brands from third parties. The revenue is multiplied by the estimated royalty rate. The brand-related revenue is derived from medium-term planning prepared by the Executive Board. The Supervisory Board approved the 2022 and took note of the medium-term planning for the years 2023 and 2024. The royalty are derived from information already available and range between 0.5 percent and 1.0 percent (0.0 percent to 1.0 percent) for the fiscal year. The cash flows calculated in this way are then a brand-specific after-tax discount rate. The impairment test performed as of the measurement date did not lead to any impairment in fiscal year 2021. In the previous year, the impairment test produced an impairment of amount of EUR 4,638 thousand, which was primarily attributable to the one brand of EUR 4,200 is assigned to the Food & Healthcare Technologies division. This was written down in full to the recoverable amount – which corresponds to the fair value less costs of disposal – was EUR 4,200.						

5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES: ASSETS

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5.4 Other financial assets				5.5 Other assets			
Other financial assets are composed of the following items:				Other assets are composed of the following items:			
(EUR thousand)		12/31/2021	12/31/2020	(EUR thousand)		12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries		33,091	32,384	Prepaid expenses		4,000	2,000
At-equity investments		5,506	5,195	Other receivables from tax authorities		3,000	4,000
Other Equity investments		244	244	Other noncurrent assets		3,000	4,000
Other securities		6,068	8,351	Prepaid expenses		3,000	3,000
Receivables from subsidiaries and investment companies		2,316	9	Other receivables from tax authorities		7,000	7,000
Derivative financial instruments		134	343	Miscellaneous other assets		10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous other financial assets		18,023	5,075	Other current assets		10,000	10,000
Other noncurrent financial assets		65,382	51,601	Total		107,000	111,000
Receivables from subsidiaries and investment companies		12,193	11,189	5.6 Inventories			
Derivative financial instruments		4,452	4,837	Inventories are composed of the following items:			
Miscellaneous other financial assets		44,393	44,598				
Other current financial assets		61,038	60,624				
Total		126,420	112,225	(EUR thousand)		12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method mainly consists of joint ventures.				Raw materials, consumables, and supplies		15,000	15,000
Information on credit risks in connection with other financial assets and further information about derivative financial instruments can be found in section 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.				Work in progress		17,000	17,000
				Assets for third parties under construction		13,000	13,000
				Finished goods and merchandise		30,000	30,000
				Advance payments		7,000	7,000
				Cost to obtain a contract		7,000	7,000
				Total		71,000	71,000
				Inventories of EUR 2,820 million were recognized as an expense in fiscal year 2021 (previous year: EUR 2,906 million). Impairment losses on inventories were EUR 7,466 thousand in the current reporting period, prior-year impairment losses amounting to EUR 4,465 thousand (previous year: EUR 13,255 thousand) were recognized in assessments. The impairment losses as well as the reversals were recognized in the incremental costs of obtaining a contract included in the cost of sales amounting to EUR 70 thousand (previous year: EUR 70 thousand).			

5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES: ASSETS

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5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES: ASSETS

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5.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are composed of the following items:

(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Trade receivables from third parties	668,988	725,508
Trade receivables from affiliated companies	13,472	18,583
Total	682,460	744,091

Trade receivables include receivables of EUR 1,044 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,370 thousand) that will not be realized until more than one year after the reporting date.

The total amount of impairments on trade receivables are EUR 67,560 thousand (previous year: EUR 80,744 thousand). Additional information concerning impairments related to trade receivables may be found in No. 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

5.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents were composed of the following items as of the reporting date:

(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Unrestricted cash	928,555	928,555
Restricted Cash		
Total	928,555	928,555

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash funds, demand deposits as well as commercial papers amounting to EUR 928,555 thousand (previous year: EUR 928,555 thousand). These are highly liquid financial assets that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to only insignificant risk of changes in value. Restricted cash mainly consists of cash held in connection with the acquisition of the company.

During the year, the standard market interest rate for short-term bank deposits in the amount of EUR 100 million was -0.2 percent (previous year: 0.0 percent). The average interest rate at the end of the year was -0.2 percent (previous year: -0.2 percent).

5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES: ASSETS

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5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES: ASSETS			
5.9 Assets and liabilities held for sale			
Assets held for sale are reported at a carrying amount of EUR 49,844 thousand (previous year: EUR 44,455 thousand) as of December 31, 2021. This relates firstly to the sale of the refrigeration contracting and service operations in France described below. Secondly, assets with a carrying amount of EUR 1,108 thousand and related liabilities of EUR 1,213 thousand were classified as held for sale in connection with the planned disposal of the metering, blending and calibration business activities of GEA Diessel GmbH.			
Sale of refrigeration contracting and service operations in France			
On October 25, 2021, GEA signed an agreement with the French company Syclef Holding SAS regarding the sale of 100 percent of the shares of GEA Refrigeration France SAS, Les Sorinières, France, which will be transferred as part of the share deal. GEA Refrigeration France, whose business includes the manufacture of tailored refrigeration solutions for industrial customers, is allocated to the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division. The transaction does not affect GEA's compressor business in France, which retains its strategic importance and will be retained by GEA. The assets (incl. goodwill) of EUR 48,736 thousand and liabilities of EUR 32,561 thousand to be sold in the transaction form a disposal group and have been classified as "held for sale". In this context, goodwill amounting to EUR 14,450 thousand was allocated to the disposal group.			
Cumulative expenses of EUR 1,193 thousand were allocated to this disposal group in other comprehensive income.			
In the fiscal year 2021, expenses amounting to EUR 1,719 thousand were recognized in connection with this transaction and classified as restructuring expenses.			
The transaction was closed on February 28, 2022.			
The following assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale:			
(EUR thousand)			
Property, plant and equipment			
Goodwill			
Deferred taxes			
Non-current assets			
Inventories			
Contract assets			
Trade receivables			
Income tax receivables			
Other current financial assets			
Other current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Current assets			
Total assets*			
(EUR thousand)			
Non-current employee benefit obligations			
Non-current financial liabilities			
Deferred taxes			
Non-current liabilities			
Current provisions			
Current employee benefit obligations			
Current financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
Current contract liabilities			
Income tax liabilities			
Other current liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Total liabilities*			
*) Items do not include assets and liabilities to affiliated companies.			
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In the case of the Authorized Capital II and in accordance with Article 4(4) of the Articles of Association, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the company's share capital by up to EUR 52,000 thousand by issuing new no-par value shares against cash and/or in-kind contributions until April 29, 2026 (Authorized Capital II) and, in accordance with Article 5(4) of the Articles of Association, to set a starting date for profit rights that differs from the date stipulated by law. The authorization may be exercised fully or in partial amounts, on one or several occasions. Shareholders are generally entitled to subscribe to the new shares. The statutory preemptive right may also be granted by the new shares being underwritten by one or more banks with the obligation of offering them to the shareholders for preemptive subscription (indirect preemptive right). Furthermore, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights in the case of capital increases against in-kind contributions, in particular, for the purpose of business combinations or the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, or equity interests in companies or other assets. In addition, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights if the new shares are to be issued to persons who are in an employment relationship with GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or one of its group companies. In such cases, the new shares may also be issued via a bank or another company meeting the requirements of section 186 (5) sentence 1 of the AktG. In addition, the Executive Board is authorized, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to exclude the statutory shareholders' preemptive right to use the scrip dividend to offer shareholders the option (wholly or partially) of contributing their dividend claim in part or in whole as an in-kind contribution to the company in return for new shares in the company. Finally, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights (i) insofar as it is necessary to eliminate fractional amounts, and (ii) in order to grant the creditors of convertible or option bonds with option or conversion privileges or obligations issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the company a right to subscribe to new shares to the extent to which they would be entitled after exercising the option or conversion rights or after fulfilling conversion obligations. The Executive Board is furthermore authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to stipulate the further details of the capital increases from Authorized Capital II and the terms and conditions of the share issue.	In the case of the Authorized Capital II and in accordance with Article 4(4) of the Articles of Association, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the company's share capital by up to EUR 52,000 thousand by issuing new no-par value shares against cash and/or in-kind contributions until April 29, 2026 (Authorized Capital II) and, in accordance with Article 5(4) of the Articles of Association, to set a starting date for profit rights that differs from the date stipulated by law. The authorization may be exercised fully or in partial amounts, on one or several occasions. Shareholders are generally entitled to subscribe to the new shares. The statutory preemptive right may also be granted by the new shares being underwritten by one or more banks with the obligation of offering them to the shareholders for preemptive subscription (indirect preemptive right). Furthermore, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights in the case of capital increases against in-kind contributions, in particular, for the purpose of business combinations or the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, or equity interests in companies or other assets. In addition, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights if the new shares are to be issued to persons who are in an employment relationship with GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or one of its group companies. In such cases, the new shares may also be issued via a bank or another company meeting the requirements of section 186 (5) sentence 1 of the AktG. In addition, the Executive Board is authorized, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to exclude the statutory shareholders' preemptive right to use the scrip dividend to offer shareholders the option (wholly or partially) of contributing their dividend claim in part or in whole as an in-kind contribution to the company in return for new shares in the company. Finally, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights (i) insofar as it is necessary to eliminate fractional amounts, and (ii) in order to grant the creditors of convertible or option bonds with option or conversion privileges or obligations issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the company a right to subscribe to new shares to the extent to which they would be entitled after exercising the option or conversion rights or after fulfilling conversion obligations. The Executive Board is furthermore authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to stipulate the further details of the capital increases from Authorized Capital II and the terms and conditions of the share issue.	In the case of the Authorized Capital III and in accordance with Article 4(5) of the Articles of Association, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the company's share capital by up to EUR 52,000 thousand by issuing new no-par value shares against cash and/or in-kind contributions until April 29, 2026 (Authorized Capital III) and, in accordance with Article 5(4) of the Articles of Association, to set a starting date for profit rights that differs from the date stipulated by law. The authorization may be exercised fully or in partial amounts, on one or several occasions. Shareholders are generally entitled to subscribe to the new shares. The statutory preemptive right may also be granted by the new shares being underwritten by one or more banks with the obligation of offering them to the shareholders for preemptive subscription (indirect preemptive right). The Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to exclude shareholders' subscription rights if the issue price of the new shares is lower than the stock exchange price for company shares of the same kind at the time of issue. In line with the modalities of this disapplication of preemptive rights, the shares issued with section 203(1) and section 186(3) no. 4 of the AktG may not exceed 10% of the share capital of the Company either at the time at which this authorization takes effect or at the time at which the authorization expires (upper limit). The upper limit is reduced by the proportionate amount of the share capital of the Company issued during the term of the Authorized Capital III under disapplication of the company's share capital in accordance with section 71(1) no. 8 sentence 5, and Section 186(3) sentence 4 of the AktG. The upper limit is also reduced by the proportionate amount of the share capital allocable to shares in convertible or option bonds with option or conversion privileges or obligations issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the company, as long as the convertible or option bonds have been issued during the term of the Authorized Capital III under disapplication of the company's share capital in accordance with section 186(3) sentence of the 4 AktG. Furthermore, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to disapply shareholders' preemptive rights (i) insofar as it is necessary to eliminate fractional amounts, and (ii) in order to grant the creditors of convertible or option bonds with option or conversion privileges or obligations issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the Company a right to subscribe to new shares to the extent to which they would be entitled after exercising the option or conversion rights or after fulfilling conversion obligations. The Executive Board is furthermore authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to stipulate the further details of the capital increases from Authorized Capital III and the terms and conditions of such capital increases.		

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Contingent capital

(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Bonds with warrants and convertible bonds according Annual General Meeting resolution 16. April 2015	-	51,904
Bonds with warrants and convertible bonds according Annual General Meeting resolution 30. April 2021	52,000	-
Total	52,000	51,904

Under a resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021, the share capital was contingently increased by up to EUR 52,000 thousand subject to the issuance of bearer shares (Article 4(6) of the Articles of Association, Contingent Capital 2021). The contingent capital increase will only be implemented to the extent that the holders of conversion or option privileges from convertible bonds or option bonds, profit participation rights or profit participating bonds or a combination of these instruments issued against cash contributions by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft or a subordinate group company of the company on the basis of the authorization by the Annual General Meeting resolution dated April 30, 2021, exercise their conversion or option privileges, or, if they are obliged to convert or exercise options, satisfy their obligation to convert or exercise options, and if no cash settlement is granted or own shares or shares of another listed company are used in settlement. The new shares are to be issued at the option or conversion price to be specified in accordance with the aforementioned authorization resolution in each case. The new shares bear dividend rights from the beginning of the fiscal year in which they were created as a result of the exercising of conversion or option rights or the fulfillment of conversion or option obligations. The Executive Board is authorized to determine the further details of the implementation of the contingent capital increase.

The Executive Board is authorized, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to issue bearer or registered convertible bonds or bonds with warrants, profit participation rights or participating bonds or a combination of these instruments (collectively referred to as "bonds") with a total nominal value of up to EUR 750,000 thousand on one or more occasions through April 29, 2026 and to grant or impose on the holders of such bonds conversion or option rights or obligations for shares in the company with a proportionate share of share capital totaling up to EUR 52,000 thousand in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions of the bonds. The bonds may be issued against cash or in-kind contributions. The respective terms and conditions may also include a conversion or option obligation. The bonds may also be issued by GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft group company within the meaning of section 18 of the AktG. In such cases, the Executive Board is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to assume a guarantee for the bonds on behalf of

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	<u>Capital reserves</u> Capital reserves primarily reflect the effects from the business combination of the former Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft and the former GEA AG as well as premiums from issuing shares of the former Metallgesellschaft AG. Capital reserves were unchanged compared with the previous year at EUR 1,217,861 thousand. <u>Retained earnings and comprehensive income</u> The changes in retained earnings and net retained profits are reported in the statement of changes in equity. Actuarial gains and losses on the measurement of non-current employee benefit obligations are included in retained earnings. In addition, retained earnings are reduced by offsetting the acquired treasury shares. The distribution of profits is based on the annual financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft prepared in accordance with the HGB. <u>Accumulated other comprehensive income</u> Accumulated other comprehensive income includes, among others, unrealized gains and losses from exchange rate differences arising from currency translation of foreign subsidiaries as well as the effective portion of the change in the value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. <u>Non-controlling interests</u> Non-controlling interests in GEA companies amounted to EUR 417 thousand (previous year: EUR 418 thousand).	<u>Capital management</u> GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's key financial objective is to sustainably grow its enterprise value for the benefit of investors, employees, customers, and suppliers, while safeguarding and securing the group's financial position in all times. Improving profitability and, as a result, increasing the return on capital employed therefore form a central part of our business decisions. Our strict focus on contract margin quality is also derived from this goal. Capital management, in the form of generating sufficient liquidity reserves, plays a crucial role in the achievement of these enterprise goals. Not only does this help secure GEA's long-term existence, but it also ensures the entrepreneurial flexibility needed to enhance and update current business activities and to take advantage of strategic opportunities. It is achieved by managing liquidity reserves and available credit in a prudent manner on the basis of short- and medium-term forecasts of future liquidity trends and borrowing requirements. The group's financial management encompasses liquidity management, group financing, and management of interest rate and currency risks. The central financial management operations within GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft are responsible for reducing financing costs as far as possible, optimizing the group's financial investments, minimizing counterparty credit risk, leveraging economies of scale in the management of rate and exchange rate risk exposures as effectively as possible, and ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The goal of GEA's financing strategy is not only to be able to meet its payment obligations when due, but also to ensure that sufficient cash reserves are always available in the form of credit facilities and bank loans to maintaining a strategic cash position. The centralized liquidity portfolio is managed in a prudent manner, preserving and risk reduction by diversifying the cash investments.	

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The capital structure is monitored regularly using various key financial indicators so as to optimize capital costs. Core indicators include the equity ratio and the net debt to equity ratio (gearing). Net debt for the complete group is calculated as follows:				Since fiscal year 2021, GEA has also taken lease liabilities into account when calculating net debt. The previous year's figure for net liquidity of EUR 245,324 thousand is EUR 156,945 thousand figure of EUR 402,269 thousand published in the 2020 annual report.																														
<table><tr><th>(EUR thousand)</th><th>12/31/2021</th><th>12/31/2020</th></tr><tr><td>Liabilities to banks</td><td>-10,747</td><td>-167,701</td></tr><tr><td>Borrower's note loan</td><td>-251,967</td><td>-251,882</td></tr><tr><td>Lease liabilities</td><td>-165,816</td><td>-156,945</td></tr><tr><td>Cash and cash equivalents</td><td>928,296</td><td>821,852</td></tr><tr><td>Net liquidity (+)/Net debt (-)</td><td>499,766</td><td>245,324</td></tr><tr><td>Equity</td><td>2,076,211</td><td>1,921,449</td></tr><tr><td>Equity ratio</td><td>35.3%</td><td>33.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Gearing</td><td>-24.1%</td><td>-12.8%</td></tr></table>				(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	Liabilities to banks	-10,747	-167,701	Borrower's note loan	-251,967	-251,882	Lease liabilities	-165,816	-156,945	Cash and cash equivalents	928,296	821,852	Net liquidity (+)/Net debt (-)	499,766	245,324	Equity	2,076,211	1,921,449	Equity ratio	35.3%	33.8%	Gearing	-24.1%	-12.8%	Two international rating agencies, Moody's and Fitch, again rated GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft as follows:			
(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021	12/31/2020																																
Liabilities to banks	-10,747	-167,701																																
Borrower's note loan	-251,967	-251,882																																
Lease liabilities	-165,816	-156,945																																
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Equity ratio	35.3%	33.8%																																
Gearing	-24.1%	-12.8%																																
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Agency</th><th colspan="2">2021</th><th rowspan="2">Outlook</th><th rowspan="2">Rating</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2"></th></tr><tr><td>Moody's</td><td colspan="2"></td><td>stable</td><td>Baa2</td></tr><tr><td>Fitch</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td><td>stable</td><td>BBB</td></tr></table>				Agency	2021		Outlook	Rating			Moody's			stable	Baa2	Fitch			stable	BBB	GEA's investment grade rating in the "BBB" range enables access to good financing opportunities on the capital markets. The current ratings reflect GEA's strong solvency and access to the international financial markets													
Agency	2021		Outlook		Rating																													
Moody's			stable	Baa2																														
Fitch			stable	BBB																														
Net liquidity rose by EUR 254,442 thousand in the course of the financial year, closing the year at EUR 499,766 thousand on December 31, 2021.																																		

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6.2 Provisions

The following table shows the composition of and changes in provisions in 2021:

(EUR thousand)	Guarantees, warranties	Financial guarantee contracts	Litigation risks	Follow-up costs	Environmental protection, mining	Impending losses	Other provisions	Provisions
Balance at Jan. 1, 2021	76,086	2,413	9,913	49,923	103,351	3,001	95,746	340,433
thereof non-current	9,165	-	1,701	1,031	101,151	31	19,683	132,762
thereof current	66,921	2,413	8,212	48,892	2,200	2,970	76,063	207,671
Additions	46,739	-	4,396	37,220	23,229	3,333	44,191	159,108
Utilization	-15,273	-147	-2,215	-17,791	-1,964	-704	-35,262	-73,356
Reversal	-11,172	-	-1,045	-13,309	-2,970	-961	-19,375	-48,832
Compounding and change in interest rate	-	-	-	-	1,245	-	1	1,246
Exchange differences	2,119	-	47	1,448	7	22	1,091	4,734
Reclassification as „held for sale“	-3,439	-	-327	-817	-	-17	-76	-4,676
Balance at Dec. 31, 2021	95,060	2,266	10,769	56,674	122,898	4,674	86,316	378,657
thereof non-current	9,680	-	2,342	2,280	120,725	-	7,160	142,187
thereof current	85,380	2,266	8,427	54,394	2,173	4,674	79,156	236,470

Provisions for guarantees and warranties

Provisions for guarantees and warranties relate to warranty commitments for products and equipment. As is customary in the industry, the guarantees and warranties on which they are based are granted in connection with certain performance criteria relating to products or equipment (e.g., guaranteed output volume, quality of product manufactured). Warranties usually have a contractual term of between one and two years from the date on which the products or equipment are accepted. In addition to warranties explicitly agreed under contract, product liability rules apply in many sales countries and may also stipulate that the manufacturer is liable beyond the contractually defined term of the warranty. In some cases, recourse claims exist in the form of insurance refunds or subcontractor guarantees. The level of provisions is based on management's best estimate.

GEA expects to settle most of the provisions for guarantees and warranties regularly in the coming year.

