

# semicon

ANNUAL REPORT  
2025/26

TRUMPF



# Key figures

TRUMPF GROUP

|                                                       | 2024<br>/25 | 2025<br>/26 | Change from<br>2024/25<br>in percent |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| SALES REVENUES<br>in million euros                    | 4,329.0     | 4,339.3     | 0.2                                  |
| ORDER INTAKE<br>in million euros                      | 4,227.8     | 4,508.7     | 6.6                                  |
| EBIT*<br>in million euros                             | 59.0        | 479.6       | 713.3                                |
| EBIT MARGIN**<br>in percent                           | 1.4         | 11.1        | 711.4                                |
| INVESTMENTS<br>in million euros                       | 144.5       | 112.4       | -22.3                                |
| RESEARCH AND<br>DEVELOPMENT COSTS<br>in million euros | 518.5       | 492.2       | -5.1                                 |
| BALANCE SHEET TOTAL<br>in million euros               | 4,691.3     | 5,014.7     | 6.9                                  |
| EQUITY<br>in million euros                            | 2,575.2     | 2,913.8     | 13.1                                 |
| EQUITY RATIO<br>in percent                            | 54.9        | 58.1        | 5.9                                  |
| ECONOMIC<br>EQUITY***<br>in million euros             | 2,660.3     | 3,006.7     | 13.0                                 |
| ECONOMIC<br>EQUITY RATIO<br>in percent                | 56.7        | 60.0        | 5.7                                  |
| EMPLOYEES ON JUNE 30<br>number                        | 18,303      | 17,583      | -3.9                                 |

\* Adjusted EBIT 2024/25: 230.4 million euros  
\*\* Adjusted EBIT margin 2024/25: 5.3 percent  
\*\*\* Equity capital plus long-term loans from partners

# semicon

ANNUAL REPORT  
2025/26

BUSINESS DIVISIONS AND BUSINESS FIELDS



# Business divisions

## Machine Tools

Machine tools for flexible sheet metal manufacturing

TRUMPF's largest area of activity is in machine tools for flexible sheet and pipe machining. Our portfolio encompasses systems for bending, punching, combined punch laser processes, and for laser cutting and laser welding tasks. We offer our customers tailor-made machine automation and networking solutions, as well as advice, finance and numerous services, so that they can manufacture their products cost effectively, reliably and to a high standard of quality. With our software solutions, we assist them in all their sheet metal and tube-related tasks, from design to complete production control.

TruLaser  
5030 fiber



## Laser Technology

Lasers for production technology

Welding, cutting, marking, and surface machining: we have exactly the right laser for every industrial application, and the right technology to ensure innovative, yet cost-efficient production. For work at macro, micro, nano or femto level – we take an individual approach to our customers' needs and are at their side offering system solutions, software tools, application expertise, and advice. TRUMPF systems are used in industries such as semiconductors and electronics, aerospace, medical technology, energy, and automotive manufacturing.

TRUMPF  
fiber laser



# Business fields

## High-power laser systems for EUV lithography

Extreme UV light



TRUMPF is developing and producing a unique CO<sub>2</sub> laser system in close cooperation with ASML, the world's largest manufacturer of lithography systems, and ZEISS, the optics manufacturer. High-power lasers from TRUMPF play a key role in the production of the latest generation of microchips. They are used to generate a luminous plasma that delivers extreme ultraviolet (EUV) radiation to expose the wafers.

TRUMPF  
EUV system

## Electronics

Process power supply solutions for industry



Our Electronics business field offers process power supply units for high-tech applications. Our generators provide electricity for industrial heating and plasma and laser excitation, with precisely the right frequency and power our customers require. Among other things, the products are used in the manufacture of semiconductor structures for modern 3D memories and processors and for coating glass and plastic surfaces such as monitors and smartphone displays.

High-voltage  
DC

## Financial services

Company-owned full-service bank for purchase loans



Along with their quote for a machine, TRUMPF customers also receive a lease or hire purchase offer. Our custom-tailored finance solutions are based on financing know-how and expertise in the mechanical engineering industry. The TRUMPF bank is active in 17 European countries. For other core markets such as the US and China, TRUMPF collaborates with partners.

Finance concepts for state-of-the-art production technology

BUSINESS DIVISIONS AND BUSINESS FIELDS

# semicon

ANNUAL REPORT  
2025/26





## Dear readers,

The TRUMPF Group closed fiscal year 2025/26 on June 30, 2026 with an increase in order intake and significantly higher earnings than in the previous year. This makes us optimistic about the current fiscal year!

Our order intake rose by 7 percent compared with 2025 to 4.5 billion euros (4.2 billion euros), while sales revenues, at 4.3 billion euros, were slightly above the previous year's level due to persistently subdued economic conditions at the start of the fiscal year. Most importantly, however, earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) improved very significantly to 480 million euros, up from 59 million euros in the previous year. The EBIT margin rose from 1.4 percent to 11.1 percent.

We owe these excellent results to the streamlining of our portfolio, combined with a focus on high-margin products and business fields. Consistent cost discipline also played a key role, with our joint efforts as a Group enabling us to achieve total savings of over 600 million euros. That said, the past twelve months were very stressful for our workforce (I'm deliberately avoiding an overused word like "challenging" here), especially since we were forced to cut jobs around the world. However, our "Koyer" crisis management program allowed us to regain the necessary stability and capacity for action. This is a major success of which we, as a company, can rightly be proud!

Despite the difficult geopolitical conditions, TRUMPF has remained an extremely innovative company that is exploring new avenues as part of its growth strategy. These include the semiconductor business area, to which this annual report is dedicated. Together with our global partners, the semiconductor market represents a key growth driver for TRUMPF. After all, amid all the enthusiasm for artificial intelligence (AI) and new business model ideas, people sometimes overlook the fact that outstanding manufacturing technology is also essential. Without it, no chip in a smartphone, data center, or cellular network would function. TRUMPF rightly sees itself at the forefront of this movement as an 'enabler' of the digital future.

Wishing you an enjoyable read and God's blessings, especially in light of the many global challenges we are facing today.

Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller

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# The future of AI lies in manufacturing

We tend to think of artificial intelligence as an intangible concept made up of data, algorithms and models. But the future of AI is also being shaped in the physical world. It lies in tiny microchips that are becoming increasingly complex, and in the manufacturing processes that make such complexity possible in the first place. The semiconductor industry is therefore increasingly driving innovation in an area where TRUMPF has always excelled: manufacturing.

A trend report by Manuel Thomä

# Technological progress in the AI era will not be determined in the chip, but in the manufacturing sector.

Two major developments are currently unfolding simultaneously in the semiconductor industry. Firstly, conventional chip architecture is reaching its limits when it comes to AI computing, meaning that microchips will need to be completely reimagined and redesigned. Secondly, investments in AI data centers are so substantial that it will be difficult to meet the enormous demand in the coming years.

The next chapter in the history of AI now hinges on the following questions: What kinds of microchips can be built? How are they built? How quickly can they be manufactured? These are the three areas where TRUMPF enters the picture.

## Redesigning chips

For decades, progress in the semiconductor industry was based on a simple relationship: ever-smaller structures on microchips enabled ever-greater computing power. This principle has shaped the digital world and enabled regular leaps in innovation.

However, AI is pushing this innovation model to its limits, as demand for high-performance chips in data centers is growing faster than traditional miniaturization can satisfy. The chips' energy consumption and heat dissipation have reached their upper limits. Other solutions are needed – and they are already emerging.

No other industry in the world knows better than the chip industry just what it needs to do over the next 15 years. The plans are in place, and the goals are crystal clear. Development plans by global companies and research institutions chart a path for innovation in microchip manufacturing well into the 2040s. In the future, progress will no longer be driven solely by smaller structures. The interplay of several technological factors, including the design and layout of the new chips and their transistors, the choice of materials, power supply, and many others, will be crucial.

## Key technologies through the 2040s

What these development plans have in common is that EUV lithography will remain a key technology at least through the 2040s. This will enable ever-finer transistor structures. TRUMPF is the only company in the world capable of building high-power lasers for EUV lithography.

However, transistors will undergo a fundamental change, in that they will grow vertically. Instead of flat circuits, they will be stacked on top of one another in the future to save space and energy. This will make the space inside the chip even more confined. One of the areas TRUMPF is focusing on, therefore, is specialized ultrashort pulse

lasers capable of coping with these conditions to perform the quality inspection of microchips – known as metrology – that is so vital to the semiconductor industry. These lasers shine into the tiny gaps between the stacked transistors and check whether the manufacturing process was successful.

Chips themselves are also being built with increasing vertical depth and feature multiple layers, each performing different functions. This new chip architecture requires ever-finer structures and microscopic conductive paths through the layers to ensure that information reaches the correct destination as it travels through the chip. New materials, such as glass, will help meet this challenge.

Using TRUMPF lasers, critical manufacturing steps in microchip production can now be carried out. In addition, TRUMPF's high-power generators are essential for performing high-precision plasma processing on microchips, and can be used in approximately 80 percent of the key manufacturing steps.

This makes TRUMPF one of the few companies worldwide to possess multiple key technologies that will enable the chip industry to continue on its path of innovation through the 2040s.

## Humanity's largest construction project

The semiconductor industry is currently reimagining and redesigning its microchips. But that's not the only major transformation the industry is currently undergoing. The other is an investment boom. Between 2019 and 2025, the major US tech companies invested approximately 930 billion US dollars in AI data centers. According to experts, annual spending on the expansion of AI data centers is expected to rise from around 765 billion today to 1.6 trillion US dollars by 2031. By far the largest share – around 65 percent of these massive annual investment sums – goes toward computing power, i.e., microchips. The remaining 35 percent is spent on the construction of the data centers themselves, their network connections, and their power supply.

There is no superlative big enough to describe this investment: both in terms of pace and volume of capital, it effortlessly surpasses the construction of the US interstate highway system, the building of the International Space Station (ISS), and the moon landing – all combined! Dutch historian and thinker Rutger Bregman considers the data center boom simply “the largest capital build-out in the recorded history of our species.”

And that, incidentally, applies only to investments by US tech companies. Chinese, European, and Japanese companies are also busily building new data centers. In short: demand for high-performance microchips remains huge.

# TRUMPF is the only company in the world capable of building high-power lasers for EUV lithography.

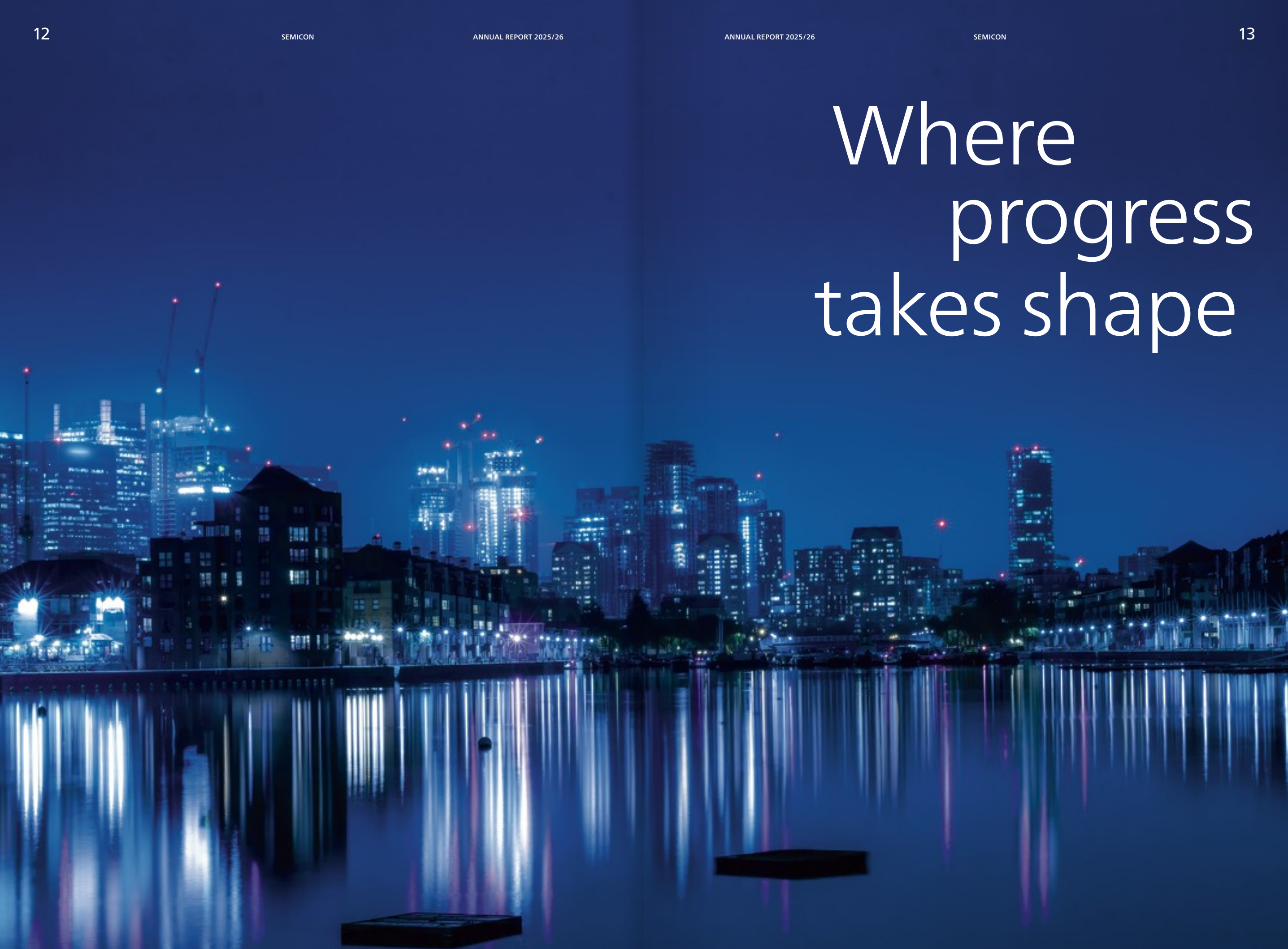
TRUMPF is unrivaled in its mastery of the precise interplay between energy and matter: with plasma, in materials, and with lasers.

**Production expertise is crucial**

For this project of humanity to succeed, it is essential that we focus on the industrial foundations of AI. Beyond the technologies offered by TRUMPF that make the semiconductor industry's architectural transformation possible, there is another critical factor: production expertise. In part, this relates to TRUMPF's decades of experience in semiconductor manufacturing and other industries with extreme requirements for repeatability, machine availability, cycle time, and precision. And in part, it's about being able to manage in-house production. The microchip industry needs partners like TRUMPF who can remain calm even during the biggest boom of all time, reflect carefully, and act decisively. Partners who can rapidly increase their production capacity without compromising quality.

**A challenge and an opportunity**

Anyone thinking about the future of AI must understand its industrial foundations, as this is precisely where the critical levers can be found. By the light of lasers and the glow of plasma, the semiconductor industry is finding its way forward to reliable and scalable manufacturing processes. Accompanying the industry on this journey is both a challenge and an opportunity for TRUMPF.



Where  
progress  
takes shape



*A TRUMPF employee conducts plasma tests in one of the company's in-house laboratories in Zielonka, Poland.*

TRUMPF does not manufacture chips. And yet the company plays a key role in the semiconductor industry in crucial areas: with laser technology, electronics, service, and production expertise. Because the chip industry needs more than just ideas for the next generation. It needs people all over the world who can turn those ideas into reliable industrial processes – in Taiwan, the US, Poland, and Germany, for example.

When Patrick Kemnitz drives through Taiwan, his journeys are usually short. Compared to other countries, the island is small – yet it is one of the world's most important industrial hubs. The west coast is lined with companies, laboratories, and factories that produce highly advanced chips, enabling what has become a natural part of everyday life: smartphones, data centers, and artificial intelligence.

Kemnitz commutes by car or high-speed train between customers, locations, teams, and appointments. He is the managing director of TRUMPF Taiwan, which employs around 150 people, about 100 of whom work in the semiconductor business. "Taiwan isn't just a place where chips get made," says Kemnitz. "It's where the next generation of chip manufacturing is being dreamed up."

The many steps involved in semiconductor manufacturing make TRUMPF virtually indispensable. Offering laser technology for structures thousands of times thinner than a hair, electronics and generators for stable plasma processes, as well as service and manufacturing expertise, the company is a key partner. The semiconductor industry needs companies that can turn ideas into industrial reality in a way that is reproducible, reliable, and innovative – which is exactly what TRUMPF delivers.

It is an industry that is growing rapidly, driven partly by the boom in AI, cloud platforms, and data centers, and partly by the demand for ever-more-powerful chips. And there's no room for error in their production. Systems run round the clock, with any downtime quickly becoming very costly for a chip manufacturer. Responsibility doesn't end with delivery. It continues in the form of service, which must be available on site at short notice, 24 hours a day.

CAPACITY

4,000

PCBs for the semiconductor industry are manufactured daily at the plant in Warsaw.

But customer proximity is not just important for service. It also helps companies identify and keep pace with new technology trends at an early stage. "We're already talking about requirements for the period extending into the 2030s," says Kemnitz, adding: "New applications don't just materialize on our desks. They emerge when we work closely with customers, equipment suppliers, and technology partners." There's no shortage of topics, such as where lasers can cut and measure wafers in the future and enable new applications. "Every day, we make it possible for people around the world to work with smartphones and laptops. We also bring AI and big data – today's megatrends – into industrial practice. It's a great feeling to help shape the big picture," says Kemnitz.

Donald Haislet knows this well. He heads TRUMPF's Electronics business field in the US. When he explains to friends what the company's generators have to do with microchips, things quickly get complicated. That's why

## MAXIMUM STORAGE DENSITY

300

layers can be stacked on top of each other in the latest memory chips, some of which are only one millionth of a millimeter thick.

he likes to use an analogy, saying that the generators are like a tool that gives the thin layers in chips their specific properties.