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Provisions for impending losses This item includes both impending losses from pending transactions in connection with point-in-time revenue recognition and impending losses resulting from contracts with customers for which revenue is recognized over time pursuant to IFRS 15. As soon as an impending loss becomes known, its expected amount is reported immediately.		The increase in other non-current obligations to employees is largely due to the higher price of long-term variable remunerations. The rise in current employee benefit obligations is primarily attributable to the increase in provisions for restructuring measures. As of December 31, 2021, provisions amounting to EUR 26,229 thousand (previous year: EUR 26,229 thousand) had been established for severance payments in connection with restructuring measures pursuant to IAS 37, of which EUR 14,118 thousand is reported as current employee benefit obligations (previous year: EUR 17,743 thousand).	
Other provisions Other provisions comprise provisions for a range of individual items. As of December 31, 2021, other provisions included provisions for restructuring measures within the meaning of IAS 37 of EUR 2.4 million (previous year: EUR 1.7 million).		6.3.1 Obligations under defined benefit plans and supplementary healthcare benefits Wherever possible, defined benefit pension obligations and obligations under supplementary healthcare benefits are disclosed below in the aggregate and explained together. Furthermore, the information is presented including "assets and liabilities held for sale". Where there are items in the financial statements is required, this is presented in a separate line, reclassified as "sale".	
6.3 Employee benefit obligations Employee benefit obligations comprise the following items:		All obligations were valued by actuaries as of December 31, 2021 and as of December 31, 2020.	
(EUR thousand)	Section	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Obligations under pension plans and supplementary healthcare benefits		784,733	842,346
thereof defined benefit pension plans	6.3.1	772,675	828,715
thereof obligations under supplementary healthcare benefits	6.3.1	11,889	13,499
thereof defined contribution pension plans	6.3.2	169	132
Other employee benefit obligations		2,090	2,475
Partial retirement		9,473	10,194
Jubilee benefits		10,507	10,565
Redundancy plan and severance payments		12,111	14,981
Other non-current obligations to employees		18,220	7,999
Non-current employee benefit obligations		837,134	888,560
Redundancy plan and severance payments		19,178	21,956
Outstanding vacation, flexitime/overtime credits		57,584	59,926
Bonuses		156,729	115,730
Other current obligations to employees		19,766	22,696
Current employee benefit obligations		253,257	220,308
Total employee benefit obligations		1,090,391	1,108,868
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	GEA views granting pension benefits as an opportunity to foster employee loyalty and engagement. It is therefore a standard feature of the remuneration concept and has an employee contribution component, where this is appropriate. In connection with this, GEA monitors developments on the human resources market and regularly checks that the benefits it grants are appropriate and in line with the market. In GEA's assessment, the pension obligations do not give rise to any risks over and above the normal risk level nor beyond the general risks specified. Pension benefits in Germany In Germany, GEA grants old-age, disability, and survivors' benefits to many of its employees. New employees are generally only granted benefits that are partly funded by employee contributions. As part of the general benefits provided, all employees have the opportunity to voluntarily defer part of their compensation. Under this arrangement, an agreed amount of their salary plus an employer contribution of up to 100 percent of the deferred amount is converted into a pension benefit. A corresponding collective bargaining agreement was entered into in 2002 and revised in 2008. Under this agreement, post-retirement benefits are adjusted by one percent annually. According to GEA's new executive pension scheme, executives are granted benefits in the form of an asset-backed defined benefit plan. The plan assets are managed under a Contractual Trust Arrangement (CTA) and invested in mixed funds. The size of the employer's contributions to the plan assets depends on the size of the fixed salaries of the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries can also contribute from their own income by means of deferred compensation. The beneficiaries are then entitled to the net earnings generated by the plan assets. There is also a notional premium guarantee.	In addition to the currently open benefit plans, there are a number of historical pension plans. These plans are generally closed to new employees but are maintained unchanged for employees who were members at the time the plan was closed. These plans include obligations under "Bochumer Essener Verband", as well as obligations established independently by their predecessors. They exist from the earlier executive pension scheme, which has been closed to new members since the fiscal year 2014. Post-retirement benefits from the earlier executive pension scheme are one percent each year. The pension obligations are partly funded by pension liability insurance policies. Pension benefits outside Germany Pension benefits outside Germany mainly exist in the USA and the United Kingdom. In the USA, there are pension obligations from various pension plans that were closed in December 31, 2000. No further benefits are earned from a defined benefit plan for periods after the respective closure date. Old-age and survivors' benefits accrued at the closure date of the plan were fixed on the basis of pensionable income at the closure date. Benefits may be paid as annuities or lump-sum payments. Existing pension obligations are partly funded by plan assets and are held separately from the company in an external trust. The companies have appointed trustees in accordance with statutory provisions to manage the funding of obligations and assets according to the company's specifications. Any funding deficit is established annually with legal requirements and spread over a fixed time period if required. The statutory funding was last amended in 2012 by the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act.	

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				12/31/2021			
				(EUR thousand)	Germany	Other countries	Germany
In the United Kingdom, there are pension obligations from two UK pension plans, one of which has been closed for a number of years and applies exclusively to former employees. The second plan is closed to new employees but continues to provide old-age and survivors' benefits to the currently active participants based on pensionable income in the year before the employment relationship ends; these benefits are funded by salary-dependent employee contributions to plan assets. The accrued entitlements and current benefits in the United Kingdom are adjusted in accordance with statutory requirements on the basis of inflation. Pension obligations from both plans are partly funded by plan assets. The companies appointed independent trustees in accordance with statutory provisions to manage the funding of obligations and the investment of assets according to the company's specifications. Company pension plans are valued every three years in accordance with legal requirements, and any deficit is established. If the plan is underfunded, the trustee prepares a funding plan to regulate the funding of the deficit, taking account of the actuary's recommendation and the type and circumstances of the respective plan. Supplementary healthcare benefits In addition to occupational pension benefits, certain retired employees are granted health insurance subsidies. New entitlements to health insurance subsidies are no longer granted in Germany. There are now only a few employees with such benefits in active employment. Existing obligations from supplementary healthcare plans are not funded by plan assets. GEA does not see these benefits posing a particular risk due to the low level of the obligations. Obligations under supplementary healthcare benefits relate mainly to Germany. Provisions and funded status The changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the plan assets, and the provisions were as follows:				Present value of defined benefit obligation at beginning of fiscal year	846,545	143,853	813,111
				Current service cost	15,623	2,876	1,114
				Interest Cost from discounting unwinding on obligations	5,698	2,408	3,110
				Employee contributions	-	388	1,114
				Remeasurement of present value of obligation	-24,932	-6,972	4,444
				Actuarial gains/ losses from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-648	3,110
				Actuarial gains/ losses resulting from changes in financial assumptions	-29,774	-5,558	3,110
				Actuarial gains/ losses resulting from experience adjustments	4,842	-766	3,110
				Past service cost	-	968	1,114
				Gains and losses from settlements	-	-	1,114
				Payments without settlements	-30,810	-11,756	3,110
				Payments in respect of any settlements	-	-	1,114
				Transfer of assets	-	-	1,114
				Changes in combined group due to acquisitions	-	-553	1,114
				Other changes in combined group	-	-	1,114
				Currency translation	-	7,597	1,114
				Present value of defined benefit obligation at end of fiscal year	794,126	143,805	846,545
				Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the fiscal year	44,772	92,000	42,000
				Interest income on plan assets	323	1,570	1,570
				Employer contributions	6,024	3,211	3,211
Employee contributions	-	388	388				
Remeasurement: return from plan assets in excess/ shortage of interest income	4,951	3,956	3,956				
Payments without settlements	-814	-9,191	9,191				
Payments in respect of any settlements	-	-	9,191				
Transfer of assets	-	-	9,191				
Changes in combined group due to acquisitions	-163	-	9,191				
Currency translation	-	5,730	5,730				
Fair value of plan assets at the end of fiscal year	55,093	97,676	47,730				
Funded status/ Net carrying amount	739,033	46,129	80,815				
Reclassification as held for sale	-1,138	-2,030	80,815				
Net carrying amount	737,895	44,099	78,785				
thereof net asset	-	2,565	2,565				
thereof net liability	737,895	46,664	78,220				

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In the United Kingdom, there are pension obligations from two UK pension plans, one of which has been closed for a number of years and applies exclusively to former employees. The second plan is closed to new employees but continues to provide old-age and survivors' benefits to the currently active participants based on pensionable income in the year before the employment relationship ends; these benefits are funded by salary-dependent employee contributions to plan assets. The accrued entitlements and current benefits in the United Kingdom are adjusted in accordance with statutory requirements on the basis of inflation. Pension obligations from both plans are partly funded by plan assets. The companies appointed independent trustees in accordance with statutory provisions to manage the funding of obligations and the investment of assets according to the company's specifications. Company pension plans are valued every three years in accordance with legal requirements, and any deficit is established. If the plan is underfunded, the trustee prepares a funding plan to regulate the funding of the deficit, taking account of the actuary's recommendation and the type and circumstances of the respective plan.

Supplementary healthcare benefits

In addition to occupational pension benefits, certain retired employees are granted health insurance subsidies. New entitlements to health insurance subsidies are no longer granted in Germany. There are now only a few employees with such benefits in active employment. Existing obligations from supplementary healthcare plans are not funded by plan assets. GEA does not see these benefits posing a particular risk due to the low level of the obligations.

Obligations under supplementary healthcare benefits relate mainly to Germany.

Provisions and funded status

The changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the plan assets, and the provisions were as follows:

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Changes to the net carrying amount of the defined benefit obligations from defined benefit plans and supplementary healthcare benefits for fiscal years 2021 and 2020 are as follows:				The following overview shows the net carrying amount broken down into plans with and without supplementary healthcare benefits for fiscal years 2021 and 2020:			
(EUR thousand)		12/31/2021		12/31/2020		12/31/2021	
		Germany	Other countries	Germany	Other countries	Germany	Other countries
Net carrying amount at beginning of fiscal year		801,773	56,850	773,367	62,189		
Changes through profit or loss		20,998	4,682	21,226	5,261		
Current service cost		15,623	2,876	14,604	2,881		
Past service cost		-	968	-	1,223		
Gains and losses on settlements		-	-	-930	-		
Net interest on net defined benefit liability		5,375	838	7,552	1,157		
Changes through OCI		-29,883	-10,928	41,088	1,184		
Return from plan assets in excess interest income		-4,951	-3,956	-1,003	-4,634		
Actuarial gains/ losses from changes in demographic assumptions		-	-648	-	-730		
Actuarial gains/ losses resulting from changes in financial assumptions		-29,774	-5,558	39,899	8,815		
Actuarial gains/ losses resulting from experience adjustments		4,842	-766	2,192	-2,267		
Cash-effective changes		-36,020	-5,781	-37,983	-8,540		
Employer contributions		-6,024	-3,217	-4,613	-6,347		
Payments without settlements		-29,996	-2,564	-31,305	-2,193		
Payments in respect of any settlements		-	-	-2,065	-		
Other changes		-17,835	1,306	4,075	-3,245		
Transfer of assets		-	-	4,031	806		
Changes in combined group due to acquisitions		-17,835	-553	-	-1,228		
Other changes in combined group		-	-	44	-		
Currency translation		-	1,859	-	-2,823		
Funded status/ Net carrying amount		739,033	46,129	801,773	56,850		
Reclassification as held for sale		-1,138	-2,037	-18,513	-		
Net carrying amount		737,895	44,092	783,260	56,850		

		12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
(EUR thousand)		Germany	Other countries	Germany	Other countries
Present value of funded obligations		242,606	127,208	242,606	127,208
Fair value of plan assets		55,093	97,676	55,093	97,676
Funded status/ Net carrying amount of funded obligations		187,513	29,532	187,513	29,532
Present value of unfunded obligations		551,520	16,597	551,520	16,597
Funded status/ Net carrying amount of unfunded obligations		551,520	16,597	551,520	16,597
Funded status/ Net carrying amount		739,033	46,129	739,033	46,129
Reclassification as held for sale		-1,138	-2,037	-1,138	-2,037
Net carrying amount		737,895	44,092	737,895	44,092

As in the previous year, no asset ceiling in accordance with IAS 19.64 (b) applies. In addition, no reimbursement claims within the meaning of IAS 19.116.

The following overview shows the present value of the defined benefit obligations broken down by employee group, former employees with terminated vested benefits, and benefit recipients:

		12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
(EUR thousand)		Germany	Other countries	Germany	Other countries
Active employees		270,282	54,418	270,282	54,418
Vested terminated employees		127,044	26,569	127,044	26,569
Pensioners		396,800	62,822	396,800	62,822
Total		794,126	143,809	794,126	143,809

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Plan assets The plan assets used to cover the pension obligations were as follows at the respective reporting dates:			
(Percent)	12/31/2020		
	Germany	Other countries	Germany
Quoted prices in active markets	62.9	87.4	53.7
Equity instruments	-	37.7	-
Debt instruments	62.9	42.4	53.7
Real estate	-	0.1	-
Other	-	7.2	-
No quoted prices in active markets	37.1	12.6	46.3
Equity instruments	-	1.3	-
Debt instruments	-	0.8	-
Real estate	-	0.1	-
Insurance	36.3	10.3	45.2
Other	0.8	0.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Particularly in Germany, GEA has decided to utilize the internal financing effect of the pension provisions and supplementary healthcare benefits and only to fund a relatively small proportion of the pension obligations using plan assets. In the USA and the United Kingdom, a large proportion of the pension obligations is funded by plan assets in accordance with the legal framework. The above table shows how the plan assets have been invested. A proportion of both the German and foreign plan assets is managed by insurance companies in accordance with their specific investment guidelines. In Germany, this is one of the predominant forms for the investment of plan assets. A large portion of plan assets in Germany are also managed under a contractual trust arrangement (CTA) and are invested in mixed funds. Part of the plan assets of German pension plans is also managed by pension funds and an endowment fund and is mainly invested in fixed-income securities and term deposits, with only a relatively small proportion invested in equities. The objective of these external investments is to ensure secure returns and preserve the value of the underlying assets in order to fund current and future pension benefits. There are currently no plans to change this investment strategy.			
6. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURE: EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			

Assets invested in the capital markets are exposed to general capital market and investment risk and income expectations, while taking the respective statutory and regulatory framework into account.

In fiscal year 2022, EUR 5,999 thousand is expected to be added to the plan assets of Germany and EUR 4,418 thousand to plans outside Germany.

The actual return on plan assets in 2021 was EUR 10,800 thousand (previous year: EUR 8,000 thousand).

Actuarial assumptions

As of the relevant reporting date, the following weighted actuarial assumptions were used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations. These assumptions are used to calculate the pension expenses in the following year.

(Percent)	12/31/2021	
	Germany	Other countries
Discount factor	1.10	2.10
Inflation	2.00	1.10
derived: wage and salary growth rate	3.00	1.10
derived: pension growth rate	1.74	0.60
derived: growth rate in cost of health care benefits	3.75	0.60

The actuarial measurement factors for German plans are established by GEA in consultation with independent actuarial experts. The corresponding assumptions for plans outside Germany are determined by country-specific conditions with the help of local experts in consultation with the global actuarial department. The discount rate is established using a recognized method based on the return on high-quality bonds determined as of the reporting date, taking into account the currency and maturities of the liabilities. For countries that do not have a liquid market in corporate bonds that are suitable for the discount rate, interest rates on government bonds are referred to instead to determine the discount rate.

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All other assumptions correspond to GEAs long-term projections. The nominal rate of wage and salary increases is calculated based on expected inflation and a real growth rate. The rate of pension increases in Germany is also determined based on inflation, provided that the pension adjustments are determined in accordance with the rise in the cost of living. In addition, the financial position of the relevant company is also taken into account. If a firm pension adjustment commitment has been made, this is taken into account accordingly. Outside of Germany, the pension adjustment is also generally determined on the basis of inflation. The growth rate assumed for the costs of supplementary healthcare benefits in Germany equates to forecast inflation plus a growth rate based on historical data. Based on this data, the growth rate is not expected to change in the future. Klaus Heubeck's 2018G mortality tables were used as a basis for measuring all German plans as of December 31, 2021. On this basis, the life expectancy of a 65-year-old pensioner as of the reporting date is 20.66 years for men and 24.08 years for women (previous year: 20.51 years/23.96 years). Country-specific measurement bases were used for pension liabilities outside Germany. The sensitivities presented below apply to the discount rate and inflation, which have been identified as actuarial assumptions that have a significant influence on GEAs benefit obligations. Since the wage and salary increase rate, the pension increase rate and the growth rate in the cost of supplementary health benefits are derived from inflation, sensitivity to inflation was used to measure the sensitivity of these assumptions together. The same calculation methods were used for sensitivities as for the recognized provisions. The ranges used to compute the sensitivities of the assumptions are based on the changes that are deemed possible until the next reporting date, given historical experience. The meaningfulness of historical experience for forecasts of future outcomes and neglecting to update a number of assumptions simultaneously may represent limitations of these methods.	Arsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512	(EUR thousand) Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) of DBO Increase of discount factor by 50 basis points Decrease of inflation by 25 basis points A one-year increase in life expectancy results in an increase of around 4.35 percent in the defined benefit obligations, on average. Future cash flows The following benefit payments are expected to be made under the German and foreign plans in the next years:	2025 2024 2023 2022 12/31/2021 Germany Other countries 15.5 11.5

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6.3.2 Defined contribution plans	Various group companies – especially in the USA and Scandinavia – operate defined contribution plans. Under these plans, the obligation does not lie with GEA, but with the respective pension funds. Contributions totaling EUR 21,609 thousand were made in fiscal year 2021 (previous year: EUR 18,074 thousand). Contributions of EUR 71,518 thousand were made to state pension insurance systems (previous year: EUR 69,108 thousand). These contributions are recognized as personnel expenses at the same time as the relevant service is rendered. Two nationwide, joint pension plans operated by several employers in the Netherlands were recognized as defined contribution plans since the obligation on the part of the employers is limited to the payment of contributions, as set out in the terms and conditions of the pension plans. The employers are neither liable for any underfunding, nor do they participate in any plan overfunding. The terms and conditions of both plans require a minimum funding level to be maintained. If this level is not met, a stabilization plan must be submitted to the Dutch Central Bank. Neither a surplus nor a deficit would result in additional payments from or into the plan for the participating companies. However, if the minimum funding level is not met, pension benefits may be reduced or future contributions payable by the participating companies may be increased. One of the mutual pension plans has around 600,000 beneficiaries, of whom around 500 belong to GEA. Contributions amounting to EUR 4,229 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,121 thousand) were made to this multi-employer pension plan in fiscal year 2021. The other joint pension plan has around 1.4 million beneficiaries, of whom around 500 belong to GEA. Contributions amounting to EUR 3,985 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,802 thousand) were made to this plan in fiscal year 2021.	6.3.3 Share-based payment	Share-based payments in fiscal year 2021 for the group as a whole totaled EUR 7,790 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,864 thousand). The carrying amount of liabilities arising from share-based payments in the group as a whole amounted to EUR 14,699 thousand as of December 31, 2022 (previous year: EUR 6,909 thousand). Long-term share price component The long-term share price component was introduced as part of the revision of the variable remuneration system for Executive Board members in fiscal year 2012. The final tranche of the program was introduced in fiscal year 2019. The payout from the long-term share price component is measured over a three-year period that includes the relevant fiscal year and the two subsequent years. Performance is measured by comparing the performance of the GEA share price, adjusted for the performance of the STOXX® Europe TMI Industrial Engineering (TMI IE) index, with the performance of the GEA share price. This comparison is computed on the basis of the respective arithmetic average prices on the last 20 trading days preceding the start of the three-year performance period. The target is achieved if the performance of the arithmetic mean of the GEA share price is at least equal to 100 percent of the corresponding TMI performance over the three-year performance period. If the performance of the GEA share price is less than 100 percent, the amount paid out rises to a maximum of 30 percent of the target amount. If the increase in GEA's share price over the three-year period is less than 1 percent, the amount payable is reduced accordingly down to a performance level of 0 percent. The degree of target achievement increases or decreases by four percent for each percentage point of target achievement. The total degree of target achievement is limited to 300 percent of the target amount. The performance period for the last tranche of the long-term share price component ended on December 31, 2021. This tranche is due to be paid out in fiscal year 2022. The amount of the payout is EUR 120 thousand. There was no payout in 2021 (previous year: EUR 15 thousand). Since the achievement of the 2018 tranche, which was due to be paid out in 2021, was –51 percent, the performance period.	
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Performance Share Plan	With effect from January 1, 2019, as part of its new remuneration system, GEA launched a tranche with the name "Performance Share Plan" for members of the Executive Board who had signed up for the plan. This is a cash-settled share-based payment plan whereby members of the Executive Board are granted a certain number of phantom shares on a preliminary basis. The Performance Shares are paid out at the end of a three-year performance period. Under this program, the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft relative to the benchmark index (STOXX® Europe TMI Industrial Engineering), together with growth in EPS (Earnings per Share), adjusted for effects of restructuring measures and transactions, determine how many Performance Shares are ultimately rewarded. The TSR performance of all peer companies is ranked for this purpose, whereupon the relative position of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is determined by referring to its ranking within this peer group. Once the performance of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's shares reaches the median in the TSR comparison, 100 percent of the Performance Shares are rewarded; if it reaches the lower quartile or below, target achievement is 0 percent. If the relative TSR performance of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's shares is at the third quartile, 200 percent of the Performance Shares are issued. Other performance figures are interpolated between these values. The total amount paid out corresponds to the final number of Performance Shares rewarded to a participant multiplied by the average share price over the last quarter of the three-year performance period, taking into account dividends paid out. The amount paid out is limited to 200 percent of the issued amount (cap). Since the start of issuance, 93,206 Performance Shares have been granted on a preliminary basis for the 2019 tranche, 110,439 for the 2020 tranche and 104,706 for the 2021 tranche. The number of shares will remain constant over the performance period until the final issuance of Performance Shares. In some cases, the payout for the Performance Shares awarded is reduced pro rata temporis (see the Remuneration Report for further details). Taking into account the fair value as of December 31, 2021 of EUR 12,990 thousand (previous year: EUR 6,564 thousand) for the 2019, 2020 and 2021 tranches, calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation, the group as a whole incurred an expense of EUR 6,425 thousand in fiscal year 2021 (previous year: EUR 2,647 thousand).	Global Incentive Plan	Starting 1 January 2020, a long-term remuneration program in the form of a cash-settled share-based payment plan called the "GEA Incentive Program" was launched for members of the Committee, including the heads of the divisions and sales regions as well as the head of HR. This program applies exclusively to the years 2020 to 2022. Under the program, participants are awarded an allocation of Performance Share Units equivalent to a virtual initial award at the beginning of the performance period. To participate in the plan, participants must personally invest in shares of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft. The number of ordinary shares of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft shares to be held over the three-year performance period is determined by the required amount of personal investment by the average daily closing price of ordinary shares of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft in the first quarter of the relevant grant year. The Performance Share Units are paid out once the three-year performance period has expired. The amount paid out is calculated based on the virtual initial award multiplied by the performance factor, which is the ratio of the respective average daily closing price of ordinary GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft shares in the last quarter of the last calendar year of the respective performance period ("End Price") and the first calendar year of the respective performance period ("Starting Price"). The amount paid out is limited to 300 percent of the virtual initial award. Payment is only made if the share price at the end of the performance period is higher than the share price at the beginning. Since the start of issuance, 35,986 Performance Shares have been granted on a preliminary basis for the 2020 tranche and 32,770 for the 2021 tranche. The vesting period of the Global Incentive Program is the full three-year performance period. The fair value of the claims under the program is determined by means of a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair value of the claims under the program amounted to EUR 1,590 thousand as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: EUR 2,200 thousand). The Global Incentive Program resulted in an expense of EUR 1,349 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,349 thousand) for the group as a whole in fiscal year 2021.	

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6.4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities as of December 31, 2021, were composed of the following items:

(EUR thousand)

12/31/2021

12/31/2020

Borrower's note loan

249,824

249,738

Liabilities to banks

412

150,601

Lease liabilities

110,166

100,765

Liabilities from derivatives

1,602

28

Other financial liabilities

11,813

17,692

Noncurrent financial liabilities

373,817

518,824

Borrower's note loan

2,143

2,144

Liabilities to banks

10,335

17,100

Lease liabilities

55,650

56,180

Liabilities to subsidiaries and investment companies

33,901

30,833

Liabilities to employees and officers

19,620

20,092

Liabilities from derivatives

11,175

6,659

Other financial liabilities

47,919

60,801

Current financial liabilities

180,743

193,809

Total financial liabilities

554,560

712,633

The financing of GEA as of December 31, 2021 mainly consisted of the following items:

(EUR thousand)

12/31/2021

12/31/2020

Borrower's note loan - tranche I

100,781

100,741

100,000

102,104

Borrower's note loan - tranche II

101,120

101,092

100,000

104,760

Borrower's note loan - tranche III

28,036

28,025

28,000

28,222

Borrower's note loan - tranche IV

22,030

22,024

22,000

22,508

European Investment Bank - tranche I

-

50,000

-

-

European Investment Bank - tranche II

-

100,000

-

-

Bilateral credit lines

10,747

17,701

10,436

10,436

Borrower's note loan

In February 2018, GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft issued a borrower's note loan with a volume of five thousand. The borrower's note loan comprises four separate tranches with maturities of five years each divided into a fixed and a variable-interest part. The borrower's note loan was placed with investors both at home and abroad

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Liabilities to banks On December 30, 2021 GEA fully repaid the loan of the European Investment Bank prior to the original maturity. Transaction costs for unused credit lines as of the end of the year are allocated on a straight-line basis over the term. GEA has undertaken in the loan agreements to comply with a certain covenant. Compliance with the covenant must be reviewed at the end of each quarter. The covenant was met as of December 31, 2021. Liabilities to banks totaling EUR 640 thousand (previous year: EUR 827 thousand) were secured as of December 31, 2021. Cash credit and guarantee credit lines Including the syndicated credit line, the group as a whole had cash credit lines of EUR 988,125 thousand as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: EUR 1,430,967 thousand). Of this amount, cash credit lines of EUR 727,689 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,013,793 thousand) are unutilized (see section 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). In addition, guarantee credit lines for the performance of contracts, advance payments and warranty obligations of EUR 1,096,317 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,131,314 thousand) were available to the group as a whole, of which EUR 685,049 thousand (previous year: EUR 710,242 thousand) has not been utilized.			
Derivative financial instruments Disclosures related to derivative financial instruments may be found in section 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Other financial liabilities As of the current reporting date and the previous year, no other financial liabilities are secured. The prior-year figure has been adjusted.			
6.5 Trade payables Trade payables were as follows as of December 31, 2021:			
		(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021
		Trade payables to third parties	719
		thereof from supply chain financing arrangements	14
		Trade payables to affiliated companies	5
		Total	725
Trade payables of EUR 725,467 thousand (previous year: EUR 666,794 thousand) are due within the reporting date, trade payables with a remaining term of more than one year amounted to EUR 0 thousand (previous year: EUR 0 thousand). As of the current reporting date and the previous year, no trade payables are secured. The prior-year figure has been adjusted.			
6.6 Other liabilities Other liabilities as at December 31, 2021, comprised the following items:			
		(EUR thousand)	12/31/2021
		Other noncurrent liabilities	1
		Other liabilities from tax	6
		Liabilities relating to social security	13
		Deferred income	5
		Other current liabilities	80
		Total other liabilities	81

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7. Consolidated Income Statement Disclosures							
7.1 Revenue							
Revenue is composed of the following items:							
(EUR thousand)		01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020	(EUR thousand)		12/31/2020	
From construction contracts		1,901,748	1,819,767	Capitalized production cost of construction contracts		3,111	
From components business		1,192,167	1,255,763	plus net gain from construction contracts		600	
From service agreements		1,608,990	1,559,524	less progress billings		-3,685	
Total		4,702,905	4,635,054	less advance payments received and invoiced on construction contracts		-179	
				less impairment		-9	
				Reclassification credit balance		49	
				Total contract assets		335	
Disaggregation of revenue				Contract assets relate to the group's entitlement to consideration in respect of performance obligations from construction contracts that had not been invoiced as of the reporting date. Amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables as soon as the group obtains an unconditional right to payment.			
GEA disaggregates its revenues from contracts with customers according to revenue type as well as geographical region. The disaggregation of the revenue corresponds with the presentation in segment reporting (see section 9.1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information).							
Account balances							
The table below provides information on trade receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities arising from contracts with customers.							
(EUR thousand)		12/31/2021	12/31/2020	(EUR thousand)		12/31/2020	
Trade receivables		682,460	744,091	Advance payments for orders		268	
Trade receivables included in assets held for sale		17,999	789	Non-current contract liabilities		497	
Contract assets		335,550	348,335	Advance payments for orders		765	
Contract assets included in assets held for sale		6,769	-	Gross amount due to customers for contract work		765	
Contract liabilities		766,161	682,351	Current contract liabilities		765	
Contract liabilities included in assets held for sale		8,124	270	Total contract liabilities		765	
Trade receivables are unconditional claims for payment asserted by the group in respect of services rendered and invoiced. Trade receivables do not generally have an interest component and are due within 30 days as a rule.				Contract liabilities are essentially advance payments from customers for the construction of specific plant and equipment for which revenues are realized over time.			
				Bank guarantees amounting to EUR 250,316 thousand (previous year: EUR 243,992 thousand) are issued as collateral for advance payments received on orders.			
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The following material changes occurred with regard to contract assets in the reporting period:							
(EUR thousand)		01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020				
Transfer from contract assets recognized at the beginning of the period to trade receivables		-303,568	-340,416				
Due to changes in measure of progress		-	-667				
Due to contract modifications		2,705	470				
Due to deconsolidation of subsidiaries		-10,242	-				
Due to impairment		-820	-3,373				
In the current reporting period, impairments on contract assets amounting to EUR 1,521 thousand (previous year: EUR 539 thousand) were reversed.							
During the year under review, the following changes had a material effect on contract liabilities:							
(EUR thousand)		01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020				
Revenue recognized that was included in contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		-579,918	-534,414				
Due to deconsolidation of subsidiaries		-7,399	-				
In the 2021 fiscal year, revenues in connection with performance obligations satisfied either fully or in part in earlier reporting periods amounted to EUR 1,905 thousand (previous year: EUR 4,410 thousand). This was due to contract modifications.							
Contract assets comprise performances in the amount of EUR 18,930 thousand (previous year: EUR 22,239 thousand), for which the invoicing is delayed as of December 31, 2021.							
The following revenue expectations for subsequent periods are connected with existing obligations from contracts with customers that had either not been processed at all or partially processed at December 31, 2021:							
(EUR thousand)		01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020				
Revenue recognition < 1 year		-	2,465				
Revenue recognition > 1 year		-	315				
Total		-820	2,780				
<u>Performance obligations</u> The group's revenues are founded on the performance obligations summarized below:							
<u>Construction contracts</u> GEA Group manufactures customized turnkey production lines and engineering components for the processing industry and a wide range of other processing industries for integration in production lines on the customer's premises. Performance obligations arising from construction contracts are recognized over the duration of the contract in accordance with the stage of completion, and the underlying revenue is recognized over time. As a rule, an order is commenced upon receipt of an initial advance payment by the customer. The work is billed according to the contractual arrangements, with such progress billings usually being made within 30 days. Advance payments received are recognized as contract liabilities if they are not related to corresponding performance. Performances that have not been invoiced are recognized as contract assets. If a customer cancels a contract, the group is entitled to reimbursement of the costs incurred plus an appropriate margin. The duration of the order depends on the size of the plant or equipment and the complexity of the project. Application areas vary from industry to industry, and although construction contracts can be completed within a few months, the time to completion is rarely more than twelve months. In the project business, the development and construction of process solutions, the time taken to complete the plant is typically more than twelve months.							

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The expenses recognized in the reporting year from the disposal of consolidated companies are attributable to the companies GEA Bock GmbH, GEA Bock Czech s.r.o. und GEA Refrigeration India Pvt. Ltd., which were sold on February 26, 2021, and to GEA Refrigeration Ibérica S.A. und GEA Refrigeration Italy S.p.A., which were sold on October 29, 2021. This gave rise to restructuring expenses totaling EUR 29,653 thousand (previous year: EUR 17,431 thousand), of which EUR 22,140 thousand (previous year: EUR 6,227 thousand) is recognized in other expenses. This includes a deconsolidation loss of EUR 18,380 thousand (previous year: EUR 6,057 thousand). Most of the remaining restructuring expenses are recognized in general and administrative expenses. The corresponding expenses incurred in the previous year resulted entirely from the disposal of Royal De Boer Stalinrichtingen B.V. and GEA Farm Technologies Japy SAS. The purchase price for these two companies was finally negotiated in fiscal year 2021, which led to a reduction in expenses on disposal of consolidated subsidiaries and corresponding restructuring income of EUR 863 thousand. The goodwill impairment relates to the portion of goodwill of the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division allocated to the disposal group comprising the companies GEA Refrigeration Ibérica S.A. and GEA Refrigeration Italy S.p.A. For further information, please refer to No. 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.		Personnel expenses Personnel expenses increased by EUR 93,387 thousand in 2021 to EUR 1,510,930 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,417,543 thousand). The cost of unwinding the discount on expected pension obligations under personnel expenses, but under financial and interest expenses. Personnel expenses in salaries in the amount of EUR 1,243,691 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,160,504 thousand) security contributions and expenses for post-employment benefits of EUR 267,302 thousand (previous year: EUR 261,730 thousand). Personnel expenses were reduced in the 2021 fiscal year by charge benefit obligations which were deferred in accordance with IAS 37 for restructuring measures of EUR 1,866 thousand (previous year: EUR 13,305 thousand) and government grants of (previous year: EUR 4,691 thousand). The ratio of personnel expenses to gross revenue* 31.7 percent (previous year: 30.5 percent). Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses totaling EUR 180,921 thousand (previous year: EUR 232,813 thousand) were charged on property, plant and equipment, investment properties, assets, including goodwill, in the reporting period. Impairment losses totaling EUR 6,093 thousand (previous year: EUR 22,635 thousand) in connection with the classification as this amount, EUR 6,093 thousand is attributable to the two sold companies GEA Refrigeration Italy S.p.A. For the most part, depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses were included in the cost of sales or, in the case of goodwill, in other expenses. Impairments on non-derivative financial assets excluding trade receivables amounted to EUR 2,558 thousand in the reporting period (previous year: EUR 1,700 thousand). Of this amount, EUR 2,558 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,700 thousand) was attributable to non-current financial assets. Impairment losses and marketable securities are contained in the financial expenses item. In the reporting period, reversals of impairment losses on current financial assets were recognized in the amount of EUR 843 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,700 thousand). Inventories were adjusted in the amount of EUR 7,466 thousand (previous year: EUR 10,239 thousand). These impairment losses and impairment losses were recognized in cost of sales.		
7.4 Presentation of selected income and expenses by cost type	Cost of materials The cost of materials increased by EUR 15,586 thousand in the reporting period to EUR 2,156,141 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,140,555 thousand). The cost of materials was 45.3 percent of gross revenue* and was therefore lower than the previous year's figure of 46.1 percent.			
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7.5 Financial and interest income

Other financial income

Financial income comprises the following items:

(EUR thousand)	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020
Income from reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	843	1,700
Income from at-equity investments	1,536	1,113
Income from other equity investments	2,266	684
thereof from unconsolidated subsidiaries	2,242	660
Total	4,645	3,497

The Income from at-equity investments are related to income from joint ventures.

Interest income

Interest and similar income is composed of the following items:

(EUR thousand)	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020
Interest income on receivables, cash investments, and marketable securities	3,734	2,418
thereof to affiliated companies	271	278
Interest income from changes in interest rates other provisions	878	815
Other interest income	3,057	1,329
Total	7,669	4,562

The following table shows the interest income on financial instruments broken down by IFRS 9 measurement categories, along with the interest income on assets measured in accordance with other IFRS standards:

(EUR thousand)	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,734	2,418
Financial assets not measured in accordance with IFRS 9	3,935	2,144
Total	7,669	4,562

7.6 Financial and interest expenses

Other financial expenses

Financial expenses are composed of the following items:

(EUR thousand)	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020
Impairment loss on equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries		
Losses transferred under profit and loss transfer agreements		
Loss on net monetary positions (hyperinflation)		
Total		

Interest expense

Interest and similar expenses comprised the following items:

(EUR thousand)	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020
Interest expenses on liabilities to banks		
Interest expenses on lease liability		
Interest cost from discount unwinding on pension and medical care obligations		
Interest cost from discount unwinding on discounted provisions and other employee benefit obligations		
Interest cost from changes in interest rates on other provisions		
Other interest expenses		
thereof to affiliated companies		
Total		

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7.7 Income taxes

Income taxes for continuing operations are composed of the following items:

(EUR thousand)	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020
Current taxes	98,463	72,300
Deferred taxes	-39,942	16,808
Total	58,521	89,108

The expected tax expense is calculated using the tax rate of 30.00 percent (previous year: 30.00 percent) applicable to German group companies. This includes an average trade tax rate of 14.17 percent (previous year: 14.17 percent) in addition to the uniform corporate income tax rate of 15.00 percent (previous year: 15.00 percent) and the solidarity surcharge of 0.825 percent (previous year: 0.825 percent). The following table shows a reconciliation of the expected tax rate to the effective tax rate of 16.34 percent (previous year: 45.21 percent):

	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021 (EUR thousand)	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020 (EUR thousand)	(%)	(%)
Profit before tax	358,052	197,108		
Expected tax expense	107,416	59,132	30.00	30.00
Non-tax-deductible expense	16,445	19,516	4.59	9.90
Tax-exempt income	-7,295	-6,108	-2.04	-3.10
Change in valuation allowances	-48,171	14,951	-13.45	7.59
Change in tax rates	-664	1,627	-0.19	0.83
Foreign tax rate differences	-15,128	-11,416	-4.23	-5.79
Taxes relating to other periods	-4,896	1,650	-1.37	0.84
Other	10,814	9,756	3.03	4.94
Income tax and effective tax rate	58,521	89,108	16.34	45.21

The "Non-tax-deductible expense" of EUR 16,445 thousand (previous year: EUR 19,516 thousand) among other things, tax effects on the losses from the sale of the companies of Bock GmbH (thousand) and the sale of the refrigeration contracting and service business in Spain and thousand). Furthermore, this item includes a tax effect of EUR 914 thousand resulting from of the Spanish and Italian companies as "held for sale" due to the impairment of the good them. In the previous year, this item included in particular a tax effect of EUR 3,032 thousand. In the previous year, this item included in particular a tax effect of EUR 3,032 thousand impairment of the goodwill allocated to the Bock disposal group in connection with their "held for sale".

The change in valuation allowances of EUR -48,171 thousand (previous year: EUR 14,951 thousand) attributable to a reassessment of the recoverable amount of deferred tax assets on tax losses. Due to the positive outlook for future business development, GEA expects to increase the carryforwards, particularly in the USA (EUR -24,189 thousand) and Germany (EUR -31,159 thousand). The effect of the change in tax rates amounting to EUR -664 thousand (previous year: EUR -15,128 thousand) is mainly due to the increase in tax rates in the United Kingdom.

The taxation differences outside Germany of EUR -15,128 thousand (previous year: EUR -11,416 thousand) result from different tax rates outside Germany compared with the German tax rate of 30.00 percent. Rates for foreign companies vary between 0.00 percent (UAE) and 35.00 percent. Argentinean income is generated in Denmark, Russia and China.

Taxes relating to other periods amounted to EUR -4,896 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,650 thousand) comprise prior-period current taxes of EUR 326 thousand and prior-period deferred taxes of EUR 326 thousand.

Other reconciliation effects of EUR 10,814 thousand (previous year: EUR 9,756 thousand) withholding tax and other foreign tax expense of EUR 9,613 thousand (previous year: EUR 9,613 thousand).

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Deferred taxes as of December 31, 2021 changed as follows:									
(EUR thousand)									
	01/01/2021 Net	Effects recognized in profit and loss	Effects recognized in OCI	Other*	12/31/2021 Net				
Property, plant and equipment	-47,483	-2,734	-	469	-49,749	4,751			
Goodwill	-28,589	1,629	-	-840	-27,800	4,250			
Other intangible assets	-77,352	2,825	-	-62	-74,589	10			
Other non-current financial assets	-3,326	-1,553	-	-34	-4,913	46			
Other non-current assets	-53	-39	-	-	-92	-			
Non-current assets	-156,803	128	-	-467	-157,143	9,577			
Inventories	155,348	-8,448	-	1,046	147,946	154,330			
Trade receivables and contract assets	-72,120	-8,492	-	381	-80,231	30,921			
Other current assets	2,229	-5,245	44	173	-2,799	15,633			
Other current financial assets	446	-500	-	-3	-58	34			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,639	-2	-	-26	1,611	1,731			
Current assets	87,542	-22,688	44	1,570	66,468	202,979			
Total assets	-69,261	-22,560	44	1,103	-90,674	212,544			
Non-current provisions	22,655	2,375	-	4,601	29,631	29,665			
Non-current employee benefit obligations	134,247	8,573	-9,860	1,380	134,341	134,673			
Non-current financial liabilities	17,826	5,341	468	-468	23,167	24,922			
Other non-current liabilities and contract liabilities	-1,016	1,480	-	-	464	464			
Non-current liabilities	173,712	17,769	-9,392	5,513	187,603	189,699			
Current provisions	-1,656	23,821	-	505	22,670	36,989			
Current employee benefit obligations	13,851	1,618	-	298	15,767	16,417			
Current financial liabilities	10,642	6,602	-	-456	16,788	18,517			
Trade payables	52,658	-40,715	-	504	12,448	38,177			
Other current liabilities and contract liabilities	-110,595	31,527	-	87	-78,981	6,470			
Current liabilities	-35,100	22,854	-	938	-11,309	116,566			
Total equity and liabilities	138,612	40,623	-9,392	6,451	176,294	306,260			
Total deferred taxes on temporary differences	69,351	18,063	-9,348	7,554	85,620	518,810			
Tax loss carryforwards	165,906	21,879	-	4,543	192,328	192,332			
Offsetting of deferred taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-331,277			
Total recognized deferred taxes	235,257	39,942	-9,348	12,097	277,948	379,861			
* Change in deferred taxes relating to IFRS 5, Currency Translation and Deconsolidation									
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* Change in deferred taxes relating to IFRS 5, Currency Translation and Deconsolidation

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Deferred taxes as of December 31, 2020 changed as follows**:									
(EUR thousand)									
	01/01/2020 Net	Effects recognized in profit and loss	Effects recognized in OCI	Other*	12/31/2020 Net	Deferred tax assets			
Property, plant and equipment	-56,965	8,066	-	1,416	-47,483	4,966			
Goodwill	-28,551	-1,614	-	1,576	-28,589	3,444			
Other intangible assets	-85,604	5,043	-	3,209	-77,352	13,000			
Other non-current financial assets	-2,849	-477	-	-	-3,326	47			
Other non-current assets	-65	12	-	-	-53				
Non-current assets	-174,034	11,030	-	6,201	-156,803	9,030			
Inventories	117,893	39,306	-	-1,851	155,348	159,767			
Trade receivables and contract assets	-70,204	-604	-	-1,312	-72,120	30,111			
Other current assets	2,722	-722	44	185	2,229	14,848			
Other current financial assets	79	311	-	55	446	51			
Cash and cash equivalents	577	1,061	-	-	1,639	1,664			
Current assets	51,067	39,352	44	-2,923	87,542	206,888			
Total assets	-122,967	50,382	44	3,278	-69,261	215,922			
Non-current provisions	19,017	-462	-	4,100	22,655	22,951			
Non-current employee benefit obligations	128,479	-625	9,967	-3,573	134,247	134,353			
Non-current financial liabilities	21,645	-3,249	-	-570	17,826	20,471			
Other non-current liabilities and contract liabilities	-1,295	303	-	-24	-1,016	28			
Non-current liabilities	167,846	-4,033	9,967	-67	173,712	178,066			
Current provisions	5,835	-6,549	-	-942	-1,656	29,970			
Current employee benefit obligations	14,311	297	-	-756	13,851	13,933			
Current financial liabilities	10,045	747	-	-150	10,642	13,421			
Trade payables	24,894	28,767	-	-1,003	52,658	83,243			
Other current liabilities and contract liabilities	-48,767	-62,047	-	219	-110,595	14,517			
Current liabilities	6,318	-38,785	-	-2,632	-35,100	155,091			
Total equity and liabilities	174,164	-42,818	9,967	-2,699	138,612	333,151			
Total deferred taxes on temporary differences	51,197	7,564	10,011	579	69,351	549,050			
Tax loss carryforwards	196,077	-24,372	-	-5,799	165,906	165,906			
Offsetting of deferred taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-381,151			
Total recognized deferred taxes	247,274	-16,808	10,011	-5,220	235,257	333,833			

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Change in deferred taxes relating to IFRS 5, Currency Translation and Deconsolidation

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The presentation of the impairment on deferred taxes has been adjusted compared to the previous year

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* Change in deferred taxes relating to IFRS 5, Currency Translation and Deconsolidation

** The presentation of the impairment on deferred taxes on temporary differences has been adjusted compared to the previous year