Those who still find this too abstract might benefit from taking a look inside the chip, where conductive, insulating, and connecting layers are stacked one on top of the other. These layers allow signals to flow, memory cells to function, and transistors to switch. Haislet speaks of standard chips with 80 to 100 layers. In the latest memory chips, known as 3D NAND chips, there can be 250 to 300 layers that are not only arranged side by side but also stacked on top of one another. Some of these layers are only one nanometer, or one millionth of a millimeter, thick. "To create layers this thin, you need processes that are extremely precise," explains Haislet. "The current, voltage, and frequency must be controlled with enough accuracy to ensure that the correct layers form in the plasma."

In the semiconductor industry, customers don't simply buy a product. They validate it, integrate it, and build processes around it. "In the semiconductor world, we talk about the 'Copy Exactly!' model" says Haislet. Once something has been accepted by a chip manufacturer, it must function exactly the same way, time and time again. Hundreds of times, thousands of times. Not in a similar way, but in EXACTLY the same way! Every change requires a new test. If you supply a system for a process, you bear responsibility for years to come. Haislet and his team are well aware of this. "We work like a highly coordinated soccer team, and we're proud of that," says Haislet, adding that it's teamwork, rather than superstar players, that counts.

In Warsaw, this responsibility is put into practice on the production floor. Robert Angerhoefer is a production manager in the Electronics business field, where he has been working for TRUMPF for nearly 20 years. From the outside,

Angerhoefer says, it sometimes looks like a PCB (Printed Circuit Board) production facility. "In reality, we're responsible for the stability of the electronics in extremely complex plasma processes where chips are coated or etched," he explains. "Although these processes are invisible, they're crucial for repeatability in chip manufacturing – and ultimately for technological progress too."

Angerhoefer's department produces PCBs for microchip generators. A single PCB can contain around 1,000 components. At times, the location produces around 4,000 PCBs a day. Each one is assigned its own code. Even years later, this makes it possible to trace the components that were installed, the materials they are made of, the conditions under which they were manufactured, and the tests they passed.

In Angerhoefer's day-to-day work, everything revolves around ensuring they function flawlessly. In the morning, he retrieves data from multiple production lines, checks the automated optical inspection results, and performs electrical tests. "If a tiny deviation, barely worth mentioning to an outsider, appears on a chart, it's a critical signal for my team," he explains. The employees halt the process, take additional measurements, and, if in doubt, hold back



At its in-house laboratory in Zielonka, Poland, TRUMPF tests the parameters of plasma generators used in chip manufacturing.

a batch. "Better to spend an hour doing analysis," says Angerhoefer, "than to have a deviation in the downstream production stages."

In Warsaw, quality isn't achieved at the end of the production chain when someone inspects a finished component. It's achieved by checking every single component, every measurement, and every decision made during the process. Here at TRUMPF's largest production location, around 900 to 1,000 people work in the broader semiconductor business: in manufacturing, engineering, technology, planning, and materials procurement. "Very few people see what we manufacture. But we ensure that a generator in a chip factory will work later on. Reliably and as a matter of course. That's what drives us," says Angerhoefer.

Torsten Mans, a laser technology expert who works at TRUMPF in Schramberg, spends his days measuring and testing. This location doesn't only produce innovative laser concepts, but is also where Mans and his team are working on ways to reliably measure microchips that don't even exist yet. After all, the semiconductor industry already has a pretty precise idea of what it wants to build in the coming years – it just doesn't yet know which methods will be used to measure and test the new chips. The technical term for this in the industry is 'metrology'. Mans finds it exciting to think about the future already and use physical concepts to develop industrial processes for the metrology of tomorrow. "Our highly advanced ultrashort pulse lasers guarantee us a place at the forefront here," he says proudly. Mans is certain that these lasers will continue to play a crucial role in the future. In what are known as 'secondary sources', they generate

## TECHNOLOGICAL DIMENSION

450,000

TRUMPF's EUV system is a masterpiece of precision. It weighs about 17.5 metric tons and consists of approximately 450,000 individual parts that have to fit together perfectly.



A TRUMPF employee works on electronic components at the Technology Center in Taoyuan, Taiwan.

the light that makes the measurement of innovative chips possible in the first place: broadband light, coherent EUV or X-ray radiation for various chip inspection tasks, where the structures are so tiny that the original laser light is insufficient to examine them.

The light used to manufacture today's high-performance chips is also invisible. In Ditzingen, Petra Thoma is working on a system whose sheer scale is impressive, weighing in at around 17.5 metric tons and consisting of approximately 450,000 individual parts.

Thoma is responsible for TRUMPF's global EUV service. Her team installs the EUV systems at customer locations and ensures that they remain available in the field, are reliable to operate, and can be serviced quickly. Thoma explains what the laser does as follows: "Our laser vaporizes 60,000 tin droplets per second. The resulting EUV light, which has an extremely short wavelength, can be used to produce tiny structures."

The latest generation of this high-power laser is called MK5. It outperforms previous systems, can be installed more quickly, meets future requirements, and – most importantly – remains consistently available. According to Thoma, if, in a rare extreme case, an entire resonator were to fail in an older system, machine downtime could be significantly reduced, thereby saving costs. This is made possible by a modular design, multiple sensors, and a diagnostic system that can quickly pinpoint the source of the problem.

For Thoma, EUV is first and foremost a technology based on collaboration. TRUMPF supplies the laser source, ZEISS provides the optics, and ASML integrates the highly complex system as a whole. "None of these partners could make EUV a reality on their own. Only when everything is perfectly coordinated does it deliver its true potential," says Thoma.

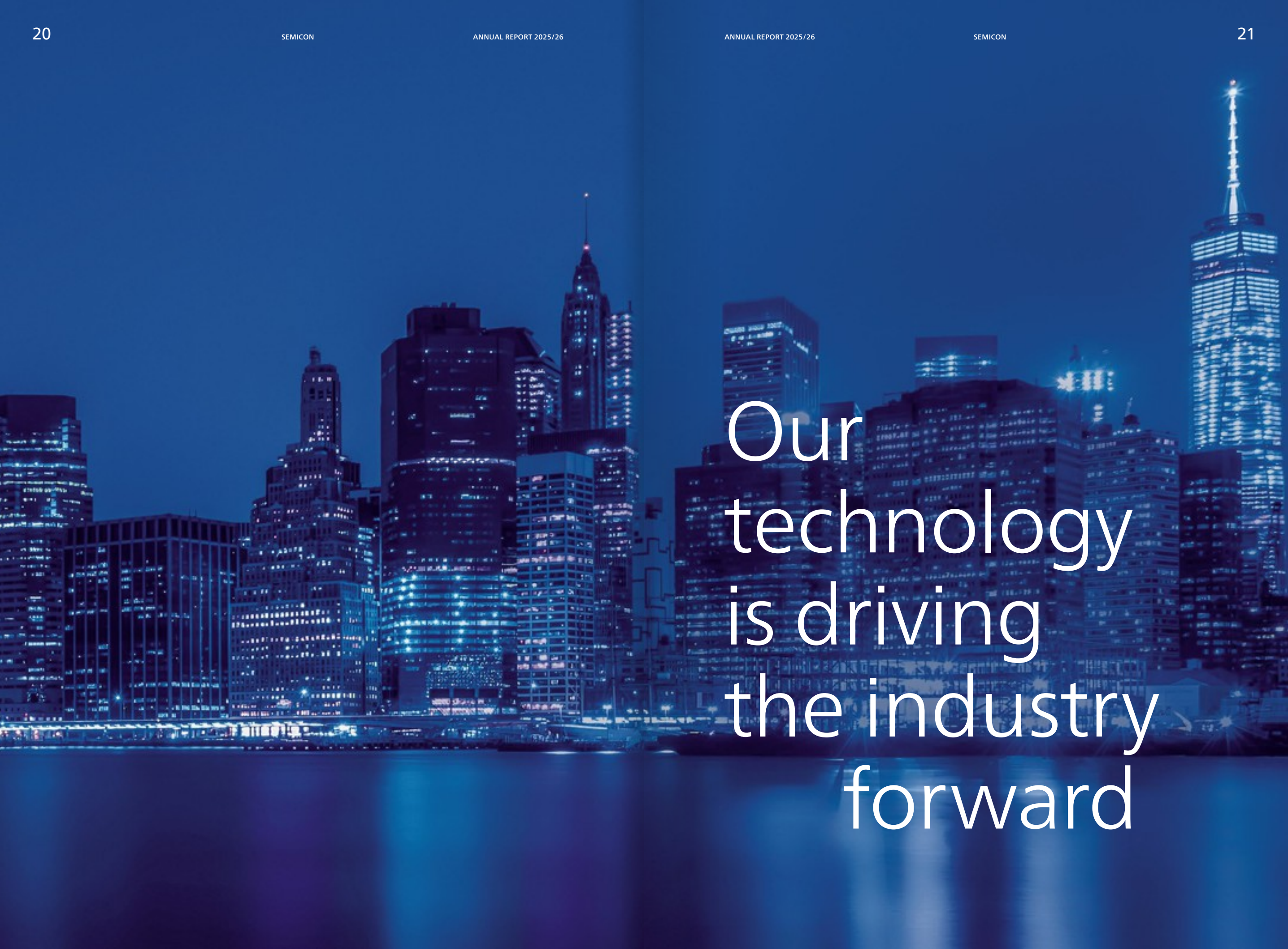
What began as an idea that no one was initially sure would ever be marketable has, over the years, evolved into an industrial process. "We are the enablers," says Thoma. Around 550 developers and several hundred people from other areas have worked over the years to develop this highly complex technology. For Thoma, however, technical innovation isn't the only aspect of this remarkable achievement. "It's also about designing the technology so that it remains manageable, installable, maintainable, and usable by the people who will be working with it later," she says. What motivates her? "A certain urge to make the impossible possible," she says. "And pride in the technology. When someone from our team talks about EUV, our eyes light up."

Taiwan, the US, Poland, and Germany: At these four locations around the world, it is crystal clear why TRUMPF is so important to the semiconductor industry. It's true that no smartphone bears the company's logo, and no AI system mentions the generator that indirectly contributed to its computing power. But when everything runs smoothly, it means the people at TRUMPF have done their job well.

"It's also about designing the technology so that it remains manageable – installable, maintainable, and usable by the people who will be working with it later."



A TRUMPF employee works on an assembly for a laser application at the world's largest Laser Application Center in Ditzingen, Germany.



Our  
technology  
is driving  
the industry  
forward

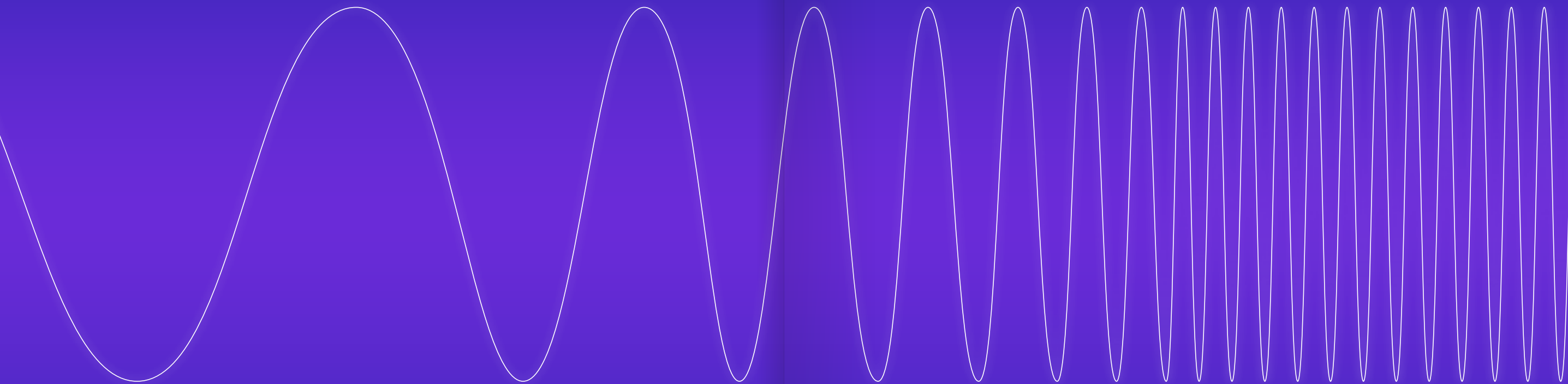
# Laser

technology

Lasers are used in many steps of the semiconductor manufacturing process. They enable tiny nanostructures to be measured, improve material properties through targeted heat treatment, cut and structure wafers with maximum precision, and process even challenging materials such as glass, silicon carbide, and diamond for modern housing technologies. High-precision lasers are gentle on materials and operate efficiently, making them indispensable for modern semiconductor manufacturing processes.

# EUV

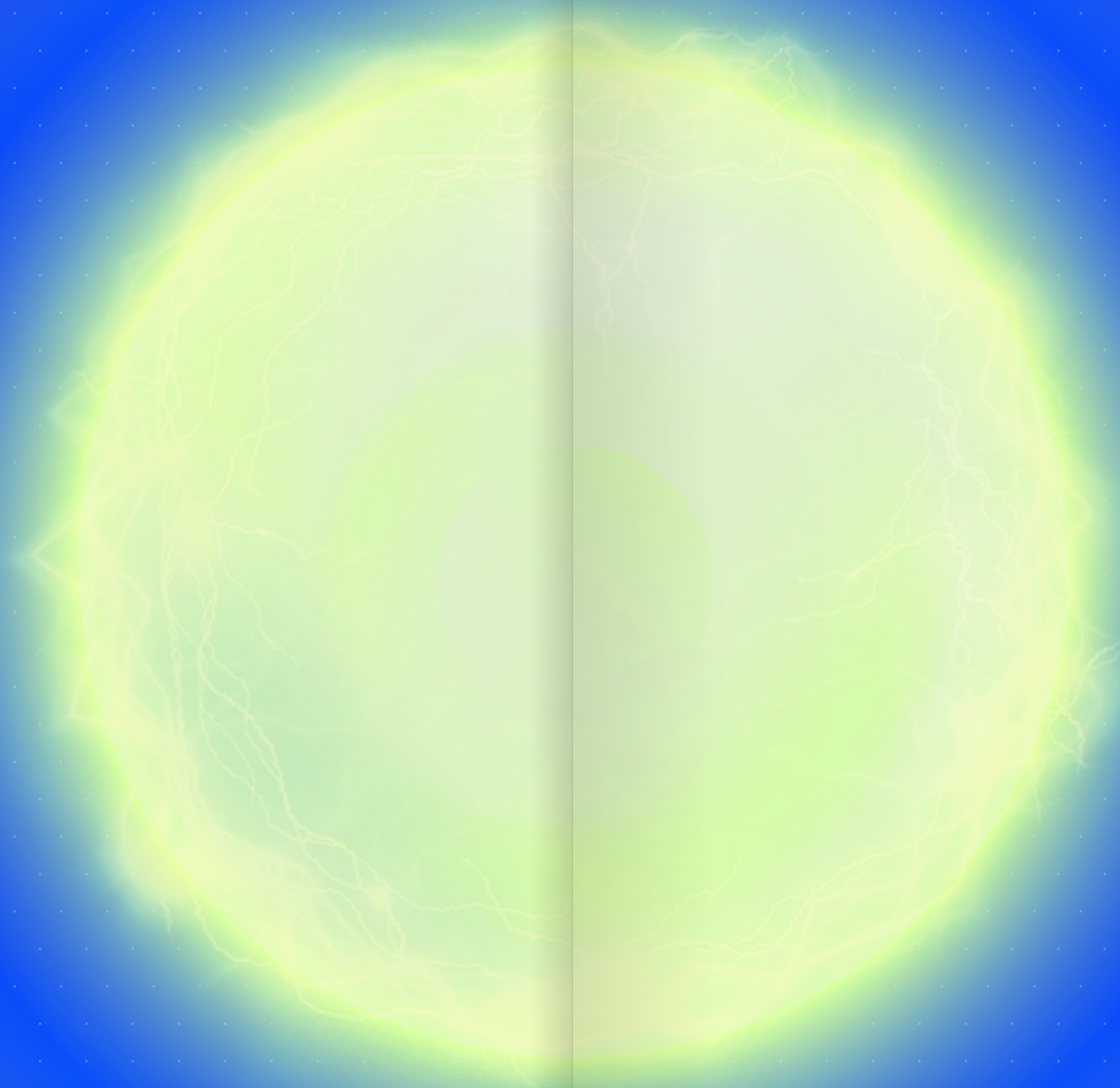
technology



EUV technology is the pivotal innovation behind the production of the most powerful microchips. TRUMPF supplies the high-power lasers for ASML's EUV lithography systems, which are used to radiate light onto the chips. The laser beam generates light with a wavelength of 13.5 nanometers by striking a droplet of tin. This EUV light makes it possible to precisely project even the tiniest of structures onto the wafer. Without this technology, it would not be possible to produce modern high-performance processors.