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The group recognizes deferred tax liabilities of EUR 48,176 thousand (previous year: EUR 47,493 thousand) in connection with leases for rights of use reported under property, plant and equipment, and deferred tax assets of EUR 49,745 thousand (previous year: EUR 47,084 thousand) for lease liabilities reported under financial liabilities. The amount of income taxes in revenue reserves is EUR 136,632 thousand (previous year: EUR 146,024 thousand) for actuarial gains and losses on pensions and similar obligations. In accumulated other comprehensive income, income taxes amount to EUR 468 thousand (previous year: EUR -44 thousand) for unrealized gains and losses from cash flow hedges. Deferred tax liabilities of EUR 2,539 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,880 thousand) were recognized as of December 31, 2021, for expected dividend payments from subsidiaries. In this context, as of December 31, 2021, deferred tax liabilities of EUR 3,269 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,355 thousand) were recognized for withholding taxes likely to be incurred. As of December 31, 2021, no deferred taxes were recognized for taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries in the amount of EUR 231,550 thousand (previous year: EUR 252,389 thousand) since the company is able to control their reversal and no reversals will be made in the foreseeable future. The prior-year figure was adjusted. Deferred tax assets include an amount of EUR 3,279 thousand recognized for an Argentine subsidiary. Of this amount, EUR 2,743 thousand is attributable to the capitalization of deferred taxes on tax losses carryforwards. In addition, deferred tax assets of EUR 1,171 thousand were recognized for a Polish subsidiary, of which EUR 879 thousand relates to the capitalization of deferred taxes on tax loss carryforwards. Both subsidiaries generated tax losses in fiscal year 2021. In addition, deferred tax assets include an amount of EUR 141,976 thousand recognized for companies in the income tax group of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft. Of this amount, EUR 73,000 thousand is attributable to the capitalization of deferred taxes on tax loss carryforwards. In addition, deferred tax assets of EUR 3,646 thousand were recognized for a Japanese subsidiary, of which EUR 1,281 thousand is attributable to the capitalization of deferred taxes on tax loss carryforwards. In both cases, tax losses were generated in the 2020 fiscal year, which in Germany were mainly due to material costs in connection with GEA's strategic realignment.				In all of the above cases, GEA assumes favorable business development in future years. A tax loss carryforward is recognized as of December 31, 2021 will be recoverable using estimated future taxable income. As of December 31, 2021, GEA recognized deferred tax assets in the amount of EUR 192,328 thousand (previous year: EUR 165,906 thousand) on tax loss carryforwards:					
				(EUR thousand)		12/31/2021			
				Deferred tax assets on domestic tax loss carryforwards		62,340			
				Corporate income tax		54,000			
				Trade tax		76,000			
				Deferred tax assets on foreign tax loss carryforwards		76,000			
				Total		192,328			
				The total amount of the deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards mainly relates to Germany. Deferred tax assets were fully impaired for corporate income tax loss carryforwards of EUR 9,900 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,154,423 thousand), trade tax loss carryforwards of EUR 7,717,106 thousand (previous year: 940,505 thousand) and loss carryforwards in connection with U.S. state taxes of EUR 1,930,680 thousand as their utilization is not sufficiently certain. Amounts for the impairments on corporate and trade tax loss carryforwards were adjusted. Also, deferred tax assets are not recognized in Germany for corporate income tax loss carryforwards (EUR 85,949 thousand; previous year: EUR 86,364 thousand) and trade tax loss carryforwards (EUR 33,656 thousand) incurred prior to fiscal unity. Outside Germany, tax assets are not recognized for income tax loss carryforwards of EUR 16,916 thousand (previous year: EUR 13,244 thousand).					
				The tax loss carryforwards of the German companies can be carried forward for an indefinite period. Tax loss carryforwards can generally only be utilized for a limited period. The significant tax loss carryforwards of the foreign companies are expected to expire in 2029.					

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7.8 Income from discontinued operations	Discontinued operations include, in particular, the remaining risks from the 2014 sale of GEA Heat Exchangers and of the plant engineering activities in previous years, especially Lurgi and Lentjes, obligations related to the mining activities of the former Metallgesellschaft AG, and the continued process of winding-up past discontinued operations, including individual legal disputes arising from them.	7.9 Earnings per share Earnings per share are calculated as follows:	
The result from discontinued operations in the fiscal year includes income of EUR 26.1 million (previous year: EUR 2.9 million) as well as expenses of EUR 28.1 million (previous year: EUR 20.2 million). The pre-tax profit from discontinued operations thus amounted to EUR -2.0 million (previous year: EUR -17.3 million). The increase in profit from discontinued operations is mainly due to a cost reimbursement, a repayment for cash previously provided by GEA and the reversal of a financial liability, all of which resulted from an agreement with the acquirer of the former GEA Heat Exchangers business.		(EUR thousand)	Profit for the period attributable to shareholders of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft
Overall, profit after tax from these discontinued operations of EUR 5.6 million (previous year: EUR -11.2 million) had an impact on consolidated profit. This profit will be allocated in full to the shareholders of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft. Tax income attributable to discontinued operations amounted to EUR 7.6 million (previous year: EUR 6.1 million).		thereof from continuing operations	thereof from continuing operations
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (thousand)		thereof from discontinued operations	thereof from discontinued operations
Basic and diluted earnings per share (EUR)		from profit for the period	from profit for the period
thereof attributable to continuing operations		thereof attributable to continuing operations	thereof attributable to continuing operations
thereof attributable to discontinued operations		thereof attributable to discontinued operations	thereof attributable to discontinued operations

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7.10 Appropriation of net profit

GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft reported net income for the fiscal year of EUR 187,684 thousand in accordance with the HGB (previous year: EUR 109,942 thousand). Of this amount, EUR 27,000 thousand was transferred to other retained earnings (previous year: withdrawal of EUR 43,000 thousand). Including profit brought forward of EUR 339 thousand (previous year: EUR 815 thousand), the net retained profits amounted to EUR 161,023 thousand (previous year: EUR 153,757 thousand).

The Executive Board and Supervisory Board will propose to the Annual General Meeting that the net retained profits be appropriated as follows:

Appropriation (EUR thousand)	2021	2020
Dividend payment to shareholders	159,590	153,418
Profit carried forward	1,433	339
Total	161,023	153,757

The dividend payment corresponds to the payment of a dividend of EUR 0.90 per share for a total of 177,322,305 eligible shares (previous year: 180,492,172 shares). The dividend will be paid from the contribution account for tax purposes (section 27 of the Körperschaftsteuergesetz (KStG - German Corporate Income Tax Act)) and therefore without deduction of investment income tax and the solidarity surcharge. In the case of shareholders in Germany, the dividend is not subject to current taxation in the year of payment. The opinion of the German tax authorities (see also the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) circular dated 1/18/2016, para. 92) is that the payment of dividends from the contribution account for tax purposes constitutes a repayment of shareholder contributions, which results in a retrospective reduction in the cost of the shares. This can lead to the imposition of higher capital gains taxes if the shares are sold at a later date.

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8. Contingent Liabilities, other Financial Obligations,
Contingent Assets and Litigation

8.1 Contingent liabilities

GEA has issued or instructed the issue of both bank and group guarantees in favor of customers or lenders. The obligations presented in the following table relate to contingent liabilities for which the primary debtor is not a consolidated company of the group as a whole.

(EUR thousand)	Bank guarantees		Group guarantees	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Guarantees for prepayments	7,817	3,005	207	-
Warranties	1,650	6	17	340
Performance guarantees	7,210	3,647	96,343	128,321
Other declarations of liability	173	11	7,438	6,581
Total	16,850	6,669	104,005	135,242
thereof attributable to GEA Heat Exchangers	-	-	-	41,111
thereof attributable to Lurgi	-	-	95,661	88,162

Most of the group guarantees are attributable to the operating activities of Lurgi which were disposed of in previous years (see section 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details).

The other guarantees relate mainly to customers of unconsolidated companies and to banks. The beneficiaries are entitled to asset claims under the guarantees if the primary debtor fails to meet its contractual obligations, for example, in the case of late or defective delivery, noncompliance with warranted performance parameters, or failure to repay loans in accordance with the contractual requirements.

8.2 Other financial obligations

The other financial obligations of the group as of December 31, 2021, are composed of purchase commitments of EUR 129,736 thousand (previous year: EUR 125,616 thousand). EUR 114,531 thousand of the purchase commitments, are attributable to inventory and equipment. The group has entered into various lease agreements which had not commenced as of December 31, 2021. The future lease payments for these non-cancelable leases amount to EUR 81,133 thousand (previous year: EUR 230 thousand) for the next year, EUR 4,063 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,193 thousand) to five and EUR 5,098 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,199 thousand) for the period thereafter.

The guarantees include contingent liabilities of EUR 7,709 thousand resulting from joint and several guarantees issued by or on the instructions of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft are issued with recourse against the relevant primary debtor.

In addition to the liability risks resulting from bank and group guarantees, there are risks from court, arbitration, or out-of-court disputes that could result in cash outflows. Further information can be found in the “Legal Risks” section of the Management Report.

8. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, OTHER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LITIGATION

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9. Segment Reporting 9.1 Description of operating segments GEA's new group structure became effective on January 1, 2020. In this new structure, the group is divided into five divisions with up to six business units each, comprising similar technologies. As of January 1, 2021, GEA made some minor adjustments to its divisional structure so that individual companies whose activities related to two or more divisions, but were allocated to just one, will now be broken down by their respective business activities. In so doing, GEA has created a greater level of differentiation between divisions and a clearer structure. The breakdown into divisions is consistent with internal management and reporting to the Executive Board and Supervisory Board. Due to the change in the divisional structure as of January 1, 2021, the 2021 fiscal year is shown in the current reporting period in both the old and the new divisional structure, in accordance with IFRS 8.30. The presentation of the old divisional structure for the fiscal year 2021 is indicated in the following tables by the addition of "pro forma". However, in accordance with IFRS 8.29, the prior-year figures have not been adjusted, since the cost to develop the relevant information would be excessive. During the 2021 fiscal year, the Refrigeration Technologies division was renamed the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division. This change had no effect on the divisional structure.		GEA's business activities are divided into the following five divisions: <table><tr><th>Segment</th><th>Activities</th></tr><tr><td>Separation & Flow Technologies</td><td>Manufacture of process-related components and machinery, notably decanters, homogenizers, valves and pumps. Process solutions for the dairy, beverage, food, chemical and other portfolio includes liquid processing and filling, concentration, purification and powder handling and packaging, as well as systems for emission control.</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid & Powder Technologies</td><td>Solutions for food processing and the pharmaceutical industry, for example, for the production of capsules, tablets, granules and other solid dosage forms, as well as for the production of powders and granules.</td></tr><tr><td>Food & Healthcare Technologies</td><td>Integrated customer solutions for efficient and profitable milk production, e.g. automatic milking and feeding systems, conventional and precision farming, as well as digital herd management tools.</td></tr><tr><td>Farm Technologies</td><td>Sustainable energy solutions in the field of industrial refrigeration and air conditioning, e.g. for the food and pharmaceutical industries.</td></tr><tr><td>Heating & Refrigeration Technologies</td><td>array of industries including food, beverage, dairy and pharmaceuticals.</td></tr></table> A Global Corporate Center continues to bundle all supporting management and administrative functions for the entire group. The functions bundled in the Center do not constitute independent operating segments. The operating expenses of the Center are allocated, where possible, to the divisions. Activities that are not part of core business are not disclosed in the data of the division. Investment property held for sale and liabilities related to discontinued operations are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.			Segment	Activities	Separation & Flow Technologies	Manufacture of process-related components and machinery, notably decanters, homogenizers, valves and pumps. Process solutions for the dairy, beverage, food, chemical and other portfolio includes liquid processing and filling, concentration, purification and powder handling and packaging, as well as systems for emission control.	Liquid & Powder Technologies	Solutions for food processing and the pharmaceutical industry, for example, for the production of capsules, tablets, granules and other solid dosage forms, as well as for the production of powders and granules.	Food & Healthcare Technologies	Integrated customer solutions for efficient and profitable milk production, e.g. automatic milking and feeding systems, conventional and precision farming, as well as digital herd management tools.	Farm Technologies	Sustainable energy solutions in the field of industrial refrigeration and air conditioning, e.g. for the food and pharmaceutical industries.	Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	array of industries including food, beverage, dairy and pharmaceuticals.
Segment	Activities															
Separation & Flow Technologies	Manufacture of process-related components and machinery, notably decanters, homogenizers, valves and pumps. Process solutions for the dairy, beverage, food, chemical and other portfolio includes liquid processing and filling, concentration, purification and powder handling and packaging, as well as systems for emission control.															
Liquid & Powder Technologies	Solutions for food processing and the pharmaceutical industry, for example, for the production of capsules, tablets, granules and other solid dosage forms, as well as for the production of powders and granules.															
Food & Healthcare Technologies	Integrated customer solutions for efficient and profitable milk production, e.g. automatic milking and feeding systems, conventional and precision farming, as well as digital herd management tools.															
Farm Technologies	Sustainable energy solutions in the field of industrial refrigeration and air conditioning, e.g. for the food and pharmaceutical industries.															
Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	array of industries including food, beverage, dairy and pharmaceuticals.															

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(EUR million)		Separation & Flow Technologies	Liquid & Powder Technologies	Food & Healthcare Technologies	Farm Technologies	Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	Total segments	Others	Consolidation	
01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020										
Order backlog ¹⁾		373.7	1,177.4	481.5	150.7	235.8	2,419.2	-	-120.7	
Order intake ¹⁾		1,211.6	1,665.3	854.2	677.0	625.3	5,033.4	-	-330.3	
External revenue		1,031.9	1,577.1	772.4	619.1	634.5	4,635.1	-	-	
Intersegment revenue		160.2	88.5	122.7	5.7	28.3	405.4	-	-405.4	
Total revenue		1,192.1	1,665.7	895.1	624.8	662.8	5,040.5	-	-405.4	
EBITDA before restructuring expenses		255.3	120.2	79.0	66.9	58.8	580.2	-47.3	-0.4	
as % of revenue		21.4	7.2	8.8	10.7	8.9	11.5	-	-	
EBITDA		241.1	124.1	74.3	61.7	60.0	561.3	-82.6	-0.4	
EBIT before restructuring expenses		210.9	80.4	27.6	39.6	38.5	397.1	-65.5	-0.2	
as % of revenue		17.7	4.8	3.1	6.3	5.8	7.9	-	-	
EBIT		193.6	77.4	12.3	12.7	26.2	322.2	-100.7	-0.2	
as % of revenue		16.2	4.6	1.4	2.0	4.0	6.4	-	-	
ROCE in % (3rd Party) ²⁾		23.5	95.6	6.3	13.9	15.5	-	-	-	
Profit or loss from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-11.2	0.0	
Segment assets		2,384.9	1,853.8	1,138.3	586.3	746.3	6,709.5	3,395.6	-4,418.2	
Capital employed (reporting date, 3rd Party) ³⁾		824.0	-2.2	379.1	256.0	210.8	1,667.7	-25.7	-	
Net working capital (reporting, date 3rd Party) ⁴⁾		245.1	-106.6	74.0	120.1	78.8	411.4	-44.6	-	
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ⁵⁾		38.1	30.6	30.0	21.1	9.0	129.0	23.4	-	
Depreciation and amortization		45.8	39.3	51.4	27.4	19.8	183.7	13.3	-0.1	
Impairment losses ⁶⁾		1.7	7.5	10.6	21.7	14.0	55.4	4.8	-	
1) Unaudited supplemental information. 2) ROCE = EBIT before restructuring expenses/capital employed, EBIT before restructuring expenses and capital employed both calculated as the average for the last 4 quarters and before effects relating to goodwill from the acquisition of the former GEA AG by the former Metallgesellschaft AG in 1989; capital employed = non-current assets less interest-bearing liabilities less non-current liabilities less assets and liabilities in connection with income taxes; ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has now been considered as „ROCE 3rd Party“ (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level since the beginning of the financial year 2021. The comparative figure for the prior-year period Q1-Q4 2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic. 3) Capital employed has now been considered as „Capital employed 3rd Party“ at the divisional level since the beginning of the financial year 2021. The comparative figure for the prior-year period Q1-Q4 2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic. 4) Working capital = inventories + trade receivables + contract liabilities - trade payables - contract liabilities - provisions for anticipated losses (POC); Net working capital has now been considered as „Net working capital 3rd Party“ at the divisional level since the beginning of the prior-year period Q1-Q4 2020. 5) Included are impairment losses in connection with the classification as „held for sale“; Further details can be found in Note 7.4. 6) Prior-year figures have been adjusted.										
9. SEGMENT REPORTING										
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1) Unaudited supplemental information.

2) ROCE = EBIT before restructuring expenses/capital employed, EBIT before restructuring expenses and capital employed both calculated as the average for the last 4 quarters and before effects relating to goodwill from the acquisition of the former GEA AG by the former Metalgesellschaft AG in 1989, capital employed = non-current assets less interest-bearing liabilities, less working capital + non-interest-bearing assets, liabilities and provisions less assets and liabilities in connection with income taxes; ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has now been considered as „ROCE 3rd Party“ (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level since the beginning of the prior-year period Q1-Q4 2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic. Due to negative capital employed, ROCE is not meaningful for the year 2021.

3) Capital employed has now been considered as „Capital employed 3rd Party“ at the divisional level since the beginning of the prior-year period Q1-Q4 2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic.

4) Working capital = inventories + trade receivables + contract assets - trade payables - contract liabilities - provisions for anticipated losses (POC); Net working capital has now been considered as „Net working capital 3rd Party“ at the divisional level since the beginning of the prior-year period Q1-Q4 2020 has been adjusted accordingly to reflect the new logic.

5) Included are impairment losses in connection with the classification as „held for sale“; Further details can be found in Note 7.4.

6) Prior-year figures have been adjusted.

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Pro forma:								
(EUR million)	Separation & Flow Technologies	Liquid & Powder Technologies	Food & Healthcare Technologies	Farm Technologies	Heating & Refrigeration Technologies	Total segments	Others	Consolidation
01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021								
Total revenue	1,238.9	1,662.6	885.5	670.8	583.1	5,041.0	-	-338.0
EBITDA before restructuring expenses	297.4	153.8	90.7	81.7	64.4	688.0	-63.0	-0.2
as % of revenue	24.0	9.2	10.2	12.2	11.0	13.6	-	-
ROCE in % (3rd Party)*	31.4	-	12.8	20.9	27.8	-	-	-
*) ROCE = EBIT before restructuring expenses/capital employed. EBIT before restructuring expenses and capital employed both calculated as the average for the last 4 quarters and before effects relating to goodwill from the acquisition of the former GEA AG by the former Metallgesellschaft AG in 1989; capital employed = non-current assets less interest-bearing non-current assets + working capital + non-interest-bearing assets, liabilities and provisions less assets and liabilities in connection with income taxes. ROCE, as one of the relevant performance indicators, has now been considered as „ROCE 3rd Party“ (excluding interdivisional effects in the capital employed) at the divisional level since financial year 2021. Due to negative capital employed, ROCE is not meaningful for the year 2021.								

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The tables set out above have been revised retrospectively to reflect management reporting. Consolidation primarily comprises the elimination of investments in subsidiaries, intragroup receivables, liabilities, revenue, and income and expenses. Intersegment revenue is calculated using standard market prices. The reconciliation of EBITDA to EBIT is shown in the following table:			
		(EUR million)	(EUR million)
Reconciliation of EBITDA to EBIT	2021	2020	
EBITDA	569.3	478.3	
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, investment property, and amortization of intangible assets (see notes 5.1, 5.3)	-175.9	-196.9	
Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, investment property, goodwill, intangible assets and impairment losses in connection with the classification as „held for sale“ (see notes 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 7.4)	-11.2	-58.5	
Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on non-current financial assets	-2.6	-1.7	
EBIT	379.7	221.2	
The reconciliation of GEA's EBIT to earnings before income taxes from continuing operations is shown in the following table:			
	2021	2020	
Reconciliation EBIT GEA to profit before tax from continuing operations			
EBIT GEA	379.7	221.2	
Interest income	7.7	4.6	
Interest expenses	-29.3	-28.6	
Profit before tax from continuing operations	358.1	197.1	
A detailed discussion of changes in interest income and interest expenses is included in Sections 7.5 and 7.6 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.			
Revenue by revenue element			
From construction contracts	119.4	1,171.4	408.5
From components business	567.1	117.7	247.9
From service agreements	505.6	376.5	238.7
Total	1,192.1	1,665.7	895.1

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In the presentation of segment disclosures by geographic region, revenue is allocated by the destination of the goods or place of performance of the services or by customer domicile.

External revenue (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change in %
Asia Pacific	1,091.0	1,058.2	3.1
DACH & Eastern Europe	980.9	1,022.1	-4.0
thereof Germany	406.9	424.5	-4.2
Latin America	334.8	304.6	9.9
North America	834.6	864.7	-3.5
North- and Central Europe	636.3	604.3	5.3
Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	825.1	781.1	5.6
G&A	4,702.9	4,635.1	1.5

In the reporting period, revenue of EUR 710.5 million (previous year: EUR 730.1 million) was attributable to the United States of America and EUR 505.3 million (previous year: EUR 457.8 million) was attributable to the People's Republic of China. There are no relationships with individual customers whose revenue can be considered material in comparison to total group revenue.

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

9. SEGMENT REPORTING

In accordance with the above definition, adjustments for restructuring expenses in fiscal year 2019 were EUR 64.0 million (previous year: EUR 110.2 million), with EUR 55.5 million (previous year: EUR 110.2 million) included in EBITDA. In the year under review, restructuring expenses of EUR 55.5 million (previous year: EUR 110.2 million) were cash-effective (previous year: EUR 38.2 million). In this context, the term restructuring expenses refers to cash-effective measures that are directly related to the restructuring measures (e.g. severance payments). Restructuring expenses also qualify as restructuring expenses under IAS 37. In addition, the restructuring measures referred to in the previous paragraph include impairment losses on assets as well as other expenses indirectly related to restructuring measures.

The restructuring expenses* incurred in fiscal year 2021 can be allocated to the segments

	Separation & Flow Technologies	Liquid Powder Technologies	Food & Healthcare Technologies	Farm Refrigeration Technologies	Heating & Refrigeration Technologies
Restructuring according to IAS 37 of impairments and reversals	-0.8	-	7.4	-0.7	-
Gains and losses from the disposal of selected parts of operations	0.1	-	1.8	1.4	6.6
Others	-	-	-	-0.9	8.4
	0.9	2.6	4.1	3.9	3.6
Total	0.2	2.6	13.3	3.8	8.6

* Restructuring expense: + / restructuring income: -

The EUR 15.7 million under “Others” primarily relates to expenses in connection with the strategic partnership with the GEA Group.

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9.2 Disclosures by geographic region

Non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets excluding goodwill) are allocated according to their respective locations. The figures quoted relate to the group as a whole.

(EUR millions)	Asia Pacific	DACH & Eastern Europe	thereof Germany	Latin America	North America	North- and Central Europe	Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	Total
01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021								
Non-current assets	116.3	481.5	427.8	6.6	62.8	138.5	224.8	1,030.6
01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020								
Non-current assets	98.9	462.2	414.8	5.5	57.3	148.4	237.5	1,009.6

The carrying amounts of non-current assets in the Netherlands amounted to EUR 68.3 million (previous year: EUR 73.2 million) as of the reporting date, and in Italy to EUR 208.1 million (previous year: EUR 213.9 million). These are the two countries with the largest stock of non-current assets.

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10. Other Disclosures

10.1 Cash flow disclosures

Cash flow from investing activities of discontinued operations comprises cash flows in connection with operations sold in previous years.

Financial liabilities, the inflows and outflows of which appear in the cash flow statement under cash flow from financing activities, changed as follows in fiscal year 2021:

(EUR thousand)	Balance at 1/1/2021	Cash flow from financing activities	Changes in consolidated group	Exchange rate differences	Changes in fair value	Balance at 12/31/2021
Bonds and debentures issued	249,738	-	-	-	-	249,824
Finance loans	150,801	-150,000	-	-	-	412
Liabilities from finance leases	100,765	-	-1,356	1,770	-	110,166
Noncurrent financial liabilities	501,104	-150,000	-1,356	1,770	-	360,402
Bonds and debentures issued	2,144	-	-	-	-	2,143
Finance loans	18,992	-7,742	-	-905	-	10,345
Liabilities from finance leases	56,180	-61,870	-1,425	752	-	55,650
Current financial liabilities	77,316	-69,612	-1,425	-153	-	68,138
Interest rate swap and forward exchange contracts used for hedging - liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	578,420	-219,612	-2,781	1,617	-	428,540

(EUR thousand)	Balance at 1/1/2020	Cash flow from financing activities	Changes in consolidated group	Exchange rate differences	Changes in fair value	Balance at 12/31/2020
Bonds and debentures issued	249,653	-	-	-	-	249,653
Finance loans	50,919	99,888	-	6	-	150,463
Liabilities from finance leases	123,266	-	192	1,806	-	125,264
Noncurrent financial liabilities	423,838	99,888	192	1,812	-	525,130
Bonds and debentures issued	2,143	-	-	-	-	2,143
Finance loans	23,633	-6,725	-	60	-	17,968
Liabilities from finance leases	58,888	-62,362	386	4,487	-	6,311
Current financial liabilities	84,664	-69,087	386	4,547	-	15,902
Interest rate swap and forward exchange contracts used for hedging - liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	508,502	30,801	578	6,359	-	545,240

The table shown does not include financial liabilities of EUR 126,020 thousand (previous year: EUR 126,020 thousand), as the resulting cash flows are not allocated to cash flow from financing activities.

The financial liabilities mentioned involve liabilities to affiliated companies of EUR 33,891 thousand (previous year: EUR 28,941 thousand), liabilities to employees of EUR 19,620 thousand (previous year: EUR 19,620 thousand), liabilities from derivatives of EUR 12,777 thousand (previous year: EUR 12,777 thousand), other financial liabilities of EUR 59,732 thousand (previous year: EUR 78,493 thousand).

10. OTHER DISCLOSURES

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10.2 Government grants			
Government grants related to income amounting to EUR 7,135 thousand were received in fiscal year 2021 (previous year: EUR 10,374 thousand). Grants related to assets of EUR 380 thousand (previous year: EUR 150 thousand) were deducted from the carrying amounts of the assets concerned. In addition, expenses of EUR 78 thousand (previous year: EUR 82 thousand) were incurred for the potential repayment of grants received.			
During 2021, GEA received government grants in some countries outside of Germany in connection with claiming short-time working benefits and similar allowances as well as the reimbursement of associated social security contributions. A receivable from the relevant employment agency or government is recognized when reimbursement for payments of short-time working benefits is reasonably certain. Grants amounting to EUR 5,640 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,455 thousand) were granted for short-time working benefits paid to employees. These had no impact on profit and loss. Reimbursements of social security contributions in connection with the utilization of short-time allowances amounted to EUR 50 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,224 thousand) and were recognized as a reduction in personnel expenses.			
10.3 Related party disclosures			
10.3.1 Related party transactions			
Transactions between GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft and its consolidated subsidiaries were course of consolidation. Revenue and expenses from transactions between continuing operations were not eliminated if they will continue to be incurred following the disposal of operation.			
Transactions with unconsolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures mainly relate to regular d and services. Income and expenses from transactions between the group as a whole and are composed of the following items:			
(EUR thousand)		Revenue	Other income
01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021			
Unconsolidated subsidiaries		28,007	1,
Joint ventures		16,661	1,
Total		44,668	1,
01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020			
Unconsolidated subsidiaries		29,538	1,
Joint ventures		17,216	1,
Total		46,754	1,

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Related party transactions resulted in the following outstanding items in the group as a whole as of December 31, 2021:							
(EUR thousand)	Trade receivables	Trade payables	Other receivables	Other liabilities			
12/31/2021							
Unconsolidated subsidiaries	6,285	898	9,416	33,037			
Joint ventures	1,403	1,365	1	-			
Total	7,688	2,263	9,417	33,037			
thereof current	7,688	2,263	9,408	33,037			
12/31/2020							
Unconsolidated subsidiaries	9,221	1,382	8,906	30,256			
Joint ventures	3,974	20	1	-			
Total	13,195	1,402	8,907	30,256			
thereof current	13,099	1,402	8,898	30,256			
In the reporting year, impairment losses on other receivables from unconsolidated subsidiaries of EUR 145 thousand (previous year: EUR 355 thousand) were recognized.							
As of the current reporting date and the previous year, no trade payables to non-consolidated companies are secured.							
10.3.2 Remuneration of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board							
The total remuneration of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft in fiscal year 2021 in accordance with IFRS amounted to EUR 13,954 thousand (previous year: EUR 10,567 thousand). This amount comprised the following elements:							
Arbeitskreisvergütung							
In fiscal year 2021, former Executive Board members and their surviving dependents received in the form of pension payments from the GEA group amounting to EUR 5,019 thousand (previous year: EUR 4,977 thousand). Pension provisions in accordance with IFRS were recognized for Board members and their surviving dependents in the amount of EUR 89,212 thousand (previous year: EUR 95,145 thousand). In the previous year EUR 2,983 thousand of this amount was attributed to the Executive Board who left the company during the year 2020. In the current fiscal year the Executive Board left the company.							
Other information on the remuneration of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board can be found in the remuneration report.							
There were no other material transactions by members of the Executive Board or Supervisory Board with related parties in either the reporting or the comparative period.							

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11. Events after the End of the Reporting Period GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft completed the first tranche of the share buyback program of EUR 130,534 thousand on February 17, 2022. The total volume of shares purchased on the stock exchange between August 16, 2021, and February 17, 2022, is 3,169,867 shares, of which 872,834 shares are attributable to the period from January 1, 2022, to February 17, 2022. The total volume of shares from the first tranche of the buyback program represents 1.76 percent of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft's share capital. Over the total term of the first tranche of the program, the shares were acquired at an average purchase price of EUR 41.18. On February 18, 2022, an agreement was reached with NORD Holding, the buyer of the Bock Group, regarding the final purchase price. The final deconsolidation loss is thus reduced by EUR 92 thousand to EUR 9,950 thousand. The disposal of selected lines within the Heating & Refrigeration Technologies division announced on the Capital Markets Day in September 2019 led to the sale of the refrigeration contracting and service operations in France on October 25, 2021. The transaction was closed on February 28, 2022, resulting in the deconsolidation of the group company GEA Refrigeration France SAS. Based on the preliminary purchase price, the gain on disposal amounts to some EUR 2,000 thousand. The final purchase price is still being negotiated.					
11. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD					

12. Supplemental Disclosures in Accordance with Section 315e of the HGB

12.1 Declaration on the Corporate Governance Code

The Executive Board and the Supervisory Board issued an updated Declaration of Conformity in accordance with section 161 of the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act) on December 16, 2021, and made it permanently available to shareholders on the company's website.

12.2 Number of employees

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

Average number of employees during the year *	2021	2020
DACH & Eastern Europe	6,840	6,823
North & Central Europe	3,093	3,087
Asia Pacific	2,983	3,031
Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	3,100	3,207
North America	1,604	1,618
Latin America	561	527
Continuing operations	18,181	18,293
DACH & Eastern Europe	1	1
Discontinued operations	1	1
Total	18,182	18,294

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

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 315E OF THE HGB

12.3.3 Audit and consulting fees

The fees charged worldwide by the auditor of the consolidated financial statements, KPMG Prüfungs-gesellschaft and its network companies, for fiscal year 2021 are broken down as follows:

	Audit	4
	of which KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	1
	Other audit related services	
	of which KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	
	Tax consulting services	
	of which KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	
	Other services	
	of which KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	
	Total	5
	of which KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	2

KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft's audit fee mainly covers the auditing mandate for the consolidated financial statements and annual financial statements and Aktiengesellschaft's consolidated financial statements and annual financial statements and half-year financial report in accordance with section 115 of the German Securities Trading Act.

Other assurance services relate to, for example, audits required by law or by contract such as the audit of the non-financial statement and of the compliance management system pursuant to section 20 Wertpapierhandelsgesetz (WpHG – German Securities Trading Act).

The other services relate to, among others, the project-related audit in connection with the SAP S/4 Hana at GEA.

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12.4 Investments

The following list shows all subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures. With the exception of other equity investments within the meaning of section 313(2) No. 4 of the HGB, it does not contain investments in companies that GEA neither controls nor over which it can exercise significant influence.

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985

	Head Office	Shares %	Head Office
Consolidated subsidiaries			
Argentina			
GEA Farm Technologies Argentina S.R.L.	Buenos Aires	100.00	Santiago de Chile
GEA Process Engineering S.A.	Buenos Aires	100.00	Santiago de Chile
GEA Westfalia Separator Argentina S.A.	Buenos Aires	100.00	
Australia			
GEA Australia Pty. Ltd.	Melbourne	100.00	Beijing
GEA Farm Technologies Australia Pty. Ltd.	Melbourne	100.00	Shanghai
GEA Nu-Con Pty. Ltd.	Sutherland	100.00	Tianjin
GEA Process Engineering Pty. Ltd.	Blackburn	100.00	Beijing
GEA Westfalia Separator Australia Pty. Ltd.	Melbourne	100.00	Hong Kong
Austria			
GEA Austria GmbH	Plainfeld	100.00	Hong Kong
GEA CEE GmbH	Vienna	100.00	Beijing
Belgium			
GEA Farm Technologies Belgium N.V.	Kontich	100.00	Wuqing
GEA Process Engineering N.V.	Halle	100.00	Suzhou
GEA Westfalia Separator Belgium N.V.	Kontich	100.00	Shanghai
Brazil			
GEA Equipamentos e Soluções Ltda.	Jaguatuna	100.00	Shanghai
Canada			
GEA Farm Technologies Canada Inc.	Drummondville	100.00	Hong Kong
GEA Canada Inc.	Saint John	100.00	Hong Kong
GEA Refrigeration Canada Inc.	Richmond	100.00	Tianjin
China			
Gbs Grain Machinery Manufacturing (Beijing) Co., Ltd.			Shijiazhuang
GEA (Shanghai) Farm Technologies Co., Ltd.			
GEA (Tianjin) Farm Technology Co., Ltd.			
GEA Food Solutions (Beijing) Co., Ltd.			
GEA Food Solutions Asia Co., Ltd.			
GEA Hong Kong Trading Ltd.			
GEA Lyophil (Beijing) Ltd.			
GEA Mechanical Equipment (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.			
GEA Process & Equipment Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.			
GEA Process Engineering China Limited			
GEA Process Engineering Trading (Shanghai) Ltd.			
GEA Refrigeration Hong Kong Ltd.			
GEA Westfalia Separator (China) Ltd.			
GEA Westfalia Separator (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.			
Shijiazhuang GEA Farm Technologies Co., Ltd.			
Colombia			
GEA Andina S.A.S.			
Czech Republic			
GEA Czech Republic s.r.o.			

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 315E OF THE HGB

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		Shares %	Head Office
Indonesia			
GEA Westfalia Separator Indonesia, PT	Jakarta	100.00	Hilversum
PT. GEA Refrigeration Indonesia	Jakarta	100.00	s-Hertogenbosch
Ireland			Deventer
GEA Ireland Ltd.	Naas	100.00	Bakel
GEA Process Technologies Ireland Ltd.	Naas	100.00	Bakel
GEA Refrigeration Ireland Ltd.	Cavan	100.00	Bakel
GEA Westfalia Separator Ireland Ltd.	Ballincollig	100.00	Weert
Italy			s-Hertogenbosch
CMT Costruzioni Meccaniche e Tecnologia S.p.A	Peveragno	100.00	Deventer
GEA COMAS S.p.A.	Torrebelvicino	100.00	s-Hertogenbosch
GEA Food Solutions Italy S.r.l.	Osio Sopra	100.00	Cuijk
GEA Inaformi S.p.A	Colognola ai Colli	100.00	Cuijk
GEA Mechanical Equipment Italia S.p.A.	Parma	100.00	Zevenbergen
GEA Process Engineering S.p.A.	Osio Sopra	100.00	Raamsdonksveer
GEA Procomac S.p.A	Sala Baganza	100.00	Raamsdonksveer
Goffetto Sangati S.r.l.	Galliera Veneta	100.00	
Pavan S.p.A.	Galliera Veneta	67.00	Tauranga
Pelacci S.R.L. i.L.	Sala Baganza	100.00	Hamilton
Veneta Alimenti Innovativi S.r.l.	Pieve D'Alpago	100.00	Hamilton
Japan			Hamilton
GEA Japan Ltd.	Tokyo	100.00	Auckland
Lithuania			
GEA Baltics UAB	Vilnius	100.00	Oslo
Malaysia			
GEA Westfalia Separator (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Shah Alam	100.00	Panama
Mexico			
Convenience Food Systems S.A. de C.V.	Mexico City	100.00	Lima
GEA Power Cooling de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City	100.00	
GEA Process Engineering S.A. de C.V.	Mexico City	100.00	Muntinlupa City
GEA Westfalia Separator Mexicana S.A. de C.V.	Cuernavaca	100.00	Muntinlupa City
			Muntinlupa City

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	Head Office	Shares %	Head Office
Serbia			
GEA EEC Serbia d.o.o. Beograd (Zemun)	Belgrade	100.00	Other equity investments under section 313(2) no. 4 of the HGB
Singapore			
KET Marine Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	
Slovakia			
GEA Farm Technologies Slovakia spol. s r.o.	Piestany	100.00	
Thailand			*) In accordance with section 264 (3) and 264b of the HGB the consolidated subsidiaries are exempted from the duty to comply with the supplementary accounting publication requirements applicable to corporations and certain partnerships.
CFS Asia Ltd. i.L.	Bangkok	99.9998	
Ukraine			
DE GEA Westfalia Separator Ukraine	Kiev	100.00	
GEA Food Solutions Ukraine LLC i.L.	Kiev	100.00	
GEA Grasso TOV	Kiev	100.00	Düsseldorf, March 1, 2021
TOV GEA Ukraine	Bila Zerkva	100.00	
Uruguay			
Balterin S.A.	Montevideo	100.00	
Crisnil S.A.	Montevideo	100.00	
Associated Companies			The Executive Board
Argentina			
IMAI S.A.	Buenos Aires	20.00	
Joint Ventures			
Germany			
Merton Wohnprojekt GmbH	Frankfurt/Main	50.00	Stefan Klebert Johannes Gilothe Marcus A.
Japan			
GEA ORION Farm Technologies Co., Ltd.	Nagano	49.00	
United Arab Emirates			
GRADE Grasso Adearest Ltd.	Dubai	50.00	
GRADE Refrigeration LLC	Sharjah	49.00	

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Independent Auditor's Report To GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Group Management Report Opinions We have audited the consolidated financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2021, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In addition, we have audited the combined group management report of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2021. In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those components of the combined group management report specified in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report. In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit, the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and, in compliance with the requirements of the German Commercial Code, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2021, and of its financial performance for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2021, and the accompanying combined group management report as a whole provides an appropriate overview of the Group's position. In all material respects, this combined group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, which comply with German legal requirements, and appropriately reflects the opportunities and risks of future development. Our opinion on the management report is based on the content of those components of the combined group management report specified in the "Information" section of the auditor's report. Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations. We declare that the consolidated financial statements and of the combined group management report comply with the legal requirements of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined group management report.			

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
Basis for the Opinions We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined group management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation No. 537/2014 (referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Group Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) point (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined group management report.	Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Testing the goodwill of the Food & Healthcare Technologies Division (FHT) for impairment Please refer to note 2 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for information on the accounting policies applied and the assumptions used. Disclosures on the value of goodwill can be found under note 5.2.	THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT RISK Goodwill totaled EUR 1,481.2 million as of December 31, 2021, of which EUR 203.5 million was attributable to the FHT segment. Overall, representing 25.2% of total assets, goodwill has the most significant impact on the Company's financial position. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually on segment level (on division level at GEA). Significant indications of impairment, goodwill is then also tested ad hoc for impairment during the year. For this purpose, the carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount of the segment. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, this indicates a requirement for impairment. The amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use of the segments. Due to the complexity of the calculation, it is considered possible as of the date of risk assessment – between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount for the FHT segment, the following reporting is restricted to the goodwill impairment amount for this segment. The effective date for the impairment test is October 31, 2021. As a result of the impairment test performed, the Company did not identify any impairment of goodwill. Impairment testing of goodwill is complex and based on a range of assumptions that require significant judgment. The next audit will include the expected business and earnings performance of the FHT Division for the next year, based on assumed long-term growth rates and the discount rate used. There is the risk for the consolidated financial statements that an existing need to recognize goodwill impairment losses is not identified. There is also the risk that the related disclosures in the notes are incomplete.	

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	OUR AUDIT APPROACH We obtained a detailed understanding of the business planning process. GEA has implemented controls to ensure business planning's appropriateness. We assessed the design, establishment and effectiveness of selected controls. With the involvement of our valuation experts, we assessed the appropriateness of the Company's key assumptions and calculation methods for testing the goodwill of the FHT Division for impairment. To this end, we discussed and validated with those responsible for planning the expected development of business and earnings as well as the assumed long-term growth rates. We also reconciled this information with other internally available forecasts and the budget prepared by the Executive Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. In addition, we assessed the consistency of assumptions with external market assessments. We also confirmed the accuracy of the Company's previous forecasts by comparing the budgets of previous financial years with actual results and by analyzing deviations. We compared the assumptions and data underlying the cost of capital, in particular the risk-free rate, the market risk premium, country risk premium and the beta factor, with our own estimates and publicly available data. To assess the methodically and mathematically correct implementation of the valuation method, we verified the Company's valuation using our own calculations and analyzed deviations. Furthermore, we verified that between the effective date for impairment testing and the reporting date there were no indications of a need to recognize impairment losses. Finally, we assessed whether the disclosures in the notes regarding the impairment of goodwill were complete and appropriate.	OUR OBSERVATIONS The calculation method used for impairment testing of goodwill is appropriate and in line with the policies to be applied. The Company's assumptions and data used for measurement are appropriate. The corresponding disclosures in the notes are complete and appropriate. Recognition of revenue from construction contracts Please refer to the explanatory notes under note 2 for the accounting policies applied. Disclosures from construction contracts and construction contracts with credit and debit balances visible can be found under note 71 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT RISK In financial year 2021, revenue in the amount of EUR 1,901.7 million was generated from construction contracts. As of December 31, 2021, the gross amount due from customers for construction contracts (contract revenue) was EUR 335.6 million and the gross amount due to customers for construction contracts (contract costs) was EUR 766.2 million. Contract revenue and results of construction contracts, which are to be recognized in accordance with IFRS 15.35, are recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method pursuant to the stage of completion. The stage of completion is determined as the ratio of the contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs (contract revenue). When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the loss is recognized as a provision for onerous contracts according to the rules set forth under IAS 37. Determining the revenue from construction contracts that can be recognized as contract revenue is an estimate, especially with regard to the total contract cost to be estimated for the stage of completion. The risk for the consolidated financial statements of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft is that the revenue and realized results of construction contracts are inaccurately allocated to financial year 2021, if onerous construction contracts are not recognized in time.	Arsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

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OUR AUDIT APPROACH We assessed the procedure for estimating contract costs, the method for determining stage of completion as well as the design and establishment of controls to ensure proper planning of the entire contract costs. We performed the following audit procedures for construction contracts specifically selected on the basis of risk (list not exhaustive): - interviewing GEA staff involved in the project, including on estimates of the overall contract costs, risks involved and status of the projects - reconciling the actual cost allocated to the contracts with internal cost schedules and external documents - critical review of assumptions used for estimates of total contract costs, also by analyzing project progress to date and any deviations from the budget - assessment of the computational accuracy of the stage of completion determined as well as any losses anticipated and also the proper accounting treatment of construction contracts and possible provisions for onerous contracts under IAS 37		Other information Management and/or the Supervisory Board are/is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises: - the Group's non-financial statement, and - the corporate governance statement. The other information also includes the remaining parts of the annual report. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements, the combined group report information audited for content and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined group management report cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information - is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the group management report information audited for content or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or - otherwise appears to be materially misstated. In accordance with our engagement letter, we conducted a separate assurance engagement on the non-financial statement. Please refer to our assurance report dated March 1, 2022, for information on the scope and findings of this assurance engagement.	
OUR OBSERVATIONS GEA's accounting treatment of construction contracts and the corresponding provisions for onerous contracts is appropriate. The assumptions underlying the accounting for construction orders are appropriate overall.			