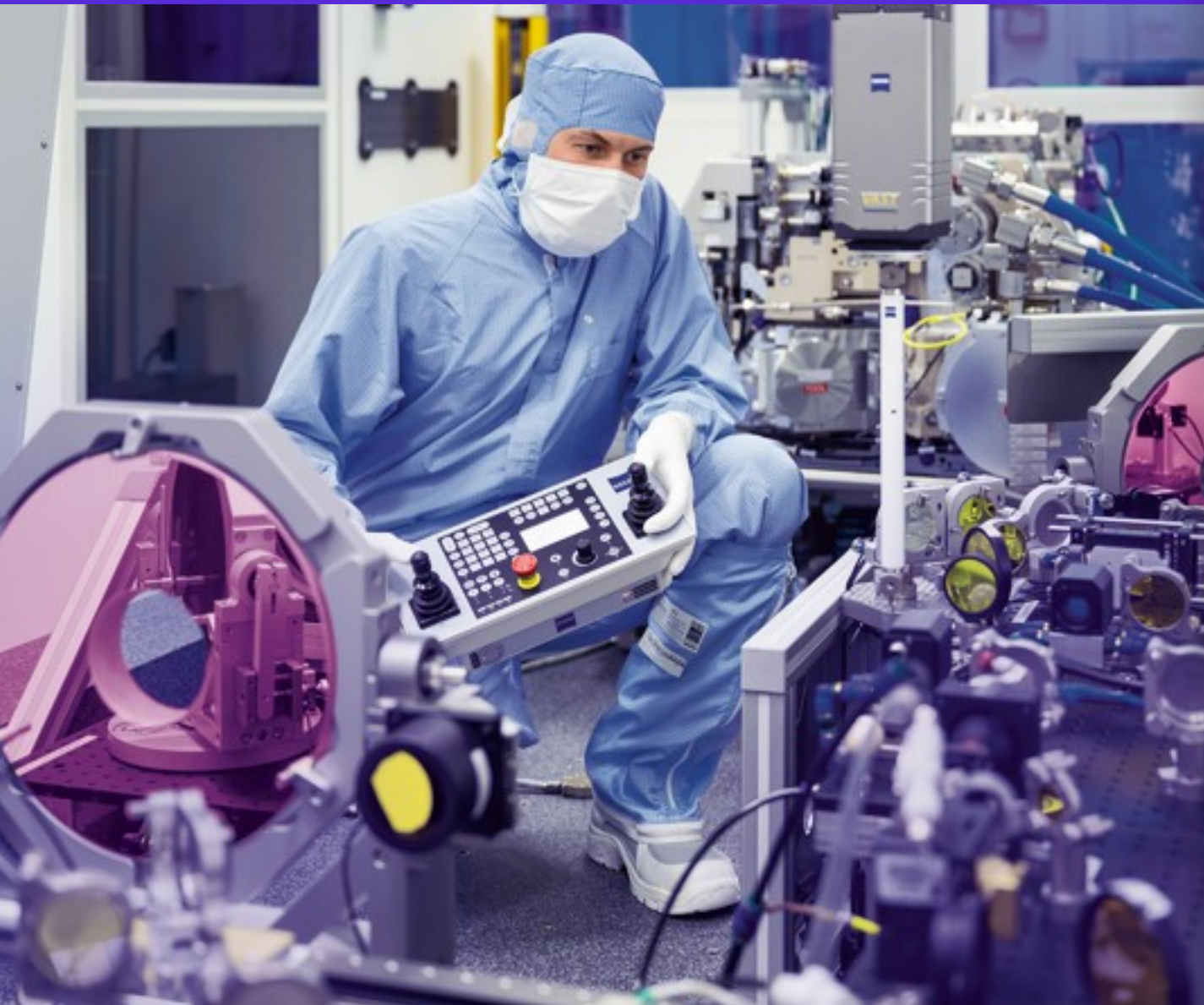
# Plasma

technology



Plasma technology is a key component of many semiconductor manufacturing processes, such as the coating and etching of wafers. TRUMPF supplies generators that provide the energy for high-precision plasma processes. They enable the uniform processing of the most sensitive structures on the chip and are crucial for quality and yield in semiconductor production. Without reliable plasma excitation, many manufacturing steps in this process would not work.

We are  
building  
the future  
of the digital  
world



#### TECHNOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP

Components of a high-power laser for EUV lithography are tested in a cleanroom in Ditzingen, Germany. The microchips manufactured using this technology form the technological backbone of AI and enable huge amounts of data to be processed in parallel in data centers.



# Artificial intelligence



#### RELIABILITY

An employee in Zielonka, Poland, tests electronic components. Driver-assistance systems, sensors, and AI in electric cars require hundreds of specialized semiconductors. Without TRUMPF plasma generators, the production of these chips would be virtually impossible.



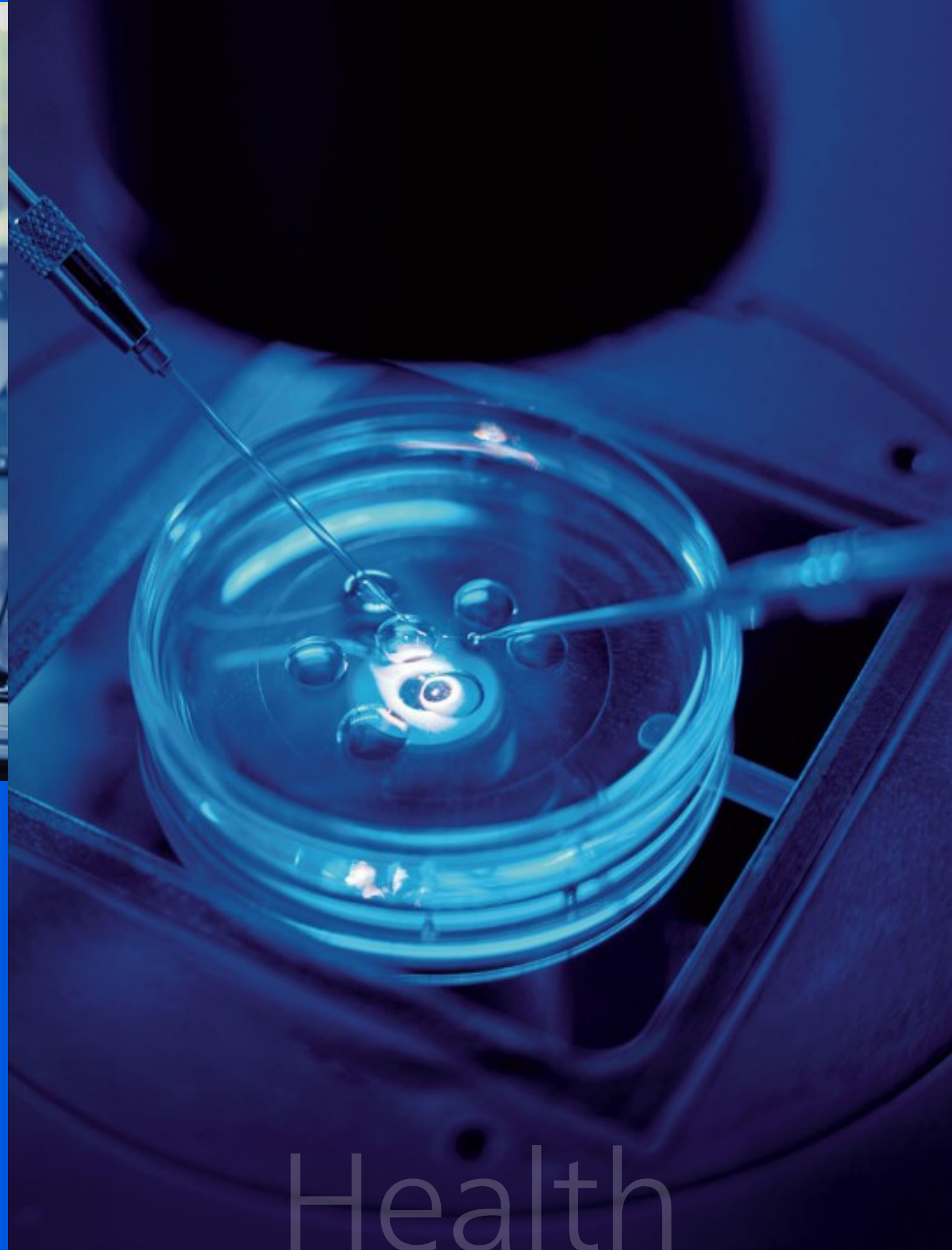
# Mobility



#### QUALITY

A quality manager inspects plasma generators at TRUMPF in Zielonka, Poland. The highest standards apply to the supply of components to the chip industry.

In modern medical technology, microchips facilitate the use of electron microscopes, for example, which assist in the development of medications.

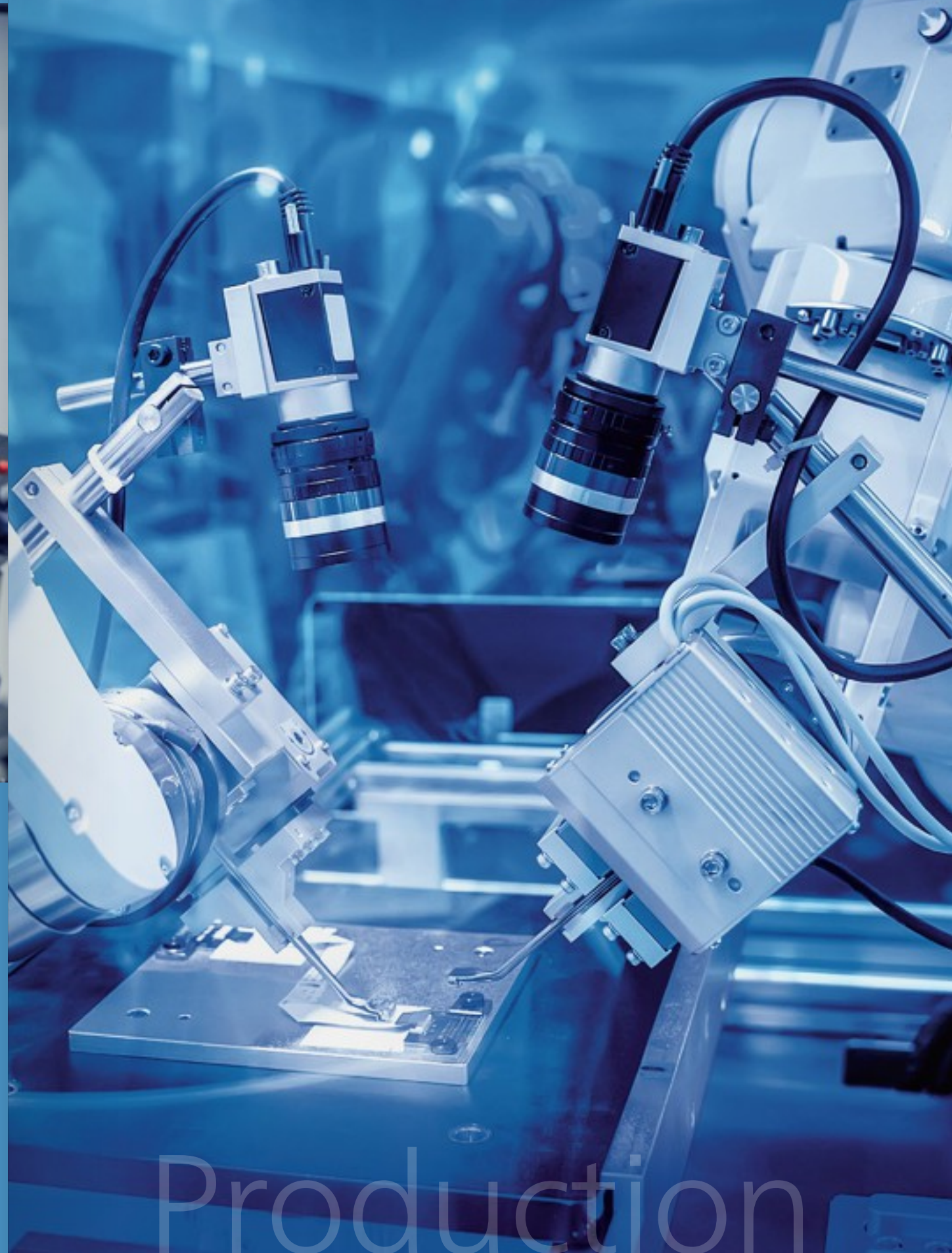


# Health



#### PIONEERING SPIRIT

Laboratory staff test the mirror assembly of a high-power laser in a cleanroom in Schramberg, Germany. Lasers measure complex chip structures with maximum precision, thereby ensuring their manufacturing quality. Complex chips make it possible to process the huge amounts of data generated by digitally networked machines and systems in real time.



# Production



**PARTNERSHIP**

A precision engineer assembles a high-power EUV laser for ASML's lithography systems in Ditzingen, Germany. The resulting high-performance chips form the technological foundation for 6G networks and state-of-the-art smartphones, connecting people and devices in real time.

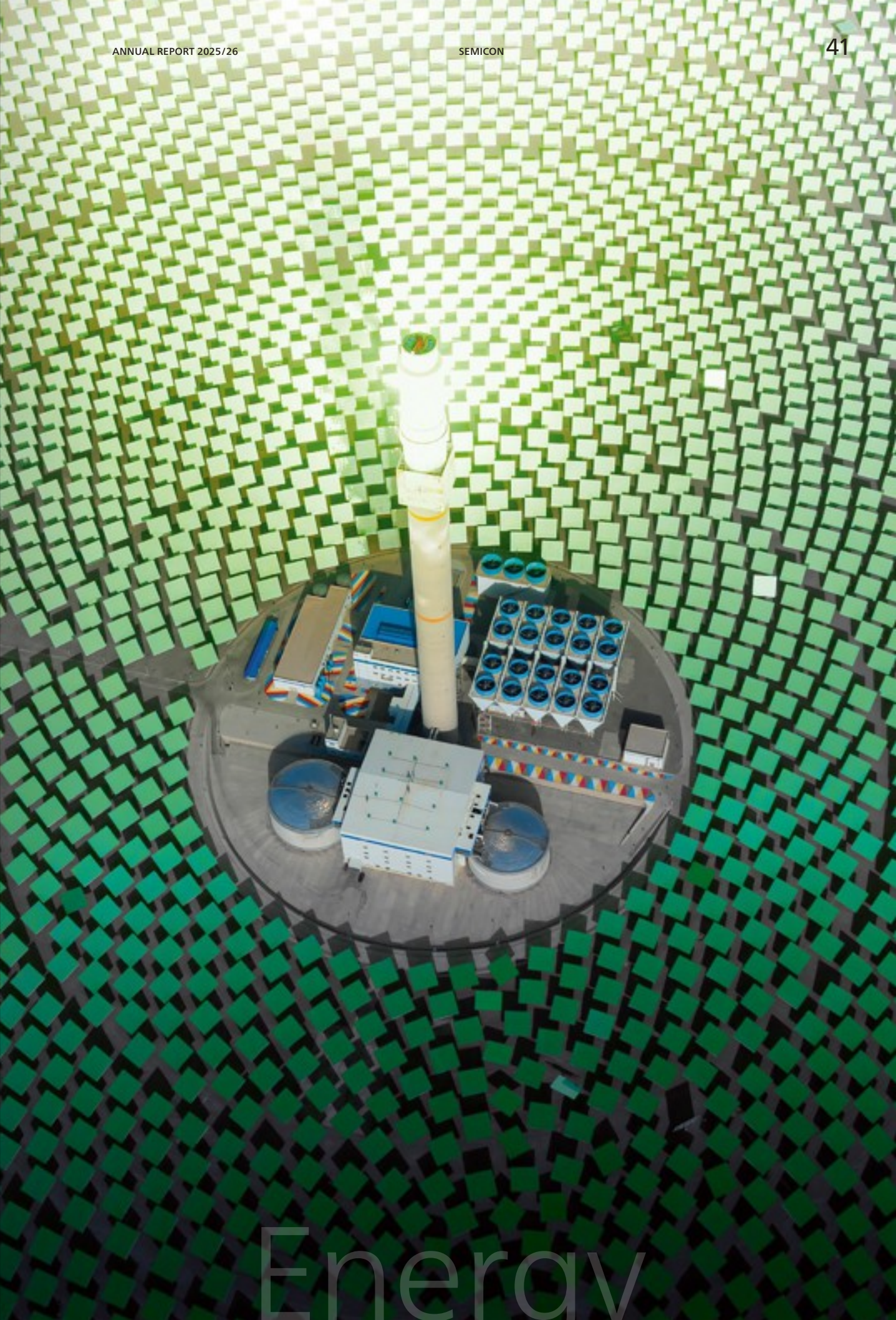


Communication

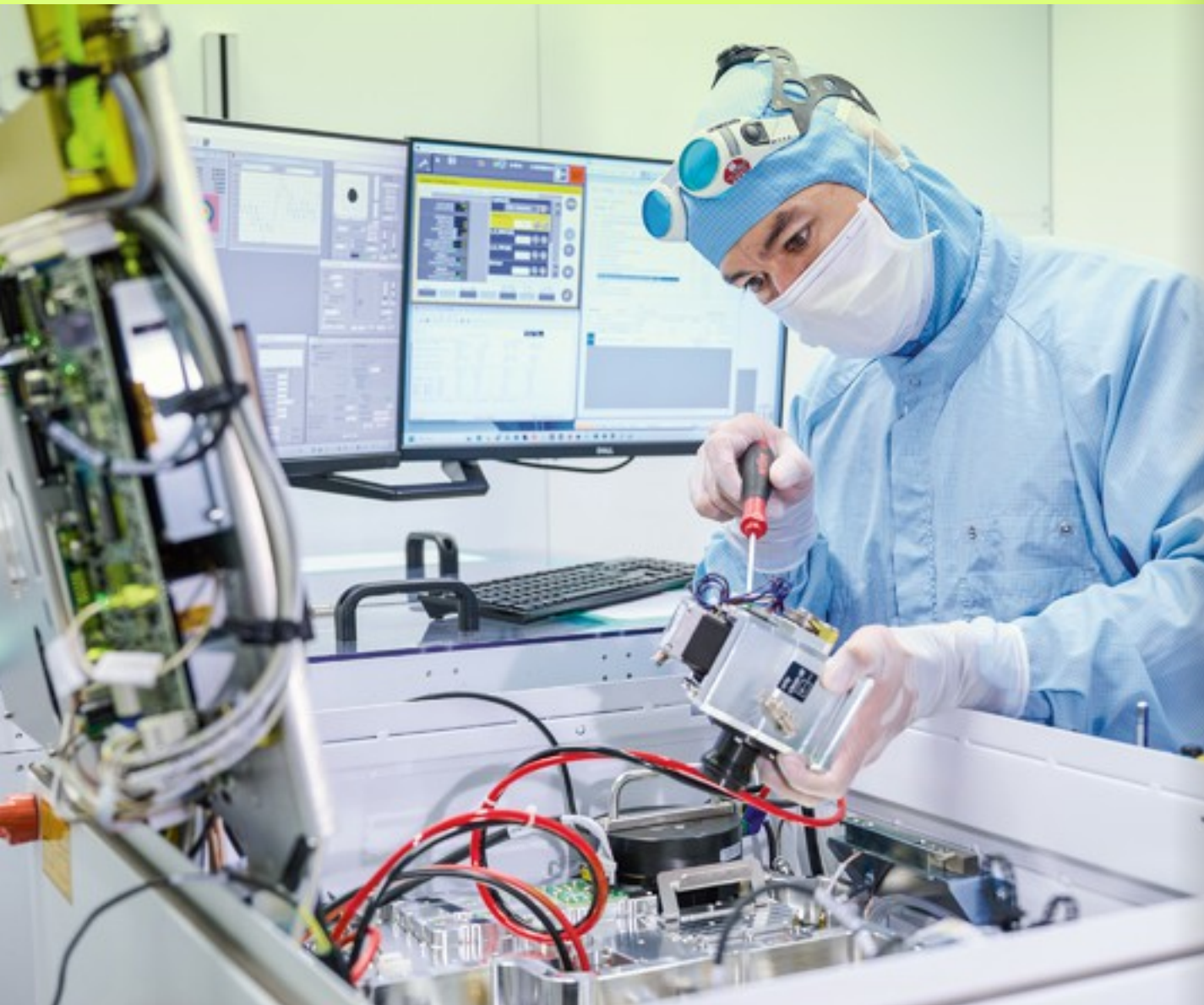


RESPONSIBILITY

Employees test plasma generator parameters at the Technology Center in Taoyuan, Taiwan. They ensure that the plasma processes in chip manufacturing receive a precisely controlled power supply, which is key to producing high-precision semiconductors. Plasma is used to create high-performance chips with intricate structures that control systems such as solar farms, power grids, and consumer devices.