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
<u>Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Group Management Report</u> Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance. In addition, management is responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so. Furthermore, management is responsible for the preparation of the combined group management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, management is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a combined group management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the combined group management report. The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined group management report.	<u>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Group Management Report</u> Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained from the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined group management report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German General Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this combined group management report.		

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	We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also: - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined group management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the combined group management report 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 these systems. - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and the reasonableness of estimates made by management and related disclosures. - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the combined group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern. - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB. - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions. - Evaluate the consistency of the combined group management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with [German] law, and the view of the Group's position it provides.	• Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by management group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate the significant assumptions used by management as a basis for the prospective information the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express an opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is an unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information presented by management. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the nature and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine whether there is any matter of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period that has not been adequately addressed in the auditor's report. We are not responsible for the current period's financial statements unless we have identified a material misstatement that, in our opinion, is of such a nature that it precludes public disclosure about the matter.	

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Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements	<u>Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB</u> We have performed assurance work in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined group management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the electronic file "geagroup-2021-12-31-de.zip" (SHA256-Hashvalue: 8af31c0807caef410fab78689211b479e4655dd4950216a42bbf6fec3d10ee45) made available and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance work extends only to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the combined group management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained in these renderings nor to any other information contained in the file identified above. In our opinion, the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined group management report contained in the electronic file made available, identified above and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format. Beyond this assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying group management report for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2021, contained in the "Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Group Management Report" above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these renderings or on the other information contained in the file identified above.	We conducted our assurance work on the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined group management report contained in the file made available and identified above with Section 317 (3a) HGB and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance Work on the Electronic Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes in Section 317 (3a) HGB (IDW AsS 410 (10.2021)) [if conducive to the understanding of the international level: and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 responsibility in accordance therewith is further described below. Our audit firm applies the Quality Management 1: Requirements for Quality Management in Audit Firms (IDW QS 1). The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined group management report with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 2 HGB. In addition, the Company's management is responsible for such internal controls that they consider necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material misstatements or non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format. The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparing the ESEF documents and the financial reporting process.	

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	Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the assurance work. We also: - Identify and assess the risks of material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion. - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls. - Evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. whether the file made available containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, as amended as of the reporting date, on the technical specification for this electronic file. - Evaluate whether the ESEF documents provide an XHTML rendering with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined group management report. - Evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (XBRL), in accordance with Articles 4 and 6 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 as applicable on the reporting date, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML reproduction.	Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation We were elected as group auditor at the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021. We were re-elected by the Supervisory Board on June 2, 2021. We have been the group auditor of GEA Group A since financial year 2011, without interruption since financial year 2011. We declare that the opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional information provided in the audit report pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report). Other Matter – Use of the Auditor's Report Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements, the audited combined group management report as well as the examined ESEF documents. The audited consolidated financial statements and group management report converted to the XHTML format – including the XHTML format – are published in the German Federal Gazette [Bundesanzeiger] – are merely electronic documents and do not constitute part of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited group management report. In particular, the ESEF report and our assurance opinion contained therein are together with the examined ESEF documents made available in electronic form. German Public Auditor Responsible for the Engagement The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Michael Jessen. Düsseldorf, March 1, 2022 KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	[Signature] Dr. Zeimes Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor] [Signature] Jessen Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor]

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
Limited Assurance Report of the Independent Auditor regarding the Non-financial Group Statement To the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the non-financial group statement of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (further "GEA" or the "Company") for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 (further "report"). Our audit does not cover external sources of documentation or expert opinions mentioned in the report. Management's Responsibility The legal representatives of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the report in accordance with Sections 315b and 315c HGB in conjunction with Sections 289c to 289e HGB and with Article 8 of REGULATION (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (further „EU Taxonomy Regulation“) and the supplementing Delegated Acts as well as the interpretation of the wordings and terms contained in the EU Taxonomy Regulation and in the supplementing Delegated Acts by the Company as disclosed in Section "Disclosures on the European Union Taxonomy Regulation" of the report. This responsibility of the legal representatives includes the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies to prepare the report and the use of assumptions and estimates for individual disclosures which are subject to the given circumstances. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for the disclosures under the given circumstances. They deem necessary for the preparation of the report that is free of – intended or unintended – misstatements. The EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementing Delegated Acts contain wordings and estimates which are subject to substantial uncertainties regarding their interpretation and for which not all the necessary information has been published yet. Therefore, the legal representatives have included a description of the uncertainties in Section "Disclosures on the European Union Taxonomy Regulation" of the report. They are aware of the fact that these disclosures may be subject to changes in the future. Due to the inherent risk of diverging interpretations of vague legal concepts, the legal representatives consider these interpretations to be subject to uncertainty.			

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
	Practioners's Responsibility It is our responsibility to express a conclusion on the report based on our work performed within a limited assurance engagement. We conducted our work in the form of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance En-gagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", published by IAASB. Accordingly, we have to plan and perform the assurance engagement in such a way that we obtain limited assurance as to whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the report of the Company for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Sections 315b and 315c HGB in conjunction with Sections 289c to 289e HGB and with the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementing Delegated Acts as well as the interpretation of the wordings and terms contained in the EU Taxonomy Regulation and in the supplementing Delegated Acts by the legal representatives as disclosed in Section "Disclosures on the European Union Taxonomy Regulation" of the report. We do not, however, issue a separate conclusion for each disclosure. As the assurance procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement are less comprehensive than in a reasonable assurance engagement, the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower. The choice of assurance procedures is subject to the auditor's own judgment.	Within the scope of our engagement we performed, amongst others, the following procedures: • Inquiries of group-level personnel who are responsible for the materiality analysis in order to determine the processes for determining material topics and respective reporting boundaries for GEA's sustainability disclosures • A risk analysis, including media research, to identify relevant information on GEA's sustainability disclosures in the reporting period • Evaluation of the process for the identification of taxonomy-eligible economic activities and disclosures in the report • Evaluation of the design and the implementation of systems and processes for the collection and monitoring of disclosures on environmental, employee and social matters, respect combatting corruption and bribery and indicators required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation • Consolidation of data • Inquiries of group-level personnel who are responsible for determining disclosures on diligence processes, results and risks, performing internal control functions and consolidation • Inspection of selected internal and external documents • Analytical procedures for the evaluation of data and of the trends of quantitative disclosures at group level by all sites • Understanding of estimated data and assumptions made in this context • Evaluation of local data collection, validation and reporting processes as well as the reliability of data based on a sample of the sites in Berlin and Niederahr (Germany) • Assessment of the overall presentation of the disclosures. The legal representatives have to interpret vague legal concepts in order to be able to make disclosures according to Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Due to the innate interpretations of vague legal concepts, the legal conformity of these interpretations and our assurance thereof are subject to uncertainty. In our opinion, we obtained sufficient evidence for reaching a conclusion for the assurance engagement.	

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
Independence and Quality Assurance on the Part of the Auditing Firm In performing this engagement, we applied the legal provisions and professional pronouncements regarding independence and quality assurance, in particular the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Accountants (in Germany) and the quality assurance standard of the German Institute of Public Auditors (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer, IDW) regarding quality assurance requirements in audit practice (IDW QS 1). In our opinion, we obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence for reaching a conclusion for the assurance engagement.			
Conclusion Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the report of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Sections 315b and 315c HGB in conjunction with Sections 289c to 289e HGB and with the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementing Delegated Acts as well as the interpretation disclosed in Section "Disclosures on the European Union Taxonomy Regulation" of the report. We do not express an audit opinion on the external sources of documentation or expert opinions mentioned in the report.			
		Düsseldorf, March 1, 2022	
		KPMG AG	
		Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft [Original German version signed by]	
		Stauder	Gädeke
		Wirtschaftsprüfer (German Public Auditor)	Wirtschaftsprüferin [German Public Auditor]

Restriction of Use/General Engagement Terms

This limited assurance report is issued for purposes of the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, only. We assume no responsibility with regard to any third parties. Our assignment for the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, liability as described above was governed by the General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften (Allgemeine Auftragsbedingungen für Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften) in the version dated January 1, 2017 (Appendix 2). By reading and using the information contained in this assurance report, each recipient confirms that he or she is aware of the limitation of our liability as stipulated in No. 9 of the provisions contained therein including the limitation of our liability with respect to us.

REMUNERATION REPORT

This Remuneration Report summarizes the principles governing remuneration of the members of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board. It provides an overview of changes to the system of Executive Board remuneration in recent years, explains the objectives of the new remuneration system – which has been in force since the beginning of 2021 and will apply to all Executive Board members commencing at the beginning of 2022 – and discusses the points in which the new remuneration system differs from the previous one.

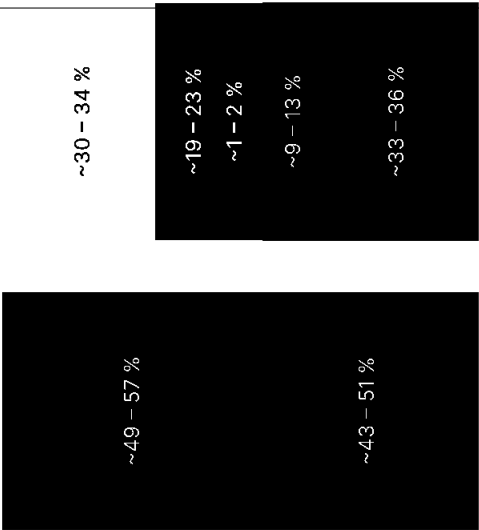
The Remuneration Report also provides individualized and specific information on remuneration awarded and due to current and former members of the GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft Executive Board and Supervisory Board in fiscal year 2021, as well as benefits commitments. Disclosures related to the remuneration of board members comply with the requirements of the German Stock Corporation Act and the applicable German and international accounting standards.

General information on the remuneration of the members of the Executive Board

Acting on the recommendation of the Presiding Committee, the Supervisory Board determines the total remuneration of the individual Executive Board members and resolves the remuneration system applicable to the Executive Board. The Supervisory Board reviews the appropriateness of the remuneration at regular intervals. Criteria for determining the appropriateness of the remuneration include the responsibilities of the individual Executive Board members, their respective personal performance, the business situation, the success and the future prospects of the company, as well as the level of the remuneration compared with peer companies and the remuneration structure in place in other areas of the company.

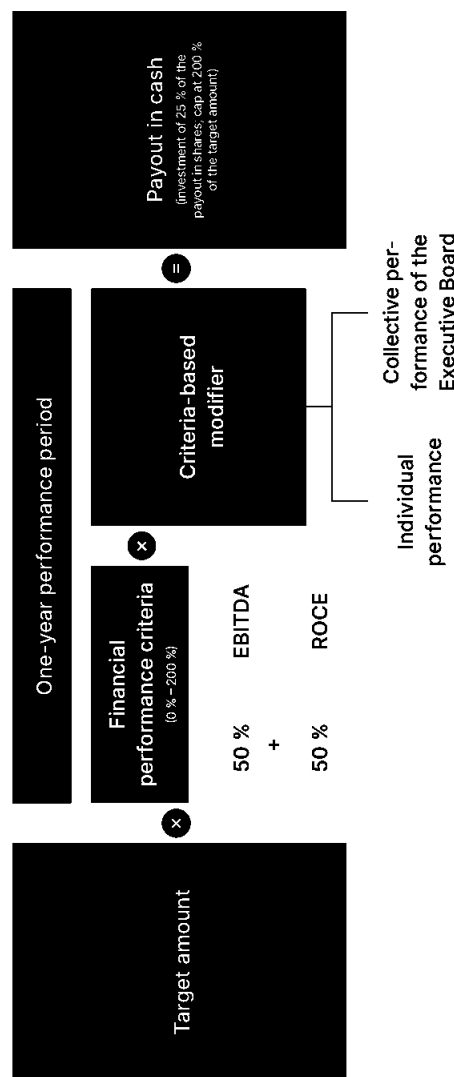
The Supervisory Board implemented the **previous remuneration system** effective January 1, 2021, until the end of 2020 and had been approved by a majority of 93.85 percent at the Meeting on April 26, 2019. All incumbent Executive Board members were still remunerated under the previous remuneration system on the basis of their current service contracts in the reporting period. The members of the Executive Board continued to be remunerated until the end of the 2019 fiscal year under the **2012 remuneration system**, which was in effect for fiscal years 2012 to 2018. A decision to change the previous remuneration system and the 2012 remuneration system can be found on the website www.gea.com under "Investors – Corporate governance – Remuneration".

The Supervisory Board adopted the **new remuneration system** effective January 1, 2021. The new system is now in effect and was approved by a majority of 89.54 percent at the Annual General Meeting on April 26, 2021 in accordance with section 120a (1), sentence 1 of the Aktiengesetz (German Stock Corporation Act). The remuneration system for Executive Board members was revised to comply with the requirements of the new section 87a of the AktG and the recommendations of the Governance Code as amended on December 16, 2019 (GCGC). An important consequence of the adoption of a new long-term incentive plan for Executive Board members. The new remuneration system will apply uniformly for current Executive Board members starting January 1, 2022. Details of the new system are available on the homepage www.gea.com under "Investors – Corporate governance – Remuneration".

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Principles of the new remuneration system The new remuneration system is characterized by the following basic principles: • Strategic relevance: Performance-based remuneration components serve to promote key objectives of the company strategy, in particular continuous, sustainable and profitable growth. • Pay for Performance: The pay for performance concept is grounded in the idea of linking remuneration to the achievement of ambitious, predefined performance criteria. Malus and clawback provisions are also included. • Sustainability and the long term: The promotion of sustainable and long-term development is achieved by according significant weighting to sustainability-related and long-term performance criteria. In addition, sustainability aspects are emphasized by comparing them to companies included in the DAX 50 ESG Index. • Long-term shareholder interests: Sustainable performance is ensured by the four-year term and the strong share-based component of the long-term incentive (LTI) as well as the share ownership guidelines. • Consideration of employee remuneration and employment conditions: Appropriateness in comparison with senior management and the workforce as a whole is examined when setting remuneration for the Executive Board. In addition, employee satisfaction, as an expression of remuneration and employment conditions, influences the amount of the variable compensation for the Executive Board. • Appropriate linkage between management and employee remuneration: In the case of variable remuneration, care is taken to ensure a uniform management and incentive effect between Executive Board, managers and employees. • Regulatory conformity: The remuneration system for the Executive Board complies with the provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act and takes into account the recommendations of the GCGC.				Target total remuneration under the new remuneration system The target total remuneration of the Executive Board members is composed of non-performance-related and performance-related components as follows:
Relative proportion of the components in the total target remuneration				Remuneration structure – Base salary to variable components Remuneration structure – Remuneration structure components
				~49 – 57 % ~30 – 34 % ~19 – 23 % ~1 – 2 % ~9 – 13 % ~33 – 36 % ~43 – 51 %
The non-performance-related components comprise a fixed annual salary, fringe benefit and pension plan.				The non-performance-related components comprise a fixed annual salary, fringe benefit and pension plan.

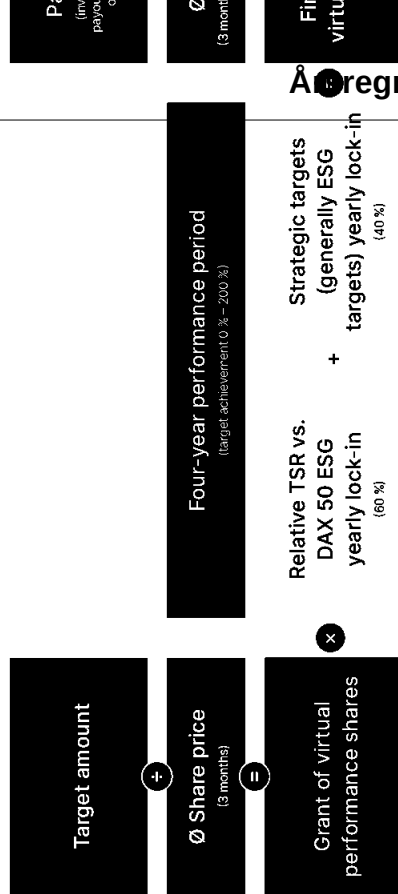
The performance-related components comprise the bonus or short-term incentive (STI) and long-term incentive (LTI). The STI is structured as a target bonus system, which is paid out based on the financial performance criteria EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) and ROCE (return on capital employed), each adjusted for restructuring measures, effects from acquisitions and a criteria-based modifier, which takes into account the collective and individual performance of the Executive Board and its members, respectively. It is composed as follows:

Bonus/STI



The LTI – the second performance-related component – is structured as a Performance Share paid out based on the relative total shareholder return (relative TSR), strategic targets (generated and the company's share price performance. It is composed as follows:

Long-Term Incentive – Performance Share Plan



Significant changes compared to the previous remuneration system

The new remuneration system, effective for all current members of the Executive Board as of 1 January 2018, differs from the prior remuneration system, particularly with regard to the structure of the remuneration, which is designed as a performance share plan. A detailed explanation of the relevant differences between the two systems is provided in the description of the new remuneration system on the homepage gea.com under "Investor Relations - Governance - Remuneration".

General information on the remuneration of the members of the Supervisory Board

In principle, the remuneration of the Supervisory Board members consists solely of fixed remuneration. It does not include a performance-related component.

Pursuant to section 15 (1) of the Articles of Association, each member of the Supervisory Board receives fixed annual remuneration of EUR 50 thousand payable after the end of each fiscal year, in addition to the reimbursement of their expenses. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board receives two-and-a-half times and his deputy one-and-a-half times this amount. In accordance with section 15 (2) of the Articles of Association, members of the Presiding Committee and the Audit Committee each receive an additional EUR 35 thousand. In accordance with section 15 (2), the members of the Innovation Committee each receive an additional EUR 25 thousand. The chair of the committee receives twice the respective amount. No separate remuneration is paid to members of the Mediation Committee or the Nomination Committee. Members who join or leave the Supervisory Board and/or its committees during the year only receive a pro rata amount for the duration of their membership. After the end of the fiscal year – pursuant to section 15 (3) of the Articles of Association – the Supervisory Board members also receive an attendance fee of EUR 1 thousand for each meeting of the Supervisory Board, the Presiding Committee, the Audit Committee or the Innovation Committee they attend. In fiscal year 2021, the Supervisory Board held seven meetings, the Presiding Committee met five times, the Audit Committee convened on four occasions while the Innovation Committee met twice.

Remuneration for the Supervisory Board members was approved by a majority of 99.77 percent of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2021.

Overview of the past fiscal year

Personnel

There has been no change in composition of the Executive Board compared with the previous year. The Supervisory Board extended the contract with Stefan Klebert by five years until December 2027. In June 2021, extended the appointment of Marcus A. Ketter as Chief Financial Officer of the company by five years until May 19, 2027.

[illegible]

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT
"Mission 26" and climate strategy The new "Mission 26" strategy was presented in London as part of the Capital Markets Day in September 2021. The plan for the next five years is based on seven key levers to accelerate sustainable, profitable growth. As part of this strategy, focal points include sustainability, innovation and digital solutions, new food and excellence initiatives in the areas of sales, service and operations. In addition, the company is examining targeted acquisitions. More information on these topics can be found on the homepage gea.com under "About us – Our Mission 26". GEA is firmly committed to reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions to net zero at all points of its value chain by 2040. The company has submitted this commitment and the 2030 interim targets for validation to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), a globally recognized, independent organization that reviews climate targets. The SBTi validated GEA's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and confirmed that these targets follow the latest climate science and effectively contribute to achieving the 1.5 degree target set out in the Paris Climate Accord. More information can be found on our homepage gea.com under "Sustainability".			The performance criteria defined for the 2022 tranche of the Performance Share Plan (LTI) are strategic objectives of sustainable, profitable growth by making both annual organic sales and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions performance criteria considered for purposes of LTI remuneration. They are calibrated in such a way that they contribute toward the targets defined for the "Mission 26" strategy (see below Grants, specifications and calibrations of strategy 2022 tranche). Key figures for the 2021 fiscal year For more information, please refer to the section Financial key figures of GEA in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Remuneration of the members of the Executive Board Remuneration awarded or due in 2021 and 2020 In the past fiscal year, the total remuneration paid to the active Executive Board members of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft amounted to EUR 9,927,446. This comprised both an amount of EUR 2,480,000 for fixed annual salaries and an amount of EUR 7,385,589 for variable remuneration. As in previous fiscal years, the company did not grant any loans to members of the Executive Board in fiscal year 2021. In the reporting period, the option to reclaim variable compensation components was not exercised. In fiscal year 2020, the total remuneration of the current members of the Executive Board (Stefan Klebert, Marcus A. Ketter, Johannes Gilothe and Steffen Bersch) amounted to EUR 8,653,130. This comprised both an amount of EUR 2,425,355 for fixed annual salaries and an amount of EUR 6,162,563 for variable remuneration. For purposes of section 162(1) sentence 2 no. 1 of the AktG, remuneration is deemed to have been awarded in the fiscal year in which the work (one or more years) on which the remuneration concerned is based was performed in full. In this respect, the vesting-oriented view is applied. Remuneration is due when an unfulfilled legal obligation to pay such remuneration exists. In accordance with section 162 of the AktG, remuneration components are stated as of the earlier of the date on which the remuneration is awarded or due. Amounts attributable to the LTI and the bonus or STI are reported in the fiscal year in which the service period ends. The service period of the 2021 tranche of the LTI ended in the past fiscal year, which was therefore fully vested in fiscal year 2021. The LTI and the long-term share price component (2012 compensation system) are paid out in March of the financial year following the end of the three-year performance period and following a resolution by the Supervisory Board establishing the target achievement. Differences between the expected payout amount at the time of full vesting and the actual payout amount after the end of the performance period are disclosed in the year of payment. Thus, in fiscal year 2024, the corresponding difference for the 2021 tranche is included in the compensation to be disclosed. Target total remuneration and actual remuneration The following tables show – in each case for the reporting period and the prior year, each form and each broken down into fixed, non-performance-related and variable, performance-related components – the amount of the target total remuneration of the current Executive Board members – the amount of the current and former Executive Board members. A detailed description of the actual remuneration of the current and former Executive Board members in fiscal year 2021 and 2020, thus still applicable, can be found on the homepage gea.com under "Investors – Corporate Governance – Remuneration".				

Årsregnskap for regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT			
Base salary and variable components of the remuneration awarded or due for former Executive Board members:						
(in EUR)		Base salary		Variable components		Pro-rata variable remuneration components
Entry/ departure	Last position	Fixed remuneration ¹	Fringe benefits	Pro-rata fixed remuneration components	Bonus/STI	
Former Executive Board members						
Steffen Bersch	Jan. 1, 2016/ Feb. 29, 2020	Ordinary Executive Board member	-	-	-	-
Previous year		100,000	4,205 ³	37%	60,000 ⁴	120,541
Martine Snels	Oct. 1, 2017/ Dec. 31, 2019	Ordinary Executive Board member	-	3,327 ⁵	100%	-
Previous year		-	9,224 ⁵	100%	-	-
Niels Erik Olsen	Jan. 1, 2016/ Mar. 13, 2019	Ordinary Executive Board member	-	2,223 ⁵	100%	-
Previous year		-	22,978 ⁵	100%	-	-
Jürg Oleas	May 1, 2001/ Feb. 17, 2019	CEO	-	-	-	-
Previous year		8,575,416 ⁶	-	100%	-	-
Dr. Helmut Schmale	Apr. 22, 2009/ May 17, 2019	Ordinary Executive Board member	200,001	-	100%	-
Previous year		200,001	-	100%	-	-
Other former members and surviving dependents ⁷		4,817,852	-	100%	-	-
Previous year		4,777,775	-	100%	-	-
Total		5,017,853	5,550	100%	-	-
Previous year		13,653,192	36,407	99%	60,000	120,541
1% 63%						
1) The fixed remuneration includes pension payments and – in the event of early departure from the Executive Board – severance payments, as well as, with regard to the previous year's figures, fixed salaries. No severance payments were paid in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. 2) The fixed remuneration includes pension payments and – in the event of early departure from the Executive Board – severance payments, as well as, with regard to the previous year's figures, fixed salaries. No severance payments were paid in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. 3) The fringe benefits for the 2020 fiscal year of Jürg Oleas (LTI) used on December 31, 2020. 4) The fringe benefits for Steffen Bersch for fiscal year 2020 include pension subsidies of EUR 1,246. 5) For fiscal year 2020, Steffen Bersch received a pro-rata STI computed on the basis of 100 percent target achievement for the period from January 1, 2020 until his departure on February 29, 2020. 6) The fringe benefits were granted for the periods in which Martine Snels and Niels Erik Olsen were still in active service. 7) In fiscal year 2020, Jürg Oleas exercised his capitalization option with regard to the full pension benefits he was entitled to as of January 1, 2020. The capitalization amount of EUR 6,575,416.00 was paid out in January 2020. 7) Individualized disclosure of the compensation of former Executive Board members and their surviving dependants is omitted for members of the Executive Board who left the company more than ten years ago.						
The total remuneration of the current and former Executive Board members for the fiscal year 2021 is in line with the previous remuneration system applicable in the reporting period and the 2012 remuneration system applicable to individual former Executive Board members. The target total remuneration of the current Executive Board members set for the reporting period corresponds in each case to the values and ratios of fixed to variable remuneration components stipulated in the previous remuneration system. As shown in the following section and in the section "Disclosures relating to share-based remuneration for the period 2018 to 2021," the actual target achievement or the target achievement expected on the basis of the actual achievement on December 31, 2021 of the individual variable remuneration components was determined in accordance with key performance indicators and the target achievement curves defined in accordance with the remuneration system.						
GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021 for 912985512						

1) The fixed remuneration includes pension payments and – in the event of early departure from the Executive Board – severance payments, as well as, with regard to the previous year's figures, fixed salaries. No severance payments were paid in fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

2) The service period for the 2020 tranches of the LTI ended on December 31, 2020.

3) The fringe benefits for Steffen Bersch for fiscal year 2020 include pension subsidies of EUR 1,246.

4) For fiscal year 2020, Steffen Bersch received a pro-rata STI computed on the basis of 100 percent target achievement for the period from January 1, 2020 until his departure on February 29, 2020.

5) The fringe benefits were granted for the periods in which Martine Snels and Niels Erik Olsen were still in active service.

6) In fiscal year 2020, Jürg Oleas exercised his capitalization option with regard to the full pension benefits he was entitled to as of January 1, 2020. The capitalization amount of EUR 6,575,416.00 was paid out in January 2020.

7) Individualized disclosure of the compensation of former Executive Board members and their surviving dependents is omitted for members of the Executive Board who left the company more than ten years ago.

The total remuneration of the current and former Executive Board members for the fiscal year 2021 is in line with the previous remuneration system applicable in the reporting period and the 2012 remuneration system applicable to individual former Executive Board members. The target total remuneration of the current Executive Board members set for the reporting period corresponds in each case to the values and ratios of fixed to variable remuneration components stipulated in the previous remuneration system. As shown in the following section and in the section "Disclosures relating to share-based remuneration for the period 2018 to

2021," the actual target achievement or the target achievement expected on the basis of the actual achievement on December 31, 2021 of the individual variable remuneration components was determined in accordance with the key performance indicators and the target achievement curves defined in accordance with the remuneration system.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT		
	<u>Target achievement and modifier multiplier applicable to the 2021 STI</u> In fiscal year 2021, EBITDA before restructuring measures and adjusted for effects from acquisitions totaled EUR 618.2 million, which corresponds to a 171 percent target achievement level (previous year: 165.7 percent). ROCE in fiscal year 2021, also adjusted for restructuring measures and effects from acquisitions, amounted to 27.6 percent (previous year: 17.3 percent), equivalent to a target achievement of 200 percent (previous year: 200 percent). This results in a target achievement level of 185.5 percent for the 2021 STI (previous year: 182.8 percent). For the purpose of the 2021 STI, the Supervisory Board has set a modifier multiplier of 1.17 for Stefan Klebert (previous year: 1.14), 1.17 (previous year: 1.14) for Marcus A. Ketter and 1.17 for Johannes Gilothe (previous year: 1.14), resulting in an overall target achievement of 200 percent as in the previous year. In each case, these multipliers correspond to the average of the individual evaluations of the modifier criteria set by the Supervisory Board beforehand for the members of the Executive Board. The modifier applicable to the 2021 STI was based on the following targets and assessment criteria:		Modifier targets and assessment criteria applicable to the 2021 STI (range: 0.8–1.2) Individual performance Diversity concept Limited discretionary assessment by the Supervisory Board, taking into account certain parameters defined in advance by the Supervisory Board Inventory management program Limited discretionary assessment by the Supervisory Board, taking into account certain parameters defined in advance by the Supervisory Board Information security program Limited discretionary assessment by the Supervisory Board, taking into account certain parameters defined in advance by the Supervisory Board ESG target concept Limited discretionary assessment by the Supervisory Board, taking into account certain parameters defined in advance by the Supervisory Board Employee satisfaction Limited discretionary assessment by the Supervisory Board, taking into account certain parameters defined in advance by the Supervisory Board Customer satisfaction Discretionary assessment by the Supervisory Board, taking into account certain parameters defined in advance by the Supervisory Board	S. Klebert • • • • • •	M. A. Ketter • • • • • •

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 9129855

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT
Calibration of financial performance targets and modifier criteria in relation to the 2022 STI For the purpose of the 2022 bonus or STI, the Supervisory Board has calibrated the following financial performance targets: For the key performance indicator EBITDA before restructuring measures, 100 percent target achievement is given if the EBITDA before restructuring measures amounts to EUR 659 million in the fiscal year 2022. The target achievement corridor ranges from EUR 559 million, which would correspond to a target achievement of 0 percent, to EUR 759 million, which would correspond to a target achievement of 200 percent. Linear interpolation is performed between these values. Target achievement curve EBITDA before restructuring measures Target achievement in % 200 100 0 559 659 759 EBITDA before restructuring measures in mio. EUR			
A target achievement of 100 percent should be given for the key performance indicator F for year 2022 if ROCE is 27 percent. Here, the target achievement corridor ranges from 22 percent achievement would correspond to 0 percent) to 32 percent (where target achievement would correspond to 200 percent). Linear interpolation is performed between these values. Target achievement curve ROCE Target achievement in % 200 100 0 22 27 32 Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512			

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT															
			During fiscal years 2013 to 2019, each Executive Board member was granted share-based remuneration in the form of the long-term share price component under the 2012 remuneration system. The total amount of the long-term share price component granted to the Executive Board members under the 2012 remuneration system for the period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2021 of the last remaining 2019 tranche for the long-term share price component amounted to EUR 119,616 (previous year: EUR 103,704). In fiscal year 2021, total expenditure for share-based remuneration under all remuneration systems amounted to EUR 1,701 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,384 thousand for Johannes Giloth (previous year: EUR 3,125 thousand for Stefan Klebert (previous year: EUR 1,212 thousand); EUR 1,701 thousand for A. Ketter (previous year: EUR 747 thousand); EUR 1,384 thousand for Johannes Giloth (previous year: EUR 215 thousand for Steffen Bersch (previous year: EUR –19 thousand) and EUR 17 thousand for Martine Snels (previous year: EUR –17 thousand). Further information on the LTI and the long-term share price component is outlined in Note 6.3.3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.															
			Grants, specifications and calibrations of strategic goals under the 2022 tranche Based on a contractually agreed allotment and the arithmetic mean of the closing prices of the shares of the company for the last three months prior to the start of the performance period on January 1, 2022, the Executive Board members were granted the following number of performance shares in the 2022 tranche of the LTI granted for the current fiscal year (2022 tranche):															
			<table><tr><th>Participants Tranche 2022</th><th>Contractual target value (in EUR)</th><th>Number of performance shares</th></tr><tr><td>Stefan Klebert</td><td>1,296,000</td><td>1,296,000</td></tr><tr><td>Marcus A. Ketter</td><td>734,000</td><td>734,000</td></tr><tr><td>Johannes Giloth</td><td>648,000</td><td>648,000</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2,678,000</td><td>2,678,000</td></tr></table>	Participants Tranche 2022	Contractual target value (in EUR)	Number of performance shares	Stefan Klebert	1,296,000	1,296,000	Marcus A. Ketter	734,000	734,000	Johannes Giloth	648,000	648,000	Total	2,678,000	2,678,000
Participants Tranche 2022	Contractual target value (in EUR)	Number of performance shares																
Stefan Klebert	1,296,000	1,296,000																
Marcus A. Ketter	734,000	734,000																
Johannes Giloth	648,000	648,000																
Total	2,678,000	2,678,000																

Performance shares issued at vesting date (in number of shares)	Fair value as of the grant date (in EUR)	Fair value as of 12/31/2021 (in EUR)	Fair value as of 12/31/2020 (in EUR)
Stefan Klebert			
2019 tranche	50,358	2,160,000	1,837,161
2020 tranche	43,028	2,160,000	1,491,437
2021 tranche	50,664	2,133,664	–
Marcus A. Ketter			
2019 tranche	17,669	757,874	644,600
2020 tranche	24,383	1,224,023	845,164
2021 tranche	28,710	1,209,093	–
Johannes Giloth			
2019 tranche	–	–	–
2020 tranche	21,514 ¹	1,023,781 ³	706,900 ⁴
2021 tranche	25,332	1,066,832	–
Total Tranche 2019	68,027	2,917,874	2,481,761
Total Tranche 2020	88,925	4,407,804	3,043,501
Total Tranche 2021	104,706	4,409,588	–

1) Reflects a payout reduced pro rata temporis in March 2023 due to appointment having occurred on January 20, 2020.

2) Due to Johannes Giloth joining on January 20, 2020 and the resulting reduction in the payment of the 2020 tranche under the Performance Share Plan, the fair value at grant date was reduced accordingly to EUR 23,799 per performance share.

3) Based on a reduced fair value of EUR 47.59 per performance share (rounded) as of December 31, 2021.

4) Based on a reduced fair value of EUR 32.86 per performance share (rounded) as of December 31, 2020.

As a former member of the Executive Board, Steffen Bersch is entitled to payments from this remuneration component under the 2019 and 2020 tranches.

Performance shares issued at vesting date (in number of shares)	Fair value as of the grant date (in EUR)	Fair value as of 12/31/2021 (in EUR)	Fair value as of 12/31/2020 (in EUR)
Steffen Bersch			
2019 tranche	25,179	1,080,000	918,580
2020 tranche	21,514 ¹	174,575 ³	120,541 ⁴

1) Payout reduced pro rata temporis in March 2023 due to departure on February 29, 2020.

2) Due to the departure of Steffen Bersch on February 29, 2020 and the resulting reduction in the payment of the 2020 tranche under the Performance Share Plan, the fair value at grant date was reduced accordingly to EUR 4.06 per performance share.

3) Based on a reduced fair value of EUR 8.11 per performance share (rounded) as of December 31, 2021.

4) Based on a reduced fair value of EUR 5.60 per performance share (rounded) as of December 31, 2020.

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT																				
The Supervisory Board has set and calibrated the following strategic targets, with a weighting of 40 percent within the LTI, for the 2022 tranche of the LTI: Strategic targets and calibration of LTI 2022 Reduction of Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions* This target concerns the achievement of defined targets for reducing Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions • Target attainment is assessed based on the linear annual reduction target for Scope 1 and 2 – amounting to a total reduction of 60 percent by 2030 (from base year 2019) • Target achievement of 100 percent is achieved if the linear annual reduction target is met • In the event of mergers or acquisitions, the assessment model is adjusted in line with the requirements of the SBTI • Organic growth is also cancelled out for the purpose of assessing target attainment Organic revenue growth This target concerns the achievement of a defined level of organic annual revenue growth (adjusted for M&A and currency effects) over the performance period • Target achievement of 100 percent is achieved if organic revenue growth amounts to 4 percent per year *1) A more detailed discussion can be found in the Sustainability Report on the homepage gea.com.			Share ownership guidelines Under both the prior and the new remuneration system, the members of the Executive Board will acquire GEA shares and hold them until the end of their period of service. The amount of obligation is 150 percent of the annual gross fixed salary for Stefan Klebert and 100 percent of the gross fixed salary for Marcus A. Ketter and Johannes Giloth. Until the shareholding obligation is in full, Executive Board members are required to invest 25 percent of the variable net pay and LTI in GEA shares or to contribute otherwise acquired GEA shares to the program. After the first planned acquisition of GEA shares in spring 2020 under the Share Ownership Program, could not be carried out for reasons related to capital markets law, a relevant share acquisition will be carried out for the first time in April 2021 under the SOG. At present, members of the Executive Board hold a total of 2,331 GEA shares, which corresponds to 0.001 percent of the total number of GEA shares:																				
			<table><tr><th colspan="3">SOG target</th><th>Shares</th></tr><tr><th>% of fixed salary</th><th>Target value in EUR up to 12/31/2021</th><th>Target value in EUR from 01/01/2022</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>150</td><td>1,800,000</td><td>2,160,000</td><td>59,989</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>680,000</td><td>816,000</td><td>2,784</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>600,000</td><td>720,000</td><td>2,331</td></tr></table> Stefan Klebert Marcus A. Ketter Johannes Giloth On payment of the STI 2021 and the LTI tranche 2019 at the end of March 2022, shares will be acquired under the SOG for Marcus A. Ketter and Johannes Giloth.	SOG target			Shares	% of fixed salary	Target value in EUR up to 12/31/2021	Target value in EUR from 01/01/2022	Number	150	1,800,000	2,160,000	59,989	100	680,000	816,000	2,784	100	600,000	720,000	2,331
SOG target			Shares																				
% of fixed salary	Target value in EUR up to 12/31/2021	Target value in EUR from 01/01/2022	Number																				
150	1,800,000	2,160,000	59,989																				
100	680,000	816,000	2,784																				
100	600,000	720,000	2,331																				
			Compliance with the maximum remuneration pursuant to section 8a (1) sentence 2 no. 1 of the AktG The remuneration system to date did not include a rule on maximum remuneration. This will be implemented in the new remuneration system that came into effect on January 1, 2021 and will be applied from 2022. Based on the new system, maximum remuneration of EUR 6.2 million is planned for the Executive Board and EUR 3.7 million for ordinary members of the Executive Board. In the event of the appointment of a new member of the Executive Board, a one-time increase in the maximum remuneration of 35 percent, applicable exclusively to the fiscal year of such appointment, is planned. The Supervisory Board resolves upon commencement of the term to offset the loss of benefit.																				

- 1) Over the next five years, the period under consideration in the comparative analysis will be successively extended to cover five comparative periods in accordance with the provisions of the German Corporate Governance Code (the "GCGC") and the German Corporate Governance Guidelines (the "GCGL").
- 2) The change compared to the previous year is due to the higher expected payout amount based on the fair value as of December 31 of the respective fiscal year.
- 3) LT tested in the fiscal year compared to the previous year.
- 4) The change compared to the previous year is due to the departure of Steffen Bersch from the Executive Board as of February 29, 2020.
- 5) Individualized disclosure of former Executive Board members and their surviving dependents is omitted for members of the Executive Board who left the company for reasons other than death.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS		COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT		CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT											
Benefits in the event of regular departure from the Executive Board As far as the company pension scheme is concerned, both the current and the new remuneration system provide for a contribution-oriented defined benefit that serves as a standard. The pension commitment vests immediately and includes pension, surviving dependents' as well as incapacity benefits. As part of their retirement benefits, the accrued capital is available to the Executive Board members from age 62 onwards. Should a member of the Executive Board pass away before reaching the age of 62, his/her surviving dependents, i.e., his/her surviving spouse or partner or the surviving children are entitled to surviving dependents' benefits. The amount of disability and surviving dependents' benefits is equivalent to the accrued pension capital. If a member of the Executive Board dies after the occurrence of a pension event, his/her surviving dependents are entitled to receive the residual capital. For meeting its pension commitments, the company sets up a pension account for each Executive Board member and deposits the contractually agreed pension contributions into this account on a monthly basis. Monthly pension contributions are granted for each month during the term of the Executive Board service agreement. The monthly pension contributions amount to EUR 33,333.00 (gross) for Stefan Klebert, EUR 25,000.00 (gross) for Marcus A. Ketter and EUR 16,666.67 (gross) for Johannes Giloth. In addition, the members of the Executive Board have the option of participating in a deferred remuneration scheme up to a maximum amount of EUR 100,000 per year. Upon retirement, the available pension capital that determines the level of pension benefits results from the pension contributions paid into the pension account until the time pension benefits are paid out, including the performance of the pension account during the investment period. The company guarantees a nominal return of premium, i.e., comprising, at a minimum, the aggregate amount of the company-funded pension contributions and the deferred contributions are available at the time the pension capital falls due. The latter may be paid out as a lump sum or in up to 20 annual installments, with outstanding installments continuing to earn 1 percent interest per year. Pension commitments under this program were made to Stefan Klebert, Marcus A. Ketter and Johannes Giloth. There were no changes to such pension commitments during the reporting period.				Pension scheme contributions and provisions for pension obligations The company has set aside pension provisions to cover the future entitlements of the members of the Executive Board. The service cost for pension provisions for active Executive Board members recorded of the 2021 fiscal year in accordance with IFRS are listed individually in the table below. <table><tr><th>(in EUR)</th><th>Pension obligation* as of 12/31/2021</th></tr><tr><td>Stefan Klebert</td><td>937,027</td></tr><tr><td>Marcus A. Ketter</td><td>524,331</td></tr><tr><td>Johannes Giloth</td><td>210,169</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,671,527</td></tr></table> *) Pension obligation before plan assets.				(in EUR)	Pension obligation* as of 12/31/2021	Stefan Klebert	937,027	Marcus A. Ketter	524,331	Johannes Giloth	210,169	Total	1,671,527
(in EUR)	Pension obligation* as of 12/31/2021																
Stefan Klebert	937,027																
Marcus A. Ketter	524,331																
Johannes Giloth	210,169																
Total	1,671,527																
Benefits in the event of premature departure from the Executive Board The following rules apply to Stefan Klebert, Marcus A. Ketter and Johannes Giloth. The following rules apply during the reporting period compared with the previous year: The system stipulates that, if the appointment of an Executive Board member is revoked for legal effect in accordance with section 84 (3) of the AktG, or if an Executive Board member leaves the company from office pursuant to section 84 (3) of the AktG, the Executive Board member's service agreement is terminated pursuant to section 622 (1) and (2) of the German Civil Code (BGB – German Civil Code). However, if the appointment is revoked due to an irregular appointment pursuant to section 84 (3) of the AktG, the notice period of the eight-month period.				Arbeitsregulierung und Pensionsvorsorge Arbeitsregulierung und Pensionsvorsorge für Stefan Klebert, Marcus A. Ketter und Johannes Giloth. Die folgenden Regeln gelten für den Berichtszeitraum im Vergleich zum Vorjahr: Das System sieht vor, dass, wenn die Bestellung eines Vorstandsmitglieds für einen rechtlichen Wirkungsvoll gemäß § 84 Abs. 3 AktG, oder wenn ein Vorstandsmitglied das Unternehmen aus dem Amt gemäß § 84 Abs. 3 AktG, die Dienstvereinbarung des Vorstandsmitglieds gemäß § 622 Abs. 1 und 2 des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuchs (BGB – deutsches Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch) endet. Allerdings, wenn die Bestellung aufgrund einer unregelmäßigen Bestellung gemäß § 84 Abs. 3 AktG, beträgt die Kündigungsfrist acht Monate.													