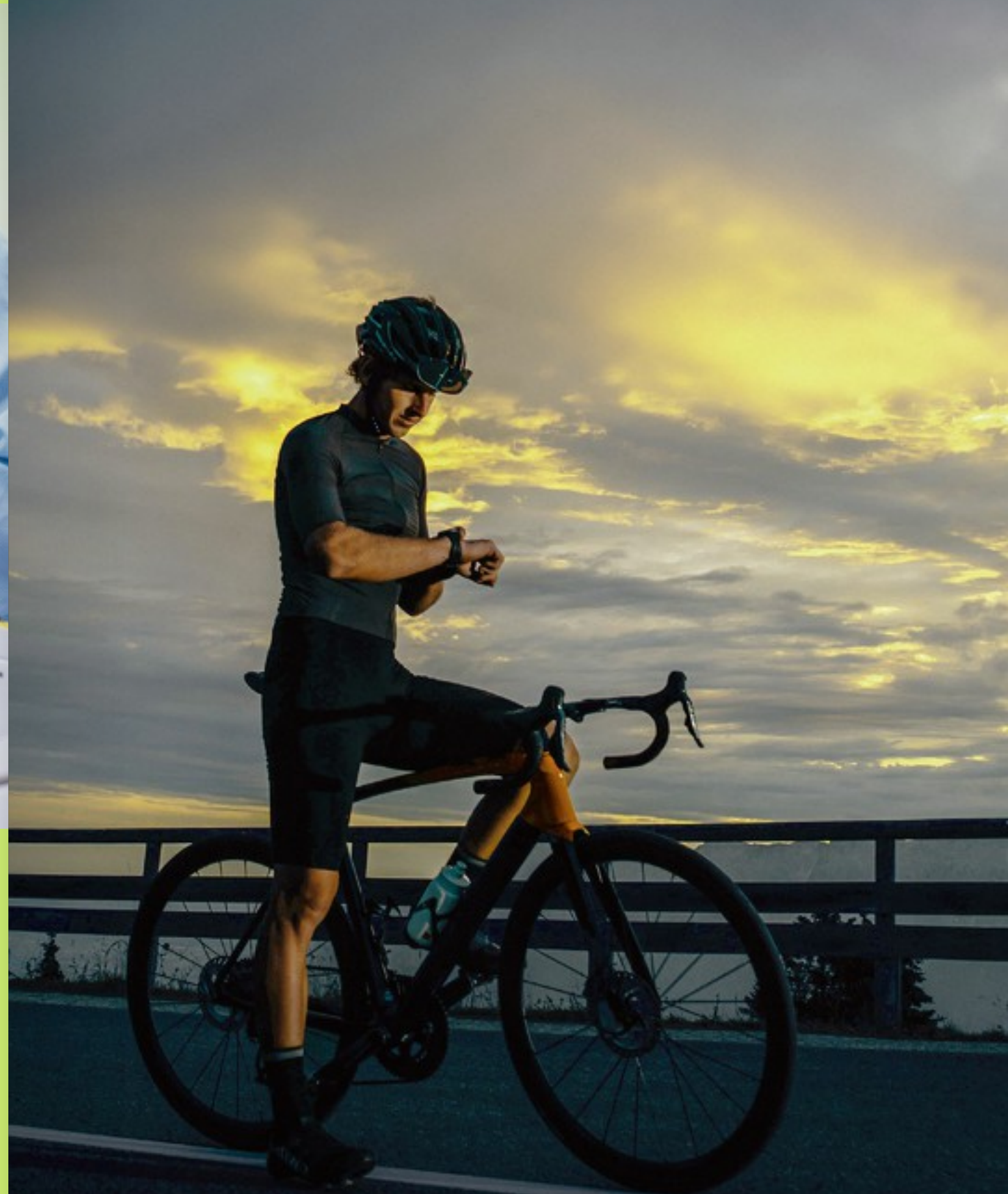


Energ



#### PRECISION

A TRUMPF employee in Schramberg, Germany, tests a laser that can separate wafers to create ultra-thin chips. Sensors in smartphones and wearables use these chips to detect movement, brightness, and biometric data.



# Sensors



Company

# The Managing Board



Stephan  
Mayer

Hagen  
Zimer

Berthold  
Schmidt



Oliver  
Maassen

Lars  
Grünert

Nicola  
Leibinger-Kammüller

Mathias  
Kammüller

# Message from the Managing Board

## Ladies and Gentlemen,

TRUMPF SE + Co. KG closed the 2025/26 fiscal year, which ended on June 30, 2026, with significantly higher earnings and increased order intake. These are two particularly positive pieces of news to start with.

Specifically, the Group's **sales revenues** came in at 4.34 billion euros, slightly up on the 4.33 billion euros achieved in fiscal year 2024/25. **Order intake**, meanwhile, rose markedly by 7 percent year on year to 4.5 billion euros (4.2 billion euros), allowing us to speak of a slight turnaround.

Most notably, our **earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)** improved significantly and, at 480 million euros, were far above the previous year's figure (59 million euros). This increase was primarily driven by the structural measures implemented as part of our strategic refocusing. We were able to achieve additional positive effects through the continuation of our "Koyer" earnings improvement program. As a result, the **EBIT margin** rose sharply to 11.1 percent in the past fiscal year (previous year 1.4 percent).

The **strongest individual market** in the past fiscal year was, for the first time in a while, the **United States**, where TRUMPF recorded significant sales revenue growth – up by some 17 percent to approximately 772 million euros (previous year 661 million euros). Conversely, sales revenues in the **German domestic market** fell by 6 percent to around 655 million euros (previous year 700 million euros). Despite another decline in sales revenues of 7 percent, **China** was the strongest individual Asian market, clocking in at approximately 446 million euros (previous year 482 million euros).

Looking at the **business divisions and business fields** as a whole, we saw a slight increase in sales revenues following the declines of the past two years. The **Machine Tools** business division generated sales revenues of 2.38 billion euros (previous year 2.36 billion euros). By contrast, sales revenues in the **Laser Technology** business division fell to 1.17 billion euros in the reporting year (previous year 1.25 billion euros).

The **EUV** business field, which manufactures components for our customer ASML, saw sales revenues rise significantly by 9 percent to 791 million euros (previous year 724 million euros). Sales revenues in the **Electronics** business field totaled 458 million euros (previous year 442 million euros), representing an increase of just under 4 percent. We attribute both of these developments to the global increase in demand for semiconductors.

As a result of general cost-cutting measures, **investments by the TRUMPF Group** fell by 22 percent to 112 million euros compared to the previous year (145 million euros). A large portion of this was allocated to land and structural extensions, as well as technical equipment and machinery.

In fiscal year 2025/26, TRUMPF increased its **stake in STOPA Anlagenbau GmbH** to 74.9 percent. By acquiring this majority stake, we aim to further expand our existing strategic partnership for smart factory solutions. In addition, as part of our strategic focus on our core industrial business, we divested the **Additive Manufacturing business field** and the **Photonic Components** business. The Group also sold its remaining minority stake in **One Click Metal GmbH** to fellow shareholder, Index-Beteiligungs-GmbH. **Q.ANT GmbH** completed a Series A financing round with external investors.

At 492 million euros, **research and development** costs were slightly lower than in the previous year (519 million euros). The **R&D expense ratio** decreased to 11.3 percent (previous year 12.0 percent), but remains at a historically high level and underscores our commitment as an innovation-driven company, even in challenging times. With 2,914 employees in research and development, the headcount also remains at a high level (previous year 3,006).

The **total number of TRUMPF employees worldwide** fell from 18,303 in fiscal year 2024/25 to 17,583 as at June 30, 2026. The decline in employee numbers was primarily due to the Group-wide staff reduction program implemented in the previous year as part of structural measures.

In **Germany**, TRUMPF employed 8,675 people as at the balance sheet date of June 30, 2026 (previous year 9,337). This is around half of our global workforce. **Outside Germany**, the number of employees fell to 8,908 (previous year 8,966). As at June 30, 2026, 616 young people were undergoing training or participating in a work/study program (previous year 613 trainees), resulting in a **training ratio** of 3.5 percent.

On behalf of the Managing Board, I would like to thank all TRUMPF employees for their tremendous dedication and focused efforts, as well as for their contribution to reducing personnel and non-personnel costs in fiscal year 2025/26. Thanks to their support, we were able to close the fiscal year with a very strong result. Equally heartfelt thanks go to our customers and business partners worldwide, who once again placed their trust in TRUMPF.

Ditzingen, October 2026

Prof. Dr. phil. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller

Chairwoman of the Managing Board



# Message from the Supervisory Board

## Ladies and Gentlemen,

In fiscal year 2025/26, geopolitical tensions escalated significantly. Trade conflicts and the ongoing war in Ukraine placed a strain on the global economy, while the Iran conflict further slowed global economic growth. In Germany, industrial production fell for the fourth consecutive time, dropping by a total of nearly 15 percent since its peak in 2018. This has resulted in a lack of domestic investment.

In this difficult environment, decisive action and the “Koyer” earnings improvement program enabled the company to return to generating positive value added in the fourth year of the crisis.

At the same time, TRUMPF consistently pursued its growth strategy through portfolio optimization, a clear focus on future growth areas, and targeted innovation and investment.

The Supervisory Board exercised the monitoring and advisory responsibilities incumbent on it under the law and the Group’s articles of association with due care and diligence. In doing so, the Supervisory Board and the Managing Board worked together effectively and efficiently in a spirit of trust. The Chairwoman of the Managing Board reported regularly and promptly to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board about all events of material significance.

The Supervisory Board conducted a comprehensive and structured self-assessment during the past fiscal year. This resulted in a number of proposals for further developing the Board’s work and functions. The aim is to implement these proposals gradually starting in the new fiscal year.

The Supervisory Board met three times in the fiscal year, during which it addressed strategic priorities, the further development of the company’s business portfolio, the successful implementation of SAP S/4HANA as part of

the digital transformation, and artificial intelligence as a competitive factor. Other topics included competition from Chinese providers, employee satisfaction, and cybersecurity and compliance. Regular items on the agenda included business development, crisis management and the “Koyer” earnings improvement program, and reports from the business divisions and departments.

During the fiscal year, the Supervisory Board reappointed Prof. Dr. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller as Chairwoman of the Managing Board and Dr. Berthold Schmidt and Dr. Hagen Zimer as members of the Managing Board of Leibinger SE.

Erbil Demir joined the Supervisory Board during fiscal year 2025/26. The Supervisory Board unanimously elected Carolin Peth as Deputy Chairwoman of the Board. We thank the outgoing Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board, Renate Luksa, for her many years of constructive and trusting collaboration.

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Stuttgart, audited the separate and consolidated financial statements as well as the Group Management Report and issued an unqualified audit opinion on each. Following presentation by the auditor and having completed their own reviews of the separate and consolidated annual financial statements, the proposed appropriation of earnings, and the Group Management Report, the Supervisory Board approved the financial statements prepared by the Managing Board without objection.

The Supervisory Board wishes to thank the Managing Board members and all employees worldwide for their outstanding commitment and constructive personal contributions to the company’s success. We would also like to thank the Works Council for its valuable cooperation.

Ditzingen, October 2026

Dr.-Ing. E. h. Peter Leibinger

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

# The company's executive bodies

## Managing Board

- Prof. Dr. phil. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller  
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

  - Chairwoman of the Managing Board of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG
  - Responsible for Corporate Communications & Brand, Corporate Development, Corporate Law & Integrity, and Corporate Real Estate & Sustainability
- Dr.-Ing. Mathias Kammüller  
Chief Digital Officer (CDO)

  - Member of the Managing Board of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG
  - Responsible for Corporate Business Information Services, TRUMPF Customer Success, Corporate Production, Corporate Purchasing, and Corporate Quality Management
- Dr. rer. pol. Lars Grünert  
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

  - Member of the Managing Board of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG
  - Responsible for Group Finance & Controlling, Treasury and Insurance, Risk Management, Financial Services, and Venture Capital
- Dipl.-Betriebsw. Oliver Maassen  
Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)

  - Member of the Managing Board of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG
  - Responsible for Human Resources, General Services (THQ), and TRUMPF Business Services
- Dr.-Ing. Stephan Mayer  
Chief Executive Officer Machine Tools (CEO MT)

  - Member of the Managing Board of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG
  - Responsible for national subsidiaries and regions
- Dr. rer. nat. Berthold Schmidt  
Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

  - Member of the Managing Board of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG
  - Responsible for Corporate Technology & New Business, the Electronics and EUV divisions, and new business fields

- Carolín Peth\*\*\*  
Bingen, Germany

  - Chairwoman of the Central Works Council of TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen/Hettingen, Germany, and Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board of Leibinger SE, Ditzingen, Germany
- Dominik Adamek\*\*\*  
Warsaw, Poland

  - Production Program Manager, TRUMPF Huettinger Sp.z o.o., Zielonka, Poland
- Kathrin Anandasivam\*\*\*  
Hemmingen, Germany

  - Head of Corporate Technology & Innovation, TRUMPF SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen, Germany
- Erbil Demir (from 03/01/2026)\*\*\*  
Asperg, Germany

  - Chairman of the Group Works Council of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen, Germany
- Dr.-Ing./U. Cal. Markus Flik  
Stuttgart, Germany

  - Member of several supervisory boards, investor, and consultant, Stuttgart, Germany
- Stefan Fuchs  
Hirschberg, Germany

  - Chairman of the Managing Board of FUCHS SE, Mannheim, Germany
- Arno Jakubaschk\*\*\*  
Schramberg, Germany

  - Chairman of the Works Council of TRUMPF Laser SE, Schramberg, Germany
- Yvonne Möller\*\*\*  
Heilbronn, Germany

  - First Authorized Representative of the IG Metall Heilbronn-Neckarsulm branch office, Neckarsulm, Germany
- Rainer Neske  
Frankfurt, Germany

  - CEO of Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (LBBW), Stuttgart, Germany

- Elke Reichart  
Ammerbuch, Germany

  - Chief Digital and Sustainability Officer and member of the Managing Board of Infineon Technologies AG, Neubiberg, Germany
- Renate Luksa (until 02/28/2026)\*\*\*  
Vaihingen/Enz, Germany

  - Chairwoman of the Central Works Council of TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen, Germany, and Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board of Leibinger SE, Ditzingen, Germany