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT
	In both of the aforementioned cases involving the early termination of his/her appointment, an Executive Board member will first of all receive the variable remuneration he or she has earned up until the date of his or her departure. The performance-related remuneration components are calculated and paid out in accordance with the plan terms and conditions for STI and LTI. In the case of the LTI, the amount paid out for the tranche for the fiscal year in which the employment relationship ends is reduced pro rata temporis if the employee leaves the company during the year. The new remuneration system, which will apply to Stefan Klebert, Marcus A. Ketter and Johannes Giloth for the first time in fiscal year 2022, includes the following terms in connection with the LTI: For fiscal years prior to termination of employment, target achievement for performance criteria related to LTI is calculated and fixed on the basis of actual results achieved, whereas for fiscal years after termination of employment, target achievement for performance criteria related to LTI is set at 100 percent. The value of performance shares issued under an LTI tranche will continue to be determined at the end of the four-year performance period. There is no provision for early payout before the end of the performance period. Moreover, the departing Executive Board member receives a severance payment in the amount of the total remuneration agreed for the remaining term of the service agreement to compensate for his/her early departure from the company, but no more than two years' remuneration (severance payment cap). For computing severance pay entitlements, the remuneration system provides for a target achievement level of 100 percent applicable to any unvested remuneration for the current and future fiscal years, as the case may be.		If the service agreement is terminated in the course of a fiscal year by the company for extraordinary termination for good cause under section 626 (1) of the BGB or based on the appointment on grounds that would have given the company good cause for extraordinary termination under section 626 (1) of the BGB, the right to STI lapses for such fiscal year along with claims to LTI for the performance period in which the appointment ends without right to remuneration the entitlement to payment of severance pay lapses in such cases as well. All outstanding tranches of the LTI will be paid out in the event of termination of employment for permanent incapacity to work of the Executive Board member or in the event of their death. The amount corresponds to the cumulative allocation of all outstanding tranches, with the allocation on a pro rata basis for the fiscal year in which the employment relationship ends. In such cases, the LTI is paid out no later than two months after termination of the employment relationship. If an Executive Board member dies during the term of the service agreement, his/her spouse or civil partner is entitled to the LTI in the meaning of section 1 of the Lebenspartnerschaftsgesetz (LPatG – the Act on Registered Partnerships) or alternatively their dependent children as joint and several creditors, are entitled to the LTI in the meaning of the fixed remuneration for the month of death and the following three months, but no later than the end of the regular term of the service agreement. The service agreements concluded with the Executive Board members do not provide for termination of the service agreement in the event of a change of control, nor any benefits associated therewith.

Ansvar for regnskapsåret 2021 for 9129855

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TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT
The table below compares the annual change in the remuneration of the individual Supervisory Board members active in the year under review against performance and average employee remuneration. The performance is determined on the basis of EBITDA before restructuring expenses, ROCE and revenue of GEA Group, and additionally on the basis of GEA Group AG's net income for the fiscal year. The presentation of average employee remuneration on a full-time equivalent basis is based on the group of employees of GEA Aktiengesellschaft together with GEA Group Services GmbH (number of GEA Group AG employees 2021: 488; 2020: 428), which form a joint operation, and the employees of GEA Group Services GmbH in Germany (number of employees 2021: 6,146; 2020: 6,197).			
Year-on-year change in %	2021	Year-on-year change in %	
Supervisory Board			
Dr. Perlet	-67.9	Earnings indicators	
Helmrich	-	EBITDA before restructuring measures GEA Group	
Löw	-67.1	ROCE GEA Group	
Gröbel	17.3	Revenue GEA Group	
Bastaki	-67.1	Net income for the fiscal year GEA Group AG	
Claas	-	Employee remuneration	
Eberlein	-100.0	Employees of GEA Group AG and GEA Group Services GmbH	
Falk	-	Employees of GEA Group Germany	
Prof. Dr. Fleischer	-	*) Over the next five years, the period under consideration in the comparative analysis will be successively extended to cover five comparative periods in accordance with the German Act Implementing the Second Shareholder Rights Directive (ARUG II).	
Hall	1.0		
Hubert	-66.8		
Kämpfert	-31.2		
Kerkmeier	-68.2		
Prof. Dr. Köhler	325.0		
Krönchen	-4.7		
Lei	-		
Prof. Dr. Röhner	-		
Spence	-68.6		
Dr. Zhang	-1.8		
Prof Dr. Bauer	-		

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION REMUNERATION REPORT
Independent Auditor's Report To the GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE REMUNERATION REPORT We have audited the attached remuneration report of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, for the financial year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, including the related disclosures, prepared to meet the requirements of Section 162 AktG [Aktiengesetz: German Stock Corporation Act]. Responsibility of Management and the Supervisory Board The management and the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, are responsible for the preparation of the remuneration report, including the related disclosures, in accordance with the requirements of Section 162 AktG. The management and the Supervisory Board are also responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of the remuneration report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Auditor's responsibility Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this remuneration report, including the related disclosures, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the German Generally Accepted Standards of Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany) (IDW). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the remuneration report, including the related disclosures, is free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts, including disclosures, in the remuneration report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's professional judgment. This includes an assessment of the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. This assessment includes an assessment of the internal control system relevant for the preparation of the remuneration report, including the risk of fraud. The objective is to plan and perform audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system. The audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the presentation of the remuneration report, including the related disclosures. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide an assurance opinion.			

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 912985512

GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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				Limitation of liability The terms governing this engagement, which we fulfilled by rendering the aforesaid service to the company, are set out in the General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften [German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms] as amended by taking note of and using the information as contained in this auditor's report, each rec have taken note of the terms and conditions laid down therein (including the limitation of million for negligence under Clause 9 of the General Engagement Terms) and acknowledged relation to us. Düsseldorf, March 1, 2022 KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft [Original German version signed by:]
				Dr. Zeimes Wirtschaftsprüfer [German public auditor] Jessen Wirtschaftsprüfer [German public auditor]

FURTHER INFORMATION
RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

Responsibility Statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and profit or loss of the group, and the management report of the group, which has been combined with the management report of the company, includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the group.

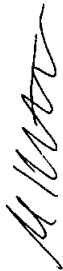
Düsseldorf, March 1, 2022



Stefan Klebert



Johannes Glioth



Marcus A. Ketter

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION CORPORATE BODIES AND THEIR MANDATES
Corporate Bodies and their Mandates			
Executive Board			
Stefan Klebert, Düsseldorf/Germany, CEO – Chairman of the Executive Board			
b) • GEA Farm Technologies GmbH, Bönen/Germany, Chairman of the Supervisory Board*			
• GEA Westfalia Separator Group GmbH, Oelde/Germany, Chairman of the Supervisory Board*			
• Hoberg & Driesch GmbH, Düsseldorf/Germany, Member of the Shareholders' Committee			
• Hoberg & Driesch GmbH & Co. KG Röhrengroßhandel/Hoberg/Germany			
and Driesch Beteiligungs GmbH, Düsseldorf/Germany, Member of the Advisory Boards			
• Chiron Group SE, Tuttlingen/Germany, Member of the Board of Directors			
Johannes Giloth, Neubiberg/ Germany, Member of the Executive Board and COO			
Marcus A. Ketter, Düsseldorf/Germany, CFO – Chief Financial Officer			
Supervisory Board			
Dr. Helmut Perlet/Germany, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (until April 30, 2021)			
Klaus Helmrich, Nuremberg/Germany, former member of the Executive Board of Siemens Siemens Digital Industries (until March 31, 2021), Chairman of the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (since April 30, 2021)			
a) • ZF Friedrichshafen AG, Friedrichshafen/Germany, Member of the Supervisory Board (since January 1, 2022)			
b) • EOS Holding AG, Krailing/Germany, Member of the Supervisory Board (until May 18, 2021)			
• Festo Management SE, Esslingen a. Neckar/Germany, Member of the Supervisory Board (since May 1, 2021)			
Kurt-Jürgen Löw, Ebernhahn/Germany, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (until April 30, 2021)			
b) • GEA Westfalia Separator Group GmbH, Oelde/Germany, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (until June 30, 2021)			
Rainer Gröbel, Sulzbach/Ts./Germany, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since April 30, 2021)			
Managing Director of ACADEMY of LABOUR gGmbH, Frankfurt am Main/Germany			
b) • Schunk GmbH, Heuchelheim/Germany, Chairman of the Supervisory Board			
Ahmad M. A. Bastaki, Safat/Kuwait (until April 30, 2021), Executive Director, Planning and Senior Management of Kuwait Investment Authority			

- a) Membership of statutory German supervisory boards in listed companies
b) Membership of statutory German supervisory boards in not listed companies
c) Membership of comparable German or foreign supervisory bodies of listed business entities
d) Membership of comparable German or foreign supervisory bodies of not listed business entities
*) Internal mandate at a GEA group company

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION CORPORATE BODIES AND THEIR MANDATES
Claudia Claas, Oelde/Germany (since April 30, 2021), Deputy Chairwoman of the Group Works Council of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft			Michaela Hubert, Prichsenstadt/Germany (until April 30, 2021), Chairwoman of the General Works Council of GEA Brewery Systems GmbH
Roger Falk, Prichsenstadt/Germany (since April 30, 2021), Chairman of the Group Works Council of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft			Jörg Kampmeyer, Würzburg/Germany (since January 1, 2022), Managing Partner of Gebr. Knauf KG
Prof. Dr.- Ing. Jürgen Fleischer, Karlsruhe/Germany (since April 30, 2021) Chairman of the Innovation Committee of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (since January 1, 2022), Director of the institute and full professor of Machines, Equipment and Process Automation At Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) wbk Institute for Production Technology			Michael Kämpfert, Düsseldorf/Germany (since April 30, 2021), Vice President Business HR of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft
b) • EOS Holding AG, Krailling/Germany, Member of the Supervisory Board d) • ARKU Mechanical Engineering Ltd., Baden-Baden/Germany, Member of the Advisory Board • Profiator GmbH & Co. KG, Wuppertal/Germany, Member of the Advisory Board • Lapp Holding AG, Stuttgart/Germany, Member of the Technology Advisory Board			Eva-Maria Kerkemeier, Herne/Germany, Member of the Supervisory Board of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (until April 30, 2021)
Colin Hall, London/UK (since April 30, 2021), Investment Partner of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, Belgium, and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sienna Capital S.a.r.l., Luxembourg c) • Imerys S.A., France, Member of the Board of Directors • LafargeHolcim, Switzerland, Member of the Board of Directors • Avanti Acquisition Corp., Cayman Islands, Member of the Board of Directors d) • Ergon Capital Partners S.A., Belgium, Member of the Board of Directors • Ergon Capital Partners II S.A., Belgium, Member of the Board of Directors • Marnix French ParentCo (Webhelp group), Member of the Supervisory Board • Globality Inc., California/USA, Member of the Board of Directors (since January 7, 2021)			Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler, Düsseldorf/Germany (since April 30, 2021), Chairwoman of the Audit Committee of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (since April 30, 2021), University Professor and Holder of the Chair of Accounting, Auditing and Controlling at the University of Duisburg-Essen a) • DMG Mori AG, Bielefeld/Germany, member of the Supervisory Board and Chairwoman of the Finance and Audit Committee b) • HVB UniCredit Bank AG, Munich/Germany, Member of the Supervisory Board the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Control Committee c) • DKSH Holding AG, Zurich/Switzerland, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee
With regard to recommendation C.4 GCGC, the Supervisory Board is of the opinion that the mandate activities at the above-mentioned non-listed portfolio companies of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert do not constitute functions comparable to a supervisory board mandate at a listed company. In this respect, the recommendation C.4 DCGC is still complied with. All mandates held by Colin Hall are mandates in portfolio holdings of Group Bruxelles Lambert.			Brigitte Krönchen, Oelde/Germany (since April 30, 2021), Deputy Chairwoman of the Group Works Council of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft b) • GEA Farm Technologies GmbH, Bönen/Germany, Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

- a) Membership of statutory German supervisory boards in listed companies
b) Membership of statutory German supervisory boards in not listed companies
c) Membership of comparable German or foreign supervisory bodies of listed business entities
d) Membership of comparable German or foreign supervisory bodies of not listed business entities
*) Internal mandate at a GEA group company

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS	COMBINED GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FURTHER INFORMATION CORPORATE BODIES AND THEIR MANDATES
Prof. Dr. Cara Röhner, Frankfurt am Main/Germany (since April 30, 2021), Trade Union Secretary, Executive Board Administration of IG Metall, Frankfurt am Main, Germany Holly Lei, Shanghai/China (since April 30, 2021), Executive, Global SVB, President of Covestro China d) • SCIP International Chemical Expertise Advisory Committee, Shanghai/China, Chairwoman • AICM (Association of International Chemical Manufactory, Beijing/China, Member of the Advisory Board • Shanghai Chapter of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China/Shanghai, Member of the Board Jean E. Spence, Marco Island/FL/USA (until April 30, 2021), Management Consultant, President, JES Consulting LLC c) • TreeHouse Foods, Inc., Oak Brook/IL/USA, Member of the Board of Directors • Agri-Food Tech Fund of Praesidium Private Investments, Praesidium SGR S.p.A, Milan, Italy, Member of the Advisory Board (since February 1, 2021) Dr. Molly P. Zhang, Aurora/CO/USA (until December 31, 2021), Chairwoman of the Innovation Committee of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (until December 31, 2021) c) • Gates Industrial Corporation Plc, Denver, Colorado/USA, Member of the Board of Directors • Aqua Metals Incl. McCarran, Nevada/USA, Member of the Board of Directors, of the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Governance Committee d) • Enerkem, Montreal/Canada, Member of the Board of Directors and Adviser • Recology, San Francisco/USA, Member of the Board of Directors, Chairwoman of the Innovation and member of the Compensation Committee (since June 7, 2021) a) Membership of statutory German supervisory boards in listed companies b) Membership of statutory German supervisory boards in not listed companies c) Membership of comparable German or foreign supervisory bodies of listed business entities d) Membership of comparable German or foreign supervisory bodies of not listed business entities *) Internal mandate at a GEA group company	Supervisory Board Committees of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (As of December 31, 2021) <u>Mediation Committee in accordance with section 27(3) of the Mitbestimmungsgesetz (MitbestG – German Co-determination Act)</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Claudia Claas Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer Rainer Gröbel <u>Presiding Committee</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Roger Falk Rainer Gröbel Colin Hall <u>Audit Committee</u> Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler, Chairwoman (independent financial expert within the meaning of the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), field "Audit of the financial statements") Claudia Claas Klaus Helmrich Brigitte Krönchen (second financial expert within the meaning of section 100(5) of the AktG (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), field "Accounting") <u>Innovation Committee</u> Dr. Molly P Zhang, Chairwoman (until December 31, 2021) Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer, Chairman (since January 1, 2022) Roger Falk Jörg Kampmeyer (since January 1, 2022) Brigitte Krönchen <u>Nomination Committee</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Colin Hall Dr. Molly P. Zhang (until December 31, 2021) Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler (since January 1, 2022)	Supervisory Board Committees of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (As of December 31, 2021) <u>Mediation Committee in accordance with section 27(3) of the Mitbestimmungsgesetz (MitbestG – German Co-determination Act)</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Claudia Claas Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer Rainer Gröbel <u>Presiding Committee</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Roger Falk Rainer Gröbel Colin Hall <u>Audit Committee</u> Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler, Chairwoman (independent financial expert within the meaning of the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), field "Audit of the financial statements") Claudia Claas Klaus Helmrich Brigitte Krönchen (second financial expert within the meaning of section 100(5) of the AktG (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), field "Accounting") <u>Innovation Committee</u> Dr. Molly P Zhang, Chairwoman (until December 31, 2021) Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer, Chairman (since January 1, 2022) Roger Falk Jörg Kampmeyer (since January 1, 2022) Brigitte Krönchen <u>Nomination Committee</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Colin Hall Dr. Molly P. Zhang (until December 31, 2021) Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler (since January 1, 2022)	Supervisory Board Committees of GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft (As of December 31, 2021) <u>Mediation Committee in accordance with section 27(3) of the Mitbestimmungsgesetz (MitbestG – German Co-determination Act)</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Claudia Claas Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer Rainer Gröbel <u>Presiding Committee</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Roger Falk Rainer Gröbel Colin Hall <u>Audit Committee</u> Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler, Chairwoman (independent financial expert within the meaning of the Aktiengesetz (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), field "Audit of the financial statements") Claudia Claas Klaus Helmrich Brigitte Krönchen (second financial expert within the meaning of section 100(5) of the AktG (AktG – German Stock Corporation Act), field "Accounting") <u>Innovation Committee</u> Dr. Molly P Zhang, Chairwoman (until December 31, 2021) Prof. Dr. Jürgen Fleischer, Chairman (since January 1, 2022) Roger Falk Jörg Kampmeyer (since January 1, 2022) Brigitte Krönchen <u>Nomination Committee</u> Klaus Helmrich, Chairman Colin Hall Dr. Molly P. Zhang (until December 31, 2021) Prof. Dr. Annette G. Köhler (since January 1, 2022)

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Q1
2021

Q1
2020

Q2
2021

Q2
2020

Q3
2021

Q3
2020

Q4
2021

Q4
2020

2021

2020

Key Figures by Quarter

Årsregnskap regnskapsåret 2021 for 9129855

Order intake (EUR million)

Separation & Flow Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies

Food & Healthcare Technologies

Farm Technologies

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies

GEA*

Revenue (EUR million)

Separation & Flow Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies

Food & Healthcare Technologies

Farm Technologies

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies

GEA*

EBITDA (EUR million)

Separation & Flow Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies

Food & Healthcare Technologies

Farm Technologies

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies

GEA*

EBITDA before restructuring measures (EUR million)

Separation & Flow Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies

Food & Healthcare Technologies

Farm Technologies

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies

GEA*

EBITDA margin before restructuring measures (%)

Separation & Flow Technologies

Liquid & Powder Technologies

Food & Healthcare Technologies

Farm Technologies

Heating & Refrigeration Technologies

GEA*

341.4

387.7

244.0

198.4

168.8

1,282.4

278.6

344.6

222.9

131.0

145.0

1,065.4

61.5

22.7

21.1

13.7

0.8

105.5

61.8

23.4

21.5

13.4

11.9

121.2

22.2

6.8

9.6

10.3

8.2

11.4

332.3

565.7

222.4

177.4

184.4

1,376.7

278.4

385.5

212.5

141.4

169.8

1,093.8

59.7

8.1

16.4

10.7

17.4

96.9

59.8

8.2

16.5

10.9

17.4

105.0

21.5

2.1

7.8

7.7

10.2

9.6

311.7

381.8

233.6

147.3

144.5

1,155.6

75.3

36.0

20.8

15.8

15.4

149.6

74.1

36.1

21.4

16.1

15.5

153.7

23.8

9.5

9.2

10.9

10.7

13.3

287.6

334.8

192.1

155.9

138.4

1,034.1

312.8

422.6

236.9

144.6

164.2

1,164.5

61.9

37.3

21.5

16.6

13.6

132.2

63.7

37.4

21.6

14.9

13.0

140.4

20.4

8.9

9.1

10.3

7.9

12.1

345.4

510.2

245.5

158.3

156.7

1,349.9

322.1

394.3

224.0

175.1

141.3

1,199.3

83.3

43.6

25.0

24.2

16.6

164.4

83.6

43.7

25.8

24.6

17.0

169.9

26.0

11.1

11.5

14.1

12.0

14.2

283.5

315.7

205.9

165.9

161.3

1,055.1

294.5

417.4

215.3

165.2

155.2

1,145.9

63.6

31.7

18.9

22.6

16.1

134.8

67.8

30.9

19.9

21.5

15.5

145.3

23.0

7.4

9.3

13.0

10.0

12.7

316.4

460.5

279.1

160.9

130.0

1,296.5

324.9

425.3

256.5

180.5

153.1

1,282.6

82.2

45.1

21.2

19.6

4.7

149.7

83.0

46.8

31.8

22.0

15.1

180.1

25.6

11.0

12.4

12.2

9.9

14.0

308.1

449.1

233.8

177.9

141.2

1,237.1

306.5

440.2

230.4

173.6

173.6

1,230.8

55.9

47.0

17.6

11.9

13.0

114.5

64.1

43.7

21.0

19.7

12.8

141.8

20.9

9.9

9.1

11.4

7.4

11.5

1,359.1

1,747.7

1,032.8

702.1

617.0

5,222.5

1,237.2

1,546.1

937.1

633.9

584.0

4,702.9

302.4

147.4

88.1

73.3

37.5

569.3

302.5

150.0

100.4

76.1

59.5

624.8

24.5

9.7

10.7

12.0

10.2

13.3

*) Differences in the figures for the Group as a whole result from figures not shown for Other/consolidation.

GEA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

*) Differences in the figures for the Group as a whole result from figures not shown for Other/consolidation.

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

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Skatteetaten

Vår dato
29.05.2019

Din/Deres dato
04.04.2019

Saksbehandler
Henning Stokke

800 80 000
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse
Waqas Ahmad

Telefon
800 80 000

Org.nr
974761076

Vår referanse
2019/5633253

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 OSLO

BDO AS
Munkedamsveien 45 a
0250 OSLO

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsberetning og årsregnskap på engelsk språk for GEA Norway AS, org.nr. 912 985 512

Vi viser til deres brev av 4. april 2019 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for GEA Norway AS.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering GEA Norway AS dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Fra søknaden gjengis:

GEA Norway AS er datterselskap av det tyske selskapet Westfalia Separator A.G. Selskapet driver med engroshandel med maskiner og tilhørende utstyr levert av GEA Group.

Selskapet benytter engelsk som forretningsspråk og mye av regnskapsmateriale er på engelsk. Også andre brukere av regnskapsinformasjonen behersker og benytter engelsk. Selskapet mener derfor at brukerne av regnskapet i sum vil være tjent med at regnskapet kun utarbeides på engelsk.

Det er ingen forhold rundt selskapets finansiering som skulle tilsi at det er behov for å utarbeide regnskapet på norsk.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:



"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon."

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt vekt på at selskapet er eid av et utenlandsk selskap. I tillegg opererer selskapet i en internasjonal bransje, og arbeidsspråket er engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Inger Helene Iversen
seniorrådgiver
Juridisk avdeling
Skattedirektoratet

Henning Stokke

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.