## Partners

Leibinger family • 90 percent  
Berthold Leibinger Stiftung GmbH\* • 10 percent

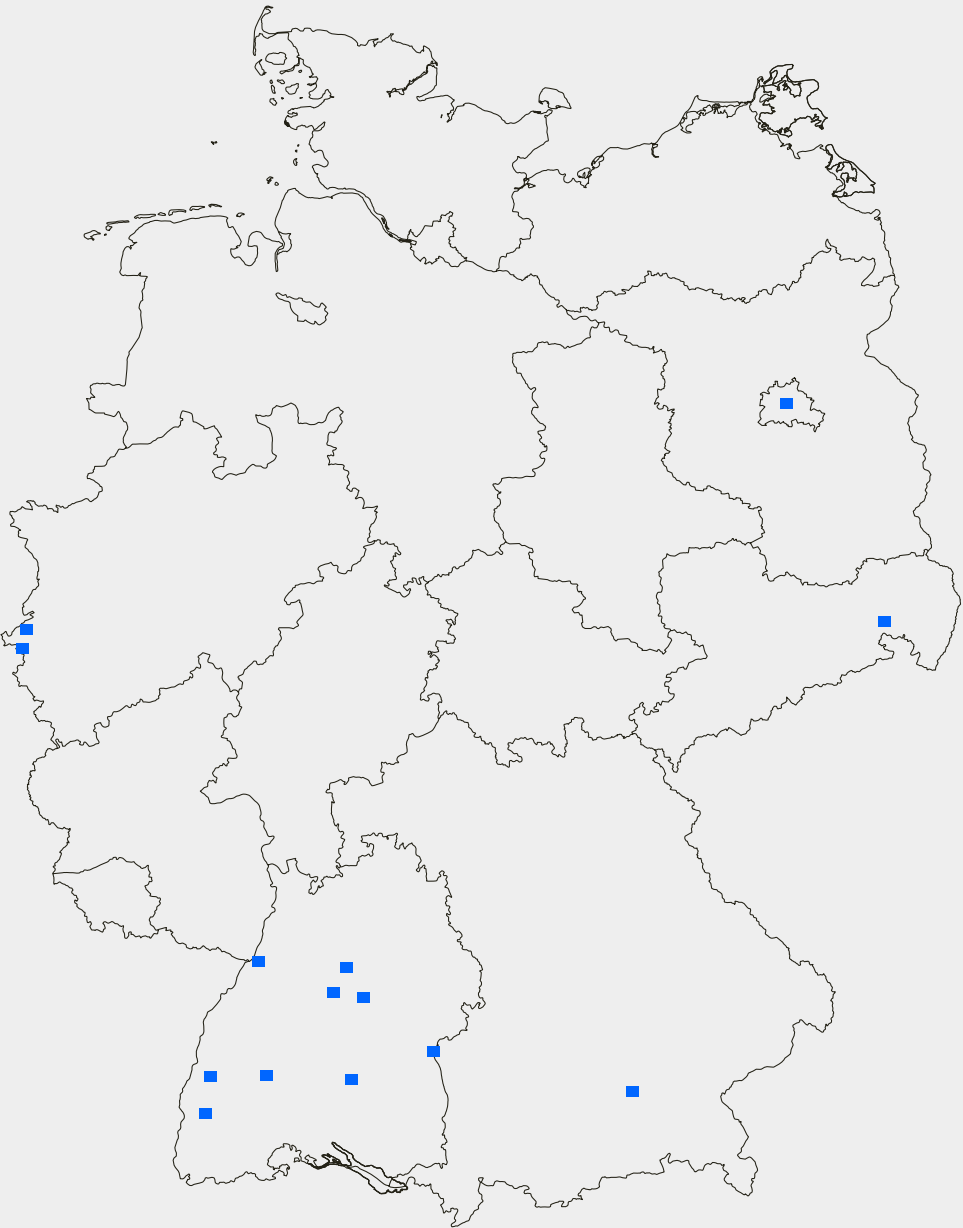
## Supervisory Board\*\*

- Dr.-Ing. E. h. Peter Leibinger  
Schwieberdingen, Germany

  - Partner of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Leibinger SE, Ditzingen, Germany
- Prof. Dipl.-Ing./M. Arch. Regine Leibinger  
Berlin, Germany

  - Managing Director and Partner of Barkow Leibinger Architekten, Berlin, Germany, and Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board of Leibinger SE, Ditzingen, Germany

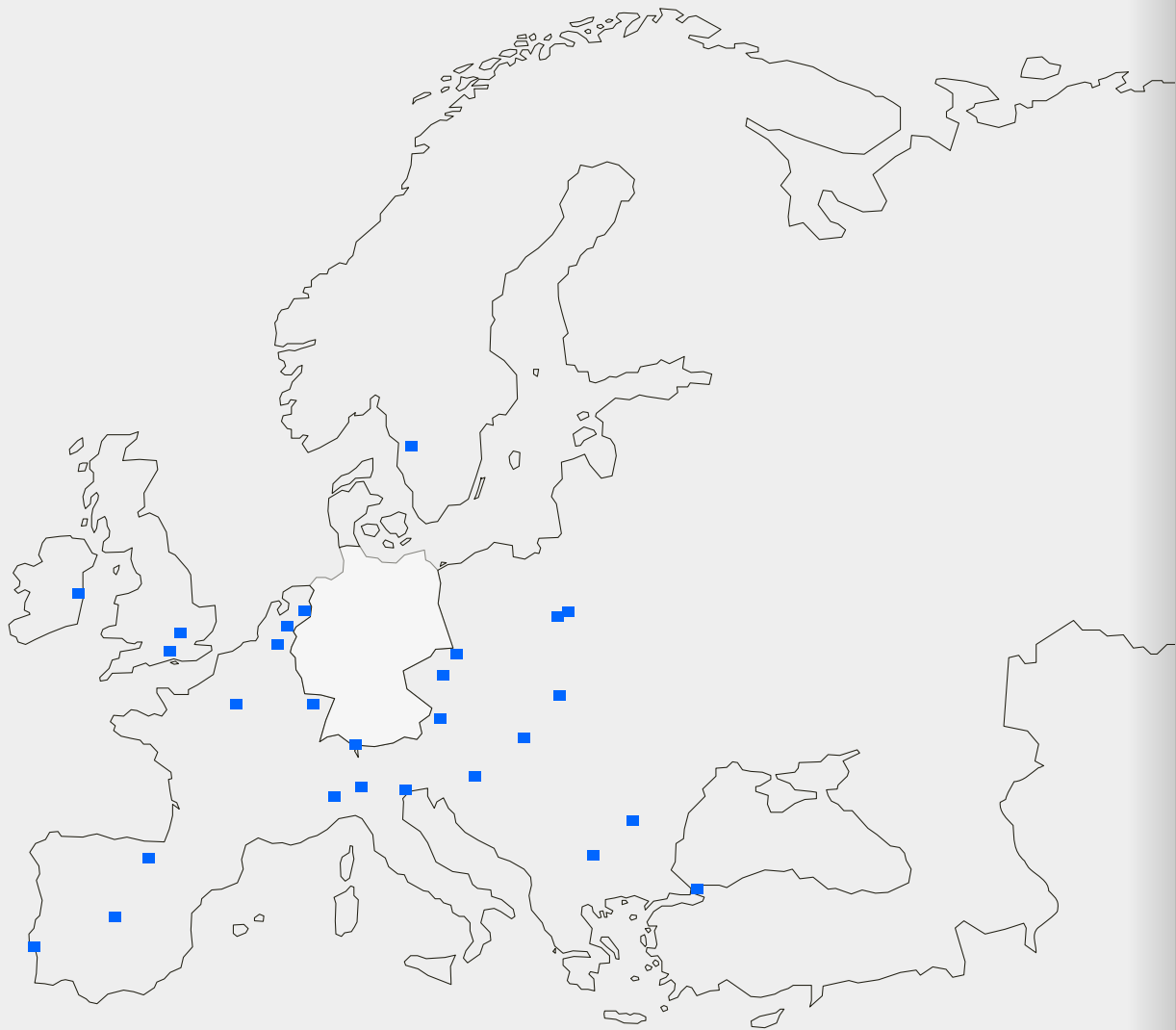
\* Indirectly through Berthold Leibinger Beteiligungen GmbH    \*\* Supervisory Board of the Managing Partner of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG    \*\*\*Employee representative



- |                                          |                               |                                      |                                      |                                 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ditzingen<br>(headquarters)<br>Gerlingen | Hettingen<br>Aachen<br>Berlin | Freiburg<br>Herzogenrath<br>Neukirch | Schramberg<br>Stutensee<br>Stuttgart | Teningen<br>Ulm<br>Unterföhring |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

# 14 locations in Germany

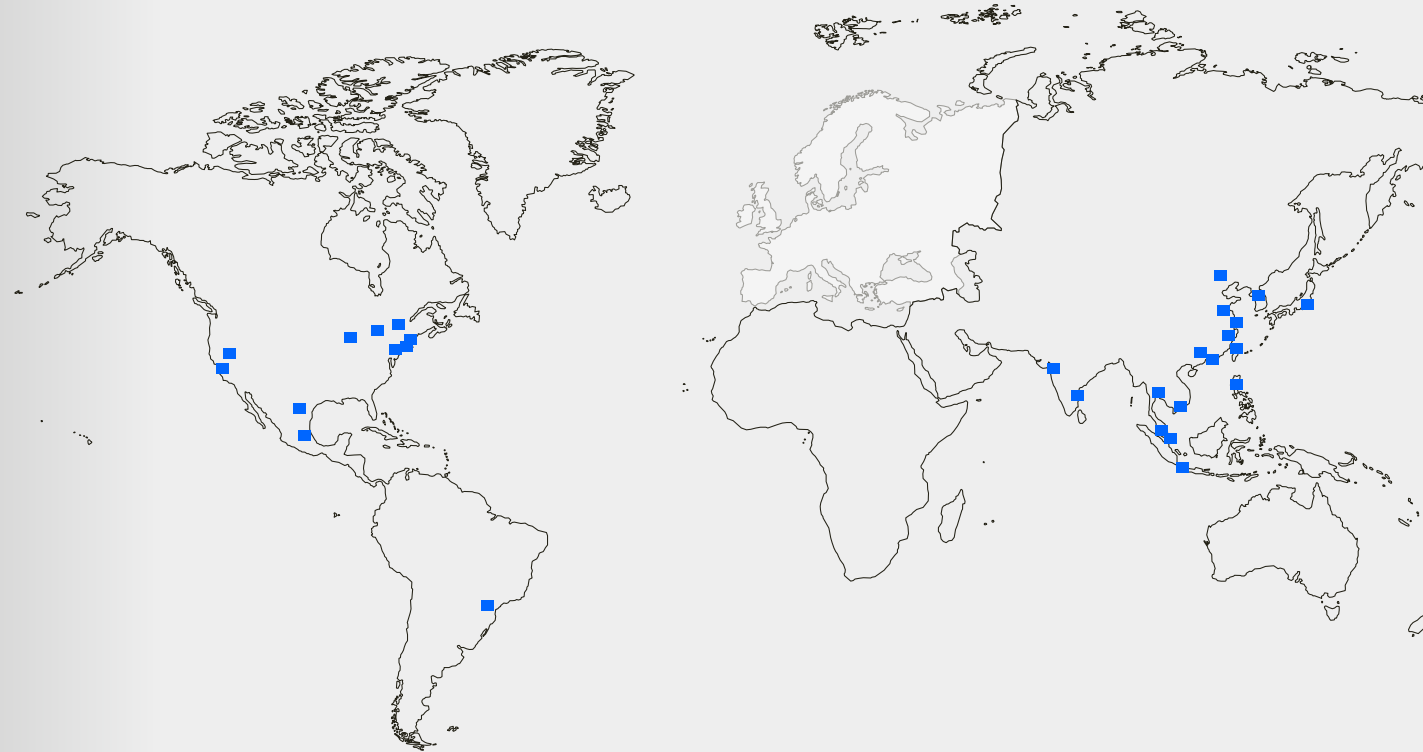
Selected locations of legally independent and dependent companies.



- |                             |                        |                        |                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Sofia, Bulgaria             | Turin, Italy           | Zielonka, Poland       | Liberec, Czechia  |
| Haguenau, France            | Vicenza, Italy         | Lisbon, Portugal       | Prague, Czechia   |
| Paris, France               | Zagreb, Croatia        | Bucharest, Romania     | Istanbul, Türkiye |
| Luton, United Kingdom       | Eindhoven, Netherlands | Alingsås, Sweden       | Gödöllő, Hungary  |
| Southampton, United Kingdom | Hengelo, Netherlands   | Grüsch, Switzerland    |                   |
| Dublin, Ireland             | Spankeren, Netherlands | Košice, Slovakia       |                   |
| Milan, Italy                | Pasching, Austria      | Madrid, Spain          |                   |
|                             | Warsaw, Poland         | Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain |                   |

27 locations  
in Europe

(excluding Germany)  
Selected locations of legally independent and dependent companies.



- |                     |                     |                    |                              |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>AMERICAS</b>     | Detroit, MI, US     | Shanghai, China    | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia       |
| São Paulo, Brazil   | Farmington, CT, US  | Shenzhen, China    | Manila, Philippines          |
| Mississauga, Canada | Santa Clara, CA, US | Taicang, China     | Singapore, Rep. of Singapore |
| Apodaca, Mexico     | Wilmington, DE, US  | Yangzhou, China    | Seoul, South Korea           |
| Querétaro, Mexico   |                     | Chennai, India     | Taoyuan City, Taiwan         |
| Chicago, IL, US     |                     | Pune, India        | Bangkok, Thailand            |
| Costa Mesa, CA, US  | <b>ASIA-PACIFIC</b> | Jakarta, Indonesia | Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam    |
| Cranbury, NJ, US    | Dongguan, China     | Yokohama, Japan    |                              |
|                     | Beijing, China      |                    |                              |

28 locations  
worldwide

(excluding Europe)  
Selected locations of legally independent and dependent companies.

# Employees

BY REGION

|                            |                         |              |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| TOTAL                      | TOTAL EXCLUDING GERMANY | GERMANY      |
| 17,583                     | 8,908                   | 8,675        |
| down 3.9%                  | down 0.6%               | down 7.1%    |
| EUROPE (EXCLUDING GERMANY) | AMERICAS                | ASIA-PACIFIC |
| 4,872                      | 1,562                   | 2,474        |
| down 0.4%                  | down 2.9%               | up 0.4%      |

# Sales revenues

BY REGION | IN MILLION EUROS

|                                |                         |               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| TOTAL                          | TOTAL EXCLUDING GERMANY | GERMANY       |
| 4,339                          | 3,684                   | 655           |
| up 0.2%                        | up 1.5%                 | down 6.4%     |
| EUROPE (EXCLUDING GERMANY)*    | AMERICAS*               | ASIA-PACIFIC* |
| 1,067                          | 932                     | 875           |
| up 1.2%                        | up 8.5%                 | down 10.3%    |
| COOPERATIONS<br>(EUV BUSINESS) |                         |               |
| 791                            |                         |               |
| up 9.2%                        |                         |               |

Figures as at June 30, 2026/Percentage change year on year  
\*We conduct our EUV business almost exclusively in the Netherlands, as this is where our customer ASML has its headquarters.  
Sales revenues in the regions are therefore shown adjusted for the share attributable to EUV.



# Sustainability

TRUMPF views sustainability as a part of its corporate strategy. The company aims to reduce emissions at its locations by 55 percent by 2030 and by 95 percent by 2040. At the same time, it is investing in the health of its employees and places a high value on transparent corporate governance. The following examples illustrate how TRUMPF is putting its sustainability strategy into practice.

# Use of resources and the circular economy

The circular economy is an integral part of TRUMPF’s sustainability strategy. The aim is to use circular processes throughout the company’s entire value chain to extend the service life of its products and components, thereby reducing its environmental footprint.

| Benefits for customers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Benefits for the environment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Products and components professionally refurbished to TRUMPF quality standards, backed by a full manufacturer’s warranty</li><li>- TRUMPF as a reliable business partner for new purchases, services, and buyback at the end of a product’s service life</li><li>- Maximum service life and value retention for TRUMPF products</li><li>- Small carbon footprint and attractive pricing</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions along the value chain</li><li>- Conservation of natural resources and biodiversity through reduced raw material consumption</li><li>- Preservation of the value of materials and reduction of waste</li></ul> |

In fiscal year 2025/26, TRUMPF intensified its commitment to circular business practices. The company set itself targets to systematically expand its business with refurbished spare parts while simultaneously optimizing the refurbishment processes at its manufacturing plants. In parallel with this, TRUMPF established circular processes

with key suppliers and initiated pilot projects to take back components at the end of their product life cycle. In addition, the Group-wide purchasing department launched an initiative aimed at reducing the use of primary raw materials and instead expanding the procurement of secondary materials, such as steel and aluminum.

# The four areas of action

## 1 Refurbishment of used machines

In the Machine Tools business division, a central team is responsible for taking back, refurbishing, and reselling used machines worldwide. Refurbishment takes place either at the TRUMPF Machine Refurbish Centers in the Netherlands, Spain, and the US, or at the facilities of certified partner companies. This is how TRUMPF's used machine business has been established for many years. The current focus is on expanding and improving this business:

- TRUMPF is expanding its strategic partnerships with other companies and startups in the fields of mechanical engineering and the recycling and disposal of used machines with the aim of gaining mutual insights and leveraging synergies.
- TRUMPF is increasing efficiency in its refurbishment processes. For example, the company improved the highly labor-intensive cleaning procedures for used laser machines, thereby boosting productivity.
- On the myTRUMPF platform, customers can now also express interest in selling their existing machines. TRUMPF can then buy back these machines and refurbish them as appropriate.
- Another new development: As of this fiscal year, TRUMPF is also taking back machines that can no longer be refurbished (see details in point 4). To this end, the Machine Tools business division has developed a corresponding take-back and recycling concept for the machines and their components.

## 2 Refurbishment of used spare parts

For the acceptance and refurbishment of high-quality spare parts, TRUMPF has identified approximately 5,000 parts that customers can return in the event of a defect. Depending on the age and condition of the parts, they will then receive a credit. Increasingly, these spare parts are being refurbished to a high standard and offered to customers as an attractively priced and sustainable alternative to new parts.

In fiscal year 2025/26, the focus was on expanding and professionalizing the offering for customers:

- TRUMPF expanded its offering to include critical supplier parts that are now difficult to procure as series parts. This is intended to increase the share of sales revenues from used spare parts in the long term.
- More intensive sales and marketing efforts are also contributing to this, aimed at increasing awareness of the offering and, ultimately, enhancing customer value.
- The company established a new organizational unit called "Global Circular Operation" to further develop and standardize its circular business.

## 3 Reuse of refurbished components in new products

Within the TRUMPF Group, EUV is the leading business field for the reuse of refurbished components in new products. This is based on the REUSE program defined between TRUMPF and ASML for the reuse of components from high-power lasers used in EUV lithography, such as piezo elements in seed lasers (electrical elements at the source of the laser light), diamond windows, and plasma generators. The program defines buyback volumes, technical and quality requirements, and financial framework conditions. Due to the high standards in the semiconductor industry, ASML requires that even reused parts meet the quality standards of new parts.

As part of the REUSE program, TRUMPF implemented additional concepts in fiscal year 2025/26 regarding the sale of repurchased components as well as the evaluation and refurbishment of used components in production:

- In collaboration with ASML, TRUMPF segmented the program into different product volume categories and standardized the REUSE processes according to product volume.

- The company is taking back more and more materials from ASML, which are evaluated and, in some cases, reused in new products. This applies to both a growing selection of materials and an increase in the quantities involved.

## 4 Acceptance and disposal of obsolete machines

End-of-life management bridges the gap between refurbishing machines and scrapping them if refurbishment is not economically viable. The aim is to save high-quality components from being scrapped and to selectively separate out valuable materials such as stainless steel, aluminum, copper, and titanium and send them for recycling by type.

### The end-of-life process consists of five steps:

1. Acceptance of a used machine
2. Transportation to a dismantling facility
3. Removal and resale of high-quality components such as motors, control systems, cylinders, and valves to manufacturers.
4. Removal and sale of valuable materials, sorted by type, such as stainless steel, aluminum, copper, and titanium.
5. Recycling of the remaining materials

The take-back program was launched in fiscal year 2025/26 in collaboration with a partner company. TRUMPF has successfully completed a pilot project to this end in its Machine Tools business division. TRUMPF is now further expanding the take-back program in Germany.

# Climate and energy

## Strategies and targets

For the past five years, TRUMPF has been implementing its Climate Action 2030 strategy, whose targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Based on the relevance to its carbon footprint, the company focuses on three areas of action:

- Its own locations (Scopes 1+2): Building energy consumption and vehicle fleet, with a CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target of 55 percent
- Materials in the supply chain (Scope 3.1), with a CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target of 14 percent
- Use of sold products (Scope 3.11), with a CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target of 14 percent

The targets are based on fiscal year 2018/19 and should be achieved by fiscal year 2029/30. As part of the annual Group-wide strategy process, they are delegated to the responsible departments, and their progress is tracked. In the coming fiscal year, TRUMPF will have these targets reviewed by the Science Based Targets Initiative and aligned with the current scientific consensus. For Scopes 1+2, TRUMPF has also added a net-zero target, aiming for a 95 percent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2040 compared to the base year 2018/19.

## Selected actions

### At the locations

A key measure for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at TRUMPF's global locations is the transition to electric vehicles in the company fleet. The German locations account for more than a quarter of the TRUMPF Group's fleet emissions and are therefore serving as a pilot to test the introduction of electric vehicles and use the results to derive improvements. To achieve the target set out in its Climate Action 2030 strategy, the company is reducing fleet emissions by more than 4,300 metric tons annually. This corresponds to an absolute reduction of 50 percent compared to the

base year 2018/19. For all German locations, TRUMPF is aiming to ensure that

- from 2028 onward, all company vehicles used by executives are 100 percent electric
- in the field, ideally one in three sales employees and one in two technical field service employees drive electric vehicles

To this end, the company has updated its guidelines and improved the framework conditions, for example by subsidizing private wall boxes and expanding the selection of vehicles.

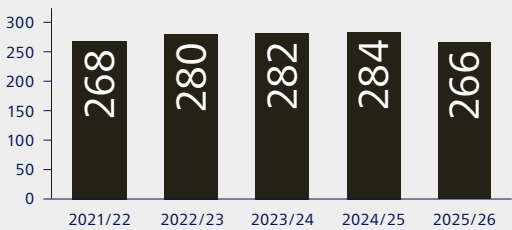
Initial practical experience shows that electric mobility works in day-to-day operations at TRUMPF when the range, charging infrastructure, and organizational requirements are coordinated. At present, one in five company vehicles at TRUMPF in Germany is a fully electric vehicle.

TRUMPF would also like to decarbonize its building and facility management operations almost entirely by 2040. To this end, the company committed to a net-zero target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions across the entire Group in July 2025. This means a 95 percent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> by 2040. The clear interim target is a 60 percent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> by 2030. With this in mind, the global energy management team developed new concepts for heat supply at several locations during fiscal year 2025/26. The Managing Board has allocated approximately 5.4 million euros for necessary replacement investments in zero-emission systems. Initial actions are already yielding measurable savings:

- A wood chip heating system at the location in Pasching, Austria (-2.2 megawatts)
- A power-to-heat plant in Ditzingen, Germany (-1.4 megawatts)
- The switch to a heat pump in Lonigo, Italy (-0.35 megawatts)

With this approach, TRUMPF is implementing demand-based planning at its locations using a variety of technologies. As a result, the cumulative heating output at TRUMPF locations worldwide has dropped from 53 megawatts to 46 megawatts (-13 percent) and is even slightly below the planned target of 49 megawatts.

Energy consumption of the TRUMPF Group (all energy sources) in gigawatt hours



### In the supply chain

In fiscal year 2025/26, TRUMPF launched a project within Purchasing aimed at promoting greater sustainability in its global supply chain. The goal of the project is to work with the relevant departments to define clear processes and roles that will enable Purchasing to make a measurable contribution to the decarbonization of the supply chain. As a first step, Purchasing prioritized relevant

product groups and suppliers related to TRUMPF's customer, ASML. The result is a target vision and a proven pilot that will later serve as the basis for gradual scaling within the Purchasing organization.

### In product use

TRUMPF is increasing the level of detail in its emissions targets, which are now defined for individual products or product groups rather than for the company as a whole. In doing so, the company is increasing the precision and manageability of its actions. To this end, TRUMPF has identified the products responsible for 80 percent of emissions during the usage phase and has formulated individual efficiency and consumption targets for each of these products or product groups, tailored to the respective technology. These specific targets can now be more easily incorporated as requirements within product development projects.

With its new TruFiber fiber lasers, TRUMPF achieved a significant milestone in its laser product portfolio in fiscal year 2025/26. This is because their wall-plug efficiency – i.e., the proportion of energy required in the form of electricity that is converted into laser energy – is 40 percent: one quarter higher than the energy efficiency of the TruDisk disk lasers they replaced. As a result, the new TruFiber fiber lasers will deliver substantial improvements in energy efficiency in the Laser Technology and Machine Tools business divisions.

TRUMPF CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in metric tons

| Scope |                                                                      | 2023/24   | 2024/25   | 2025/26   |              |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1     | Direct emissions from the Group's own operations (market-based)      | 24,492    | 26,369    | 24,606    | 0.4 percent  |
| 2     | Indirect emissions from the Group's own operations (location-based*) | 64,209    | 59,318    | 55,390    | –            |
|       | (market-based*)                                                      | 599       | 541       | 729       | 0.01 percent |
| 3.1   | Purchased goods and services                                         | 832,841   | 680,874   | 767,133   | 13 percent   |
| 3.11  | Use of sold products                                                 | 5,261,557 | 4,044,517 | 4,651,456 | 82 percent   |
| 3.x   | Other Scope 3                                                        | 329,405   | 293,289   | 259,274   | 4.5 percent  |
| Total |                                                                      | 6,448,894 | 5,045,590 | 5,703,198 | 100 percent  |

Scope 3 2025/26 upstream: 1,019,699 t CO<sub>2</sub>e | Scope 3 2025/26 downstream: 4,658,164 t CO<sub>2</sub>e

Biogenic emissions 2025/26: 1,270 t CO<sub>2</sub>e

\*Location-based: refers to the local electricity mix, without taking individual green electricity purchases into account.

\*Market-based: emissions taking green electricity purchases into account.

# Social issues

Mental health has a direct impact on absenteeism, workplace accidents, and productivity. Companies that take this issue seriously achieve measurable improvements in their operational performance, and employee satisfaction also increases.

TRUMPF consciously fosters healthy working conditions and views these as a prerequisite for innovation and sustainable employee performance. The "Checkup Team Mental Health" program is an initiative TRUMPF has developed to specifically identify teams experiencing high levels of mental stress. The company's internal employee survey uses 13 scientifically validated indicators, such as workload, perceived autonomy in daily work, appreciation, sense of accomplishment, and role-related stress that, when combined, may indicate increased mental health issues. Managers whose teams exhibit these signs receive support from their HR Business Partners and a specially developed guide to help them develop and implement targeted measures for improvement. This may involve clarifying discussions, team workshops, e-learning courses, or self-reflection to better address issues such as time pressure, unclear roles, or poor communication in the future.

## Change as a competency

Far-reaching changes and increasingly dynamic operating conditions present new challenges for employees and managers. TRUMPF therefore deliberately reinforced change management within the company in fiscal year 2025/26, with the objective of permanently embedding change competency in the organization. The aim is for employees not only to be able to cope with change, but also to actively shape it.

To this end, TRUMPF has developed a Group-wide 'change toolbox' that provides practical methods and tools for managing change. The spectrum ranges from structured

workshop formats that help teams develop a shared understanding of upcoming changes, to management tools for project leaders such as stakeholder analyses, communication plans, and role models. The company has also designed and implemented various learning and development programs internationally:

- Leading change: Managers learn to effectively lead change processes, identify resistance at an early stage, and confidently guide their teams even during challenging phases.
- Transformation and new growth: This program prepares senior management to lead current and future transformation challenges.
- Enabling change: HR Business Partners and project managers in key change roles learn to combine in-depth knowledge with direct practical application through a modular approach covering change theories, resistance and emotions, targeted communication techniques, and the concrete integration of project and change management.
- Global e-learning course Mastering changeability: This course equips all employees with fundamental change competencies – flexibly and regardless of location. These include recognizing and categorizing change processes, consciously dealing with uncertainty, and the ability to actively and openly engage with new situations.

A special focus was placed on practical, collaborative programs that promote cross-functional dialogue and the direct application of learned skills in day-to-day work. These programs make an important contribution to the company's ability to adapt to change and its future viability. For the upcoming fiscal year 2026/27, the company plans to continue the programs and equip even more employees with the skills they need to manage change.

## Safety without compromise

Occupational safety and health protection at TRUMPF are not abstract guidelines, but practices that are actively applied. The company pursues a binding target across the entire Group: to continuously reduce the number of workplace accidents worldwide. The key control parameter is the 'frequency rate', which measures the number of workplace accidents in relation to the number of hours worked by employees. Workplace accidents that result in more than one day of absence from work are included in this figure.

In fiscal year 2025/26, the frequency rate for the TRUMPF Group stood at 3.51, the second lowest in the company's history. To further reduce the frequency rate, TRUMPF uses uniform processes, binding standards, and regular audits worldwide as the basis for a continuously improving level of occupational safety.

In addition, TRUMPF is constantly expanding its range of offerings to promote employee health, from free flu shots and preventive screenings for colorectal cancer or burnout to specialized support services for employees facing challenging life situations.

# Corporate governance

Integrity, transparency, and legal compliance form the foundations of corporate governance at TRUMPF. These principles are embedded at all levels of the organization and guide the actions of employees worldwide. TRUMPF consciously fosters a culture of open dialogue, in which employees can raise concerns freely and without fear of repercussions – an essential prerequisite for trust and an effective preventive measure.

## The TRUMPF Code of Conduct

The TRUMPF Code of Conduct, which applies Group-wide, serves as the binding guideline for lawful and ethical conduct. It covers key topics such as the prevention of corruption, data protection, cybersecurity, and social responsibility. Managers have a special duty to set an example in this regard. Through its Code of Conduct for Suppliers, TRUMPF also ensures that business partners throughout the entire value chain meet these ethical standards.

## Identifying risks

TRUMPF's Group-wide Compliance Management System (CMS) is designed to identify and minimize risks at an early stage before they jeopardize the company's integrity. A key focus is on preventing corruption. In addition, during fiscal year 2025/26, TRUMPF specifically expanded its annual risk analysis to include subsidy fraud in order to effectively prevent violations in this area too. Overall, the CMS aims to prevent systematic violations of applicable laws and internal guidelines, thereby safeguarding the company against criminal liability and reputational damage. Risks are identified as part of a structured annual risk analysis, in which processes relevant to compliance are systematically evaluated based on defined criteria. In addition, information from the whistleblower system and other reporting channels, as well as from internal and ad hoc audits, is incorporated into ongoing risk monitoring.

## Confidential whistleblowing

TRUMPF uses targeted structures and processes to ensure that compliant behavior is firmly established over the long term. Regular training programs, which employees can complete both in-person and via e-learning formats, are a key element here. Through this approach, TRUMPF empowers employees to confidently incorporate applicable internal and external requirements into their daily work.

In addition to prevention, TRUMPF also has clear mechanisms in place for detecting and addressing compliance violations. Central to this is the whistleblower system, through which employees and external third parties can anonymously report potential violations on a confidential basis. The central compliance team reviews all incoming reports, independently investigates suspected cases, and consistently follows up on them. The protection of whistleblowers against retaliation is expressly guaranteed. A transparent set of procedural rules defines responsibilities and procedures to ensure a consistent and transparent response to violations.

# Group Management Report

# Group Management Report

for fiscal year 2025/26

## Structure and Business Activities

### Light and machines – our portfolio

Our largest area of activity, measured in terms of sales revenues, is machine tools for flexible sheet metal and tube processing. We supply machines for bending, punching, and combined punch-laser processes as well as for laser cutting and laser welding applications. Diverse automation solutions and a wide range of software for networked manufacturing solutions round off the portfolio.

Our product range in laser technology includes laser systems for cutting, welding and surface treatment of three-dimensional parts, as well as marking lasers and systems. We offer high-power CO<sub>2</sub> lasers, fiber and disk lasers, diode lasers, and ultrashort pulse lasers.

One major business field is CO<sub>2</sub> lasers for EUV lithography, which involves the use of extreme ultraviolet radiation to produce even smaller, more efficient circuits and microchips. We supply our EUV lasers exclusively to the semiconductor industry.

The Electronics business field includes products with direct-current, high-frequency and medium-frequency generators for inductive material heating, surface coating, and processing using plasma technology, as well as for laser excitation. The main areas of application for our electronic products are semiconductor manufacturing and industrial coating processes, which are

used for coating glass and manufacturing solar cells, for example.

### Organizational structure

The holding company TRUMPF SE + Co. KG is the organizational umbrella under which the TRUMPF Group operates. Operational responsibility for the business divisions and business fields is divided among various members of the Managing Board.

The TRUMPF Group’s operating business is mainly organized in the two business divisions Machine Tools and Laser Technology. Within these business divisions, individual product and market segments are managed as separate business fields. In the Machine Tools division, for example, this is the case for our Chinese machine tools brand, JFY.

The Machine Tools and Laser Technology business divisions are managed by a divisional management team. The managing directors or CEOs of each business division are supported by a management team whose members are responsible for different functions of the value chain: research and development, production, sales and service, and finance and human resources. The two business division heads are also members of the management holding company’s Managing Board.

Alongside its two business divisions, TRUMPF manages its activities in the areas of EUV, Electronics and Financial Services in separate business fields. These three business fields are led by separate management teams, each of which reports directly to a member of the Managing Board.

### Global presence – close to our customers

The TRUMPF Group is present in all its major markets worldwide. We have 94 operating subsidiaries in Europe, the Americas, and the Asia-Pacific region. We have industrial production facilities in Europe (Austria, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom), on the American continent (US and Mexico), and in Asia (China and India).

Our headquarters are located in Ditzingen, Germany.

We support our customers with comprehensive services covering the entire life cycle of our products. We offer a full range of services – from financing, tools and spare parts, technical service, consulting and training through to functional upgrades, process optimization concepts, monitoring and analytical tools, and trade in pre-owned machinery.

## Financial Management of the TRUMPF Group

### Business divisions and business fields

The TRUMPF Group uses divisional accounting to reflect its division-oriented organizational structure from a business management perspective.

As a result, all sales revenues and costs of the individual legal entities are allocated to the business divisions and business fields bearing global management responsibility for these, regardless of the legal structure.

### Functional management responsibility

At TRUMPF, the consolidated profit and loss statement is prepared using the cost-of-sales method. This provides business support to the divisional management teams in exercising their functional management responsibility. The cost of goods sold and the cost of sales, research and development, and administration are presented transparently in the profit and loss statement.

### Sustainable value growth

The ultimate business objective of the TRUMPF Group is to continuously increase the value of the company by generating lasting positive value added.

Value added by the TRUMPF Group is defined as the operating result before interest and taxes (EBIT – earnings before interest and tax) minus the cost of capital of the operationally invested capital.

The cost of capital is defined as the minimum rate of return on the average invested capital. The minimum rate of return (WACC – weighted average cost of capital) for fiscal year 2025/26 of 10.5 percent (previous year 11.0 percent) is before taxes and is derived from a representative peer group of companies from the business divisions and business fields. The WACC is reviewed regularly.

At TRUMPF, the ultimate business objective of continuously increasing the value of the company is broken down into three operational objectives:

- (1) High growth
- (2) Adequate profitability
- (3) Efficient capital employed

| in k€                                                                         | 2025/26          | 2024/25          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>(1) High growth</b>                                                        |                  |                  |
| Sales revenues                                                                | 4,339,270        | 4,328,952        |
| Growth/decrease compared to previous year                                     | 0.2%             | −16.3%           |
| <b>(2) Adequate profitability</b>                                             |                  |                  |
| Earnings before taxes                                                         | 469,314          | 37,895           |
| + Financial and investment result                                             | 810              | 19,295           |
| +/- Exchange rate gains and losses of the net financial position <sup>1</sup> | −339             | 1,540            |
| +/- Other financial income and financial expenses                             | 9,800            | 234              |
| <b>= EBIT</b>                                                                 | <b>479,585</b>   | <b>58,964</b>    |
| as a % of sales revenues                                                      | 11.1%            | 1.4%             |
| <b>(3) Efficient capital employed</b>                                         |                  |                  |
| Intangible assets                                                             | 29,205           | 23,664           |
| + Tangible assets                                                             | 1,587,936        | 1,625,256        |
| <b>Operating fixed assets</b>                                                 | <b>1,617,141</b> | <b>1,648,920</b> |
| Trade receivables                                                             | 1,011,516        | 857,087          |
| + Inventories                                                                 | 1,123,993        | 1,046,342        |
| − Down payments received                                                      | −265,097         | −218,229         |
| − Trade payables                                                              | −391,783         | −296,512         |
| <b>+ Working capital</b>                                                      | <b>1,478,629</b> | <b>1,388,688</b> |
| <b>= Invested capital (reporting date June 30)</b>                            | <b>3,095,770</b> | <b>3,037,608</b> |
| as a % of sales revenues (of the previous 12 months)                          | 71.3%            | 70.2%            |
| <b>Invested capital (average<sup>2</sup>)</b>                                 | <b>3,048,018</b> | <b>3,297,294</b> |
| <b>Value added</b>                                                            |                  |                  |
| Invested capital (average <sup>2</sup> )                                      | 3,048,018        | 3,297,294        |
| x WACC (before taxes)                                                         | 10.5%            | 11.0%            |
| <b>= Cost of capital</b>                                                      | <b>320,042</b>   | <b>362,702</b>   |
|                                                                               |                  |                  |
| EBIT                                                                          | 479,585          | 58,964           |
| − Cost of capital                                                             | −320,042         | −362,702         |
| <b>= Value added</b>                                                          | <b>159,543</b>   | <b>−303,738</b>  |

<sup>1</sup> Included in other operating income and other operating expenses  
<sup>2</sup> Average over the 12 months of the fiscal year

Financial independence

The TRUMPF Group is a family-run company. The family’s aim is to manage TRUMPF in a way that is autonomous over the long term and independent of external investors.

For this reason, the company plans to achieve its sustainably high growth objective on an organic basis as far as possible. The investments required for this are generally to be financed by TRUMPF’s operating cash flow in order to generate positive free cash flow.

In turn, this positive free cash flow is used to strengthen the company’s net financial position. A strong net financial position enables TRUMPF to finance even substantial individual investments, such as corporate acquisitions, from its own resources.

Likewise, maintaining a high equity ratio guarantees the company’s economic independence. Economic equity, which includes long-term liabilities to partners, serves as an additional key figure.

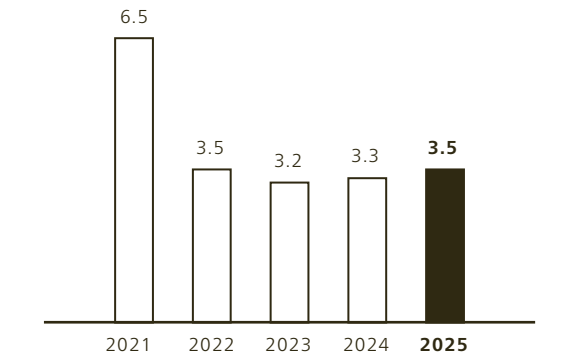
| in k€                                                | 2025/26          | 2024/25          |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cash inflow from operating activities                | 465,228          | 455,725          |
| − Cash outflow from investing activities (operating) | −109,357         | −146,713         |
| <b>= Free cash flow</b>                              | <b>355,871</b>   | <b>309,012</b>   |
| Cash and cash equivalents, securities                | 1,027,237        | 859,528          |
| + Medium-term financial investments                  | 23,786           | 30,289           |
| − Financial liabilities                              | −274,789         | −357,203         |
| <b>= Net financial position</b>                      | <b>776,234</b>   | <b>532,614</b>   |
| <b>Equity</b>                                        | <b>2,913,756</b> | <b>2,575,175</b> |
| as a % of the balance sheet total                    | 58.1%            | 54.9%            |
| + Long-term liabilities to partners (> 1 year)       | 92,954           | 85,107           |
| <b>= Economic equity</b>                             | <b>3,006,710</b> | <b>2,660,282</b> |
| as a % of the balance sheet total                    | 60.0%            | 56.7%            |

# Economic Report

## Economic environment

### Change in global economic growth in percent

Global growth increased slightly in 2025 compared to the previous year.



Source: International Monetary Fund

### Global economy caught between geopolitical conflicts and a technology boom

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy grew by an average of 3.5 percent in the 2025 calendar year. Global economic growth therefore remained robust, albeit as an average across 2024 and 2025. The global economy is currently being shaped by two opposing forces. On the one hand, the war in the Middle East is exerting downward pressure through higher commodity prices, while on the other hand, a positive technology shock is driving economic activity in some countries. The latter is powered by accelerated demand in the global technology sector and advances in artificial intelligence.

In the first quarter of 2026, global growth slowed from 3.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025 to 3.0 percent year-on-year. For 2026 as a whole, the IMF forecasts growth of 3.0 percent, which represents a decline of 0.5 percentage points from the average of 3.5 percent in 2024/25. According to the IMF, the reasons for this include the war in the Middle East, the impact of which can only be partially offset by the boom in artificial intelligence.

Germany recorded economic growth of 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2026, mainly due to net exports. The eurozone posted growth of 1.4 percent for 2025 as a whole. For 2026, the IMF expects moderate growth of 0.9 percent, as higher energy prices and weak consumer confidence are taking their toll.

In the US, economic output rose by 2.1 percent in the first quarter of 2026, with growth of 2.3 percent forecast for 2026 as a whole. This growth is supported by fiscal policy, favorable financing conditions, and sustained technology-driven business investment. Japan achieved 1.8 percent growth in the first quarter of 2026, driven by trade, exports, and an increase in private consumption. For 2026, the IMF expects Japan's growth to slow to 0.6 percent, with higher energy prices putting a damper on the economy.

Growth in emerging markets is projected at 3.8 percent for 2026. China is expected to see 4.6 percent growth in 2026, although higher global oil prices, combined with ongoing uncertainty and structural headwinds, are acting as a drag. India remains one of the fastest-growing major economies, with a projected growth rate of 6.4 percent for 2026, supported by strong momentum in private consumption and services. According to IMF forecasts, Mexico will experience moderate growth in 2026, with less restrictive domestic policies expected to drive growth while general uncertainty exerts a slowing effect. In Brazil, growth is expected to remain sustainable in 2026. For Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole, stable growth of 2.4 percent is projected for 2026.

### Global mechanical and plant engineering sector remains weak; first signs of market recovery are visible

Global mechanical engineering recorded its second consecutive year of decline in 2025. Production worldwide fell by 2.8 percent to 76.1 billion euros, with the Americas (–7.6 percent) and Europe (–6.6 percent) particularly hard hit. In Germany, orders fell by 3 percent, reflecting significantly weaker domestic demand and stable foreign demand. Production in the German machine tool industry declined by 7 percent to 13.8 billion euros. Only the defense and aerospace sectors provided stability, while the automotive and mechanical engineering sectors performed poorly.

Globally, China was the sole driver of growth, increasing production by 2 percent to 27.3 billion euros (36 percent market share). Germany remained in second place with 9.5 billion euros (13 percent market share), ahead of Japan (7.6 billion euros, 10 percent market share). The first quarter of 2026 saw a revival, with German order intake rising by 15 percent.

### The laser technology market shows early signs of recovery

Following last year's decline, the global market for laser material processing systems returned to growth in 2025. The market volume rose to approximately 24 billion US dollars, representing an increase of 5 to 7 percent over the previous year's figure. Momentum came primarily from the semiconductor industry, electronics manufacturing, and investments in micro-machining, particularly

in China. Demand for laser systems designed for battery production in the e-mobility sector also picked up again. By contrast, growth in the high-power cutting systems segment remained subdued. At the same time, competitive pressure continued to increase due to rising exports from Chinese manufacturers.

# Business Development

**Business performance exceeds expectations: order intake up significantly, sales revenues slightly above previous year, earnings greatly improved**  
After three fiscal years of markedly declining order intake, TRUMPF returned to positive order growth in fiscal year 2025/26. While orders in the first half of the year remained stagnant at the previous year's low level, a significant upturn began in the second half, resulting in order intake of 4,509 million euros for the entire 2025/26 fiscal year. Compared to the previous year (4,228 million euros), this represents significant growth of 6.6 percent. As a result, we exceeded our fiscal year forecast, which had already anticipated slight growth in order intake.

Sales revenues also performed better than expected: The TRUMPF Group generated sales revenues of 4,339 million euros in the past fiscal year, representing a slight increase of 0.2 percent compared to the previous year (4,329 million euros). Our forecast for the fiscal year had still anticipated a slight decline in sales revenues. The rise in order intake during the second half of the fiscal year stabilized sales revenues, thereby halting the downward trend seen in the previous two fiscal years. Our book-to-bill ratio, the ratio of order intake to sales revenues, was 1.04, a higher figure than in the previous year (0.98).

EBIT improved significantly in fiscal year 2025/26. At 480 million euros, it was far above the previous year's level (59 million euros). In the previous fiscal year 2024/25, TRUMPF had implemented structural measures as part of its strategic focus on its core industrial businesses, resulting in negative non-recurring effects of 171 million euros on earnings. The structural measures included, among other things, a Group-wide staff reduction program and reduced the cost base in the past fiscal year 2025/26, thereby contributing significantly to the increase in earnings. We were able to achieve additional positive effects through the continuation of our "Koyer" earnings improvement program. Thanks in particular to our restructuring and cost-saving measures, we once again managed to achieve a very good EBIT margin in the past fiscal year. It stood at 11.1 percent, which was also well above the previous year (1.4 percent or 5.3 percent after adjusting for the structural measures). While our planning had anticipated a substantial increase in

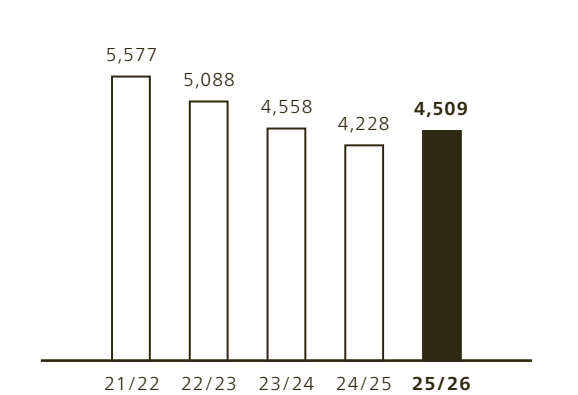
earnings and returns, we significantly exceeded our earnings forecast.

The sharp improvement in earnings also meant that we once again generated positive value added in the past fiscal year. At 160 million euros, we were well above the previous year's figure (–304 million euros). In our forecast, we had already anticipated a steep rise in value added compared with the previous year, but the actual results clearly exceeded expectations in this area as well.

Overall, we exceeded our forecasts for the reporting year. Order intake, sales revenues, and key earnings metrics (EBIT, EBIT margin, and value added) performed better than expected.

### Order intake in million euros

After three years of decline, order intake recovered significantly in the past fiscal year.



Order intake trend: **+6.6%**

### Order intake shows significant recovery after three consecutive years of decline

The previous three fiscal years saw a steep decline in order intake. However, TRUMPF returned to positive order growth in fiscal year 2025/26. The upturn was particularly pronounced in the second half of the year, while orders in the first half remained stagnant at the previous year's low level. With order intake for the entire 2025/26 fiscal year totaling 4,509 million euros, significant growth of 6.6 percent was achieved compared to the previous year (4,228 million euros). As a result, we exceeded our fiscal year forecast, which had already anticipated slight growth in order intake.

In fiscal year 2025/26, the Machine Tools division was able to reverse the downward trend in orders from previous years and recorded a noticeable increase in order intake of 6.1 percent to 2,443 million euros. This exceeded our expectations, which had anticipated only

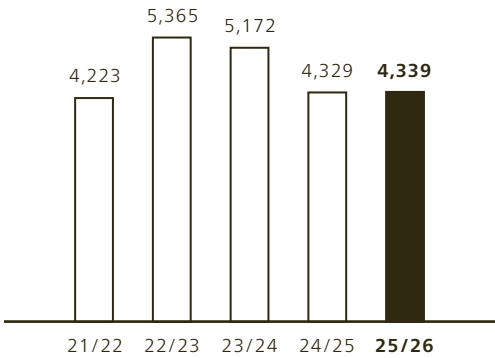
slight growth. The Laser Technology division recorded order intake of 1,191 million euros, in line with the previous year's level and with our expectations in the fiscal year planning.

The performance of the Group's major business fields was very encouraging. For example, the EUV business field recorded a significant increase in order intake of 8.2 percent to 859 million euros. This was significantly better than expected; our planning had actually anticipated a decline in orders. The Electronics business field even recorded very impressive growth of 24.5 percent, reaching 506 million euros. We had already anticipated strong growth in our planning.

Due to the substantial growth in order intake, orders on hand also rose again as at the reporting date. At 1,957 million euros, they were 169 million euros above the figure as of June 30 of the previous year (1,788 million euros). Now at just under 2 billion euros, our orders on hand are currently at a high level.

Sales revenues  
in million euros

Sales revenues developed steadily in the past fiscal year and slightly exceeded the previous year's level.



Sales revenues trend: **+0.2%**

Sales revenues now slightly above the previous year after two years of decline

Sales revenues performed better than expected in the past fiscal year: The TRUMPF Group generated sales revenues of 4,339 million euros, representing a slight increase of 0.2 percent compared to the previous year (4,329 million euros). Our planning for the fiscal year had still anticipated a slight decline in sales revenues. The rising order intake during the second half of the fiscal year stabilized sales revenues, thereby halting the downward trend seen in the previous two fiscal years.

In the Machine Tools division, a slight increase in sales revenues was recorded following the declines of the previous two years, with the figure rising by 0.9 percent to 2,377 million euros (previous year 2,356 million euros). Our forecast had still anticipated moderately declining sales revenues. The Laser Technology division, on the other hand, was not as successful in bucking the trend, and saw sales revenues fall significantly by 6.3 percent to 1,169 million euros (previous year 1,247 million euros). In our forecast, we had expected a moderate decline, but the actual decline turned out to be somewhat greater.

Both of our major business fields achieved sales revenue growth again in fiscal year 2025/26. EUV achieved a solid 9.2 percent increase in sales revenues to 791 million euros (previous year 724 million euros), thereby exceeding the forecast, which had anticipated slight growth. Electronics sales revenues increased moderately by 3.6 percent to 458 million euros (previous year 442 million euros). Our fiscal year forecast had anticipated significant growth, which we were not quite able to achieve.

Material supply relationships exist between the business divisions and business fields. These sales revenues are consolidated across the TRUMPF Group.

Growth in sales revenues in the Americas, further declines in sales revenues in Germany and Asia

We conduct our EUV business almost exclusively in the Netherlands as this is where our customer ASML has its headquarters. As this distorts the regional view, the following comments on sales revenues development by region have been adjusted to exclude sales revenues from the EUV business. EUV sales revenues are reported in a separate line (EUV business as a cooperation).

Sales revenues by region and cooperation

| in million euros            | 2025/26 | 2024/25 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total                       | 4,339   | 4,329   |
| Germany                     | 655     | 700     |
| Europe (excluding Germany)  | 1,067   | 1,055   |
| Americas                    | 932     | 858     |
| Asia-Pacific                | 875     | 975     |
| Other                       | 19      | 17      |
| Cooperations (EUV business) | 791     | 724     |

In our domestic market of Germany, we again recorded declining sales revenues in the past fiscal year, with the figure falling by 6.4 percent to 655 million euros (previous year 700 million euros). As a result, Germany was no longer the individual market with the highest sales revenues in the past fiscal year.

In the rest of Europe, sales revenues increased by 1.2 percent overall to 1,067 million euros. Sales revenue trends varied across the three major Western European markets. While we achieved significant growth of 12.6 percent in Italy and slight growth of 1.6 percent in France, we again saw declining sales revenues in Spain (-13.6 percent). The trend was downward again in Eastern Europe. We experienced significant declines particularly in Poland (-18.9 percent) and Slovakia (-43.8 percent). In contrast, Czechia performed very well, with growth of 33.1 percent.

Unlike in the previous year, our sales revenues in the Americas rose significantly in fiscal year 2025/26, up by 8.5 percent to 932 million euros. This was mainly attributable to the US, where we achieved very impressive growth in sales revenues of 16.8 percent. With a sales revenues volume of 772 million euros, the US was the highest-grossing individual market in the past fiscal year, ahead of our domestic market, Germany. In contrast, the other major individual markets in the Americas, namely Canada (-20.9 percent), Mexico (-14.5 percent), and Brazil (-13.9 percent), recorded significant declines in sales revenues.

The Asian markets once again performed poorly in the past fiscal year, with sales revenues falling by another double-digit percentage (-10.3 percent) to 875 million euros. This was mainly due to losses in sales revenues in the large Chinese market (-7.4 percent). Sales revenues in Japan (-15.1 percent) and South Korea (-31.0 percent) also declined significantly.

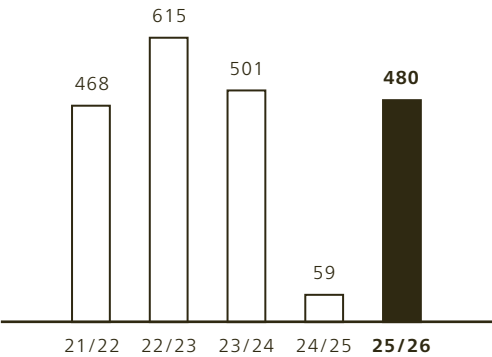
Americas and EUV business see rising sales revenues shares

In terms of sales revenue shares, the Americas and the EUV business posted gains, while Germany and Asia saw declines. The Americas' share of sales revenues rose from 19.8 percent to 21.5 percent, while the EUV business's share rose from 16.7 percent to 18.2 percent. The sales revenues share for Europe excluding Germany rose minimally (from 24.4 percent to 24.6 percent), whereas Germany's share of total sales revenues decreased from 16.2 percent to 15.1 percent. Asia recorded the largest decline in sales revenues share, falling from 22.5 percent to 20.2 percent.

Results of operations, net assets and financial position

EBIT  
in million euros

In the past fiscal year, TRUMPF recorded a very significant growth in earnings – the EBIT margin increased to 11.1 percent.



EBIT margin: **11.1%**

Reduced cost base leads to a very significant increase in earnings

At 480 million euros, EBIT was far above the previous year's level (59 million euros). The increase in earnings was driven in particular by the structural measures implemented in the previous year as part of the Group's strategic refocusing. These structural measures substantially reduced the cost base in the past fiscal year, thereby contributing significantly to the increase in earnings. We were able to achieve additional positive effects through the continuation of our "Koyer" earnings improvement program. Consequently, the EBIT margin rose sharply to 11.1 percent in the past fiscal year from 1.4 percent (5.3 percent adjusted for structural measures) in the previous year.

The cost of goods sold includes all expenses attributable to products or services sold in the fiscal year as well as any remaining costs of the purchasing, production, and service operating areas that are not allocable to products or services. Import duties incurred on intra-Group shipments in connection with the US tariff policy must be recognized as part of cost of goods sold. At 2,710 million euros, the cost of goods sold was slightly lower than in the previous year (2,831 million euros). The cost of sales ratio fell to 62.4 percent (previous year 65.4 percent). This was primarily due to lower expenses from inventory write-downs as well as cost savings resulting from the continuation of our “Koyer” earnings improvement program. This was offset by additional tariffs on the import of machinery into the US. Gross profit amounted to 1,630 million euros (previous year 1,498 million euros).

Sales costs include all personnel costs allocated to the Sales division, other operating costs (mainly travel and marketing costs), depreciation and amortization, and material costs for our showrooms. Freight and packaging costs are also included under this item to the extent that they can be allocated to transport from the production plant to the customer. At 611 million euros (previous year 659 million euros), sales costs were substantially lower than in the previous year. A key driver of this development was the significant reduction in personnel costs resulting from structural measures. In addition, the measures resulting from the continuation of our “Koyer” earnings improvement program had a cost-reducing effect. With sales revenues remaining virtually constant, this cost reduction led to a noticeable easing of the sales costs to sales ratio, which improved to 14.1 percent (previous year 15.2 percent).

Research and development costs comprise all amounts spent on fundamental research and new developments and not related to current production. These include in particular personnel, non-personnel, and material costs, as well as depreciation and amortization. Research and development costs decreased significantly from 519 million euros to 492 million euros in fiscal year 2025/26. In addition to savings in personnel costs and in depreciation and amortization resulting from the structural measures initiated in the previous year, the continuation of our earnings improvement program led in particular to reductions in expenditures, primarily for external services and consulting. At 11.3 percent, the research and development cost ratio was lower than in the previous year (12.0 percent), but remains at a historically high level.

General administrative costs include in particular personnel costs, depreciation and amortization and other non-personnel costs relating to management, IT, human resources, legal, corporate communications, infrastructure, and finance. In the administrative area, costs remained virtually constant year-on-year (down 1 million euros to 262 million euros). Costs were reduced in particular by lower depreciation and amortization resulting from the structural measures initiated in the previous year, as well as by reduced spending on external services and consulting as part of the “Koyer” earnings improvement program. General administrative costs in fiscal year 2025/26 largely followed the same trend as sales revenues. Given this context, the administrative cost ratio remained virtually unchanged at 6.0 percent (previous year 6.1 percent).

Other operating income (335 million euros, previous year 245 million euros) and other operating costs (129 million euros, previous year 245 million euros) mainly comprised items that could not be allocated to specific functions as well as offsetting exchange rate gains and losses resulting from operating and financing transactions and the hedging of these transactions. The increase in other operating income resulted primarily from the structural measures initiated in the previous year. An additional insurance payment for the plane crash in 2021 at the Farmington (US) site, together with proceeds from the sale of a property in China, also had a positive impact. These effects were partially offset by lower gains from currency translation effects. Lower currency translation losses and the absence of expenses related to restructuring measures implemented in the previous year were the main drivers behind the decline in other operating costs.

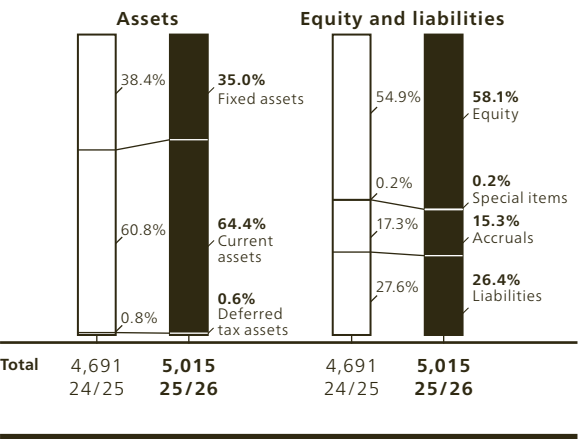
At –1 million euros, the financial and investment result was significantly better than in the previous year (–19 million euros). The valuation of the Contractual Trust Agreement investment in fiscal year 2025/26 resulted in significantly higher income in the past fiscal year compared to the previous year. Furthermore, the absence of costs from restructuring measures implemented in the previous year led to reduced financial expenses in the past fiscal year.

Taxes on income in fiscal year 2025/26 amounted to 76 million euros, 15 million euros higher than the previous year (61 million euros).

Overall, consolidated net income for the year was 394 million euros (previous year consolidated net loss of –23 million euros).

Balance sheet structure  
in percent and in million euros

The balance sheet total increased by 6.9 percent.



Net assets and financial position: Increases primarily in inventories and receivables  
The balance sheet total rose by 6.9 percent to 5,015 million euros in the past fiscal year (previous year 4,691 million euros).

Fixed assets decreased slightly to 1,755 million euros (previous year 1,799 million euros), corresponding to a decline of 2.5 percent. Our level of investment was also very modest in the past fiscal year. Disposals resulting from our portfolio measures had a negative impact.

Current assets, including prepaid expenses and deferred tax assets, rose by 12.7 percent to 3,260 million euros (previous year 2,892 million euros). Inventories (before down payments received) rose substantially by 7.4 percent to 1,124 million euros (previous year 1,046 million euros). The increase was primarily due to the marked rise in orders during the second half of the fiscal year. Compared to sales revenues, which remained virtually constant, inventories rose significantly, causing the days inventory outstanding (DIO) to increase from 87 to 93 days. Down payments received also rose, totaling 265 million euros (previous year 218 million euros). As a result, days payments received (DPR) increased from 18 to 22 days.

Trade receivables increased sharply by 18.0 percent to 1,012 million euros (previous year 857 million euros). Due to the rise in receivables, days sales outstanding (DSO) increased by 13 days to 84 days (previous year 71 days).

Trade payables rose steeply by 32.1 percent to 392 million euros (previous year 297 million euros). This was mainly due to the increased purchasing volume in the second half of the fiscal year. Consequently, days payables outstanding (DPO) increased by 8 days to 33 days (previous year 25 days).

Working capital – the sum of inventories and trade receivables less down payments received and trade payables – increased by 6.5 percent to 1,479 million euros (previous year 1,389 million euros). Due to the significantly higher increase in working capital compared with sales revenues, the working capital ratio as a percentage of sales revenues rose from 32.1 percent to 34.1 percent.

Cash, cash equivalents and securities rose very significantly by 19.5 percent to 1,027 million euros (previous year 860 million euros). The cash inflow from operating activities was very encouraging at 465 million euros and once again exceeded the strong figure from the previous year (456 million euros). The EBIT trend had a particularly positive effect here. Due to the continued decline in the investment budget, the cash outflow from investing activities (operating) was lower than in the previous year at 109 million euros (cash outflow in previous year 147 million euros). The resulting free cash flow for the past fiscal year, at 356 million euros, was therefore higher than in the previous year (309 million euros).

The cash outflow from other investing activities came to 5 million euros (previous year cash inflow of 61 million euros). Net investments in financial assets were significantly higher in the past fiscal year than in the previous year. In addition, cash inflows from the reduction of medium-term financial assets (assets with a remaining term of more than three months) were lower than in fiscal year 2024/25. Cash inflows from interest and dividends received were similarly high compared to the previous year.

The cash outflow from financing activities fell to 182 million euros (cash outflows in previous year 237 million euros). In fiscal year 2025/26, existing liabilities to external lenders of 110 million euros were repaid and new loans of 26 million euros were taken out.

The sum of all cash-relevant changes in cash in hand therefore amounted to 168 million euros (previous year 133 million euros).

The net financial position – the sum total of cash and cash equivalents, securities in current assets, financial receivables, and medium-term financial investments included under other assets less financial liabilities – rose by 45.7 percent to 776 million euros (previous year 533 million euros), mainly as a result of the increase in cash and cash equivalents and the reduction in financial liabilities.

Equity increased by 13.1 percent to 2,914 million euros in the fiscal year under review (previous year 2,575 million euros). The sharp increase was mainly due to the good earnings performance. Decisions on the appropriation of earnings are not made until the following fiscal year in some cases, with the result that consolidated net income attributable to the parent company is recognized in equity. Due to the disproportionate increase in equity compared to the balance sheet total, the equity ratio increased to 58.1 percent (previous year 54.9 percent). Economic equity, which includes long-term liabilities to partners, rose by 13.0 percent to 3,007 million euros (previous year 2,660 million euros), and the economic equity ratio increased from 56.7 percent to 60.0 percent.

Accruals fell to 765 million euros (previous year 812 million euros). While accruals for pensions and similar obligations as well as other accruals declined, accruals for personnel costs and accruals related to customer relationships increased slightly.

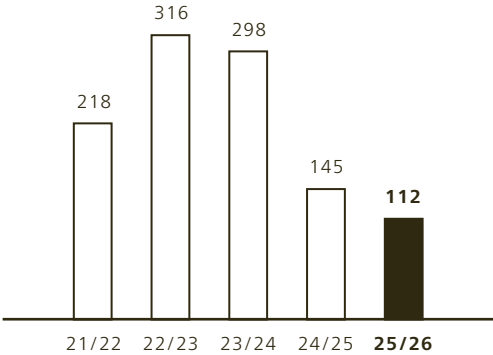
Liabilities increased slightly by 1.7 percent to 1,182 million euros (previous year 1,162 million euros). The development of financial liabilities and trade payables has already been explained above.

Liabilities to partners remained virtually constant in the past fiscal year at 355 million euros (previous year 356 million euros).

Investments and acquisitions

Investments  
in million euros

Investments continued to decline sharply in the past fiscal year and amounted to 112 million euros.



Investment trend: **-22.3%**

**Level of investment down sharply once again in fiscal year 2025/26**  
Investments fell very substantially by 22.3 percent to 112 million euros compared with the previous year's level (145 million euros). Tangible assets accounted for 109 million euros (excluding internally used self-produced machinery in the amount of 52 million euros) and intangible assets for 3 million euros.

Land and structural extensions accounted for 23.6 percent of the total investment amount mentioned above. 32.9 percent was invested in technical equipment and machinery and 41.0 percent in office equipment.

We made 51.2 percent of our investments in Germany. Construction investments, most of which were made at our headquarters in Ditzingen, accounted for 12.6 percent of this amount. 29.7 percent of our investments were made in the rest of Europe. The Americas accounted for 11.2 percent of investments and Asia for 7.9 percent.

The investment ratio of fixed assets to sales revenues was 2.6 percent (previous year 3.3 percent). Investments in tangible and intangible assets amounting to 112 million euros (plus additions to internally used machines amounting to 52 million euros) were well below the level of depreciation and amortization, which totaled 213 million euros in this fiscal year.

Acquisitions and disinvestments

In fiscal year 2025/26, TRUMPF increased its stake in STOPA Anlagenbau GmbH, a leading manufacturer of automated storage systems, to 74.9 percent. By acquiring a majority stake, TRUMPF aims to expand the existing strategic partnership for smart factory solutions.

TRUMPF sold its Additive Manufacturing (3D printing systems) business field to Lenbach Equity Opportunities III. GmbH & Co. KG, or LEO III Fund for short, a private equity fund advised by the DUBAG Group. The sale of the 3D printing division was part of TRUMPF's strategic focus on its core industrial businesses.

In the past fiscal year, TRUMPF also divested its Photonic Components business. This decision, too, was in line with the TRUMPF Group's strategy of focusing on its core industrial business.

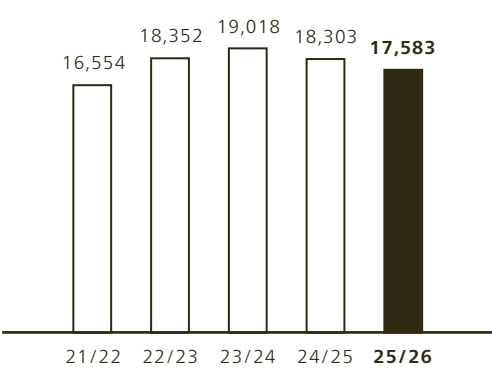
TRUMPF also sold its remaining minority stake in One Click Metal GmbH to its fellow shareholder, Index-Beteiligungs-GmbH.

Q.ANT GmbH completed a Series A financing round with external investors. As a result, TRUMPF's stake was diluted to 21.0 percent. TRUMPF remains the company's largest single shareholder. The financing will be used to accelerate the market launch of energy-efficient photonic processors for artificial intelligence and high-performance computers.

Employees

Employees worldwide

As of the reporting date, TRUMPF employed 8,675 people in Germany and 8,908 people abroad.



Number of employees: **-3.9%**

Moderate decline in the number of employees

The number of employees working for TRUMPF worldwide decreased moderately in the past fiscal year. The decline in employee numbers was primarily due to the Group-wide staff reduction program implemented in the previous year as part of structural measures. As at June 30, 2026, we employed 17,583 people (previous year 18,303).

In Germany, TRUMPF had 8,675 employees as at the balance sheet date (previous year 9,337) – a fall of 7.1 percent year-on-year. Outside Germany, the number of employees decreased by 0.6 percent to 8,908 (previous year 8,966).

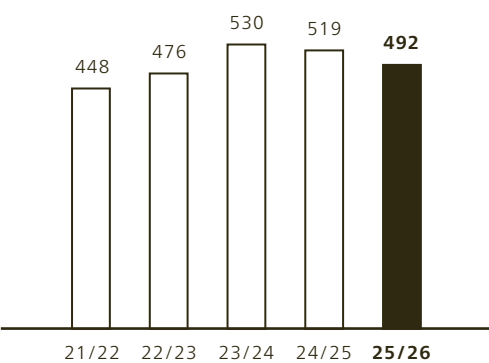
The training of young skilled workers, engineers, business administrators and IT specialists is very important to us. As at June 30, 2026, we employed 616 young people in vocational training and work/study programs (previous year 613). The training ratio was therefore 3.5 percent (previous year 3.3 percent).

Research and development

Research and development cost ratio remains high

Research and development  
in million euros

Our research and development cost ratio in relation to sales revenues decreased to 11.3 percent in the past fiscal year.

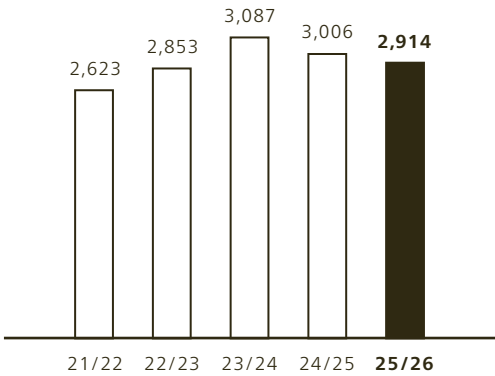


Research and development costs trend: **-5.1%**

At 492 million euros, research and development costs were significantly lower than in the previous year (519 million euros). The research and development cost ratio decreased to 11.3 percent (previous year 12.0 percent), but remains at a historically high level.

Employees in research and development

As at the reporting date, 2,914 employees in the TRUMPF Group were working on the products and ideas of tomorrow.



Number of employees in research and development: **-3.1%**

The number of employees working on new products for TRUMPF decreased to 2,914 in the reporting year (previous year 3,006), but remains at a high level.

In the past fiscal year, we professionalized the startup partnering program. Through coordinated processes with relevant stakeholders, we aim to increase the speed and success of implementation. We have improved our visibility and public perception through a stronger presence in our subsidiaries and an annual report for 2025. In addition, more than 20 employees were trained to take on the role of multipliers within the Group. The total number of startup solutions that were tested more than doubled. For the coming year, we are aiming to significantly raise our level of ambition in testing and implementation.

Opportunities and Risks

Risk management and interaction with business continuity management

As a global high-tech company, the TRUMPF Group is exposed to a variety of different risks. To meet the challenges of what continues to be a volatile economic, geopolitical, and technological environment, as well as internal developments, a **systematic approach to opportunities and risks** is essential. The internal risk management process is therefore continuously refined and adapted to the Group's requirements.

As part of the annual risk management process, potential opportunities and risks in the strategic, operational, and financial environments are identified in collaboration with the subsidiaries. These are assessed in terms of their **probability of occurrence** and the potential for **damage or opportunity** they present. Where necessary, appropriate risk mitigation measures are defined.

By using a risk management platform, TRUMPF ensures that opportunities and risks can be recorded and assessed in a structured manner and, if necessary, reported even during the course of the year. The interaction between the subsidiaries, central departments, and business continuity management team ensures an **integrated risk management process**. The Managing Board is informed of the current risk situation on an annual basis and as required.

In recent fiscal years, the risk management process has been closely integrated with **business continuity management (BCM)**. The business interruption risks identified in risk analyses are used as the basis for threat analyses carried out within the framework of BCM. The analyses examine whether these risks could lead to a failure of critical business processes or resources. In a subsequent step, the business processes and resources identified as time-critical in the business impact analysis are compared with the potential business interruption risks. The focus is particularly on resources such as buildings, production facilities, suppliers and service providers, employees, and IT systems. Finally, possible **risk mitigation measures and business continuity plans (BCPs)** are developed.

The aim of BCM at TRUMPF is to protect business processes and resources from potential failures through preventive risk mitigation measures and, in the event of an emergency, to enable a prompt restart with the help of reactive BCPs in order to **minimize consequential damage** and ensure the continuity of essential business processes.

An outstanding example of the successful interplay between risk management, BCM, and IT project management during the reporting period was the migration to SAP S/4HANA, which was successfully completed on December 30, 2025. BCPs that had been prepared in advance allowed **business processes**, such as the shipment of spare parts, to **continue** even during the migration phase.

The following report outlines the key opportunities and risks facing the TRUMPF Group for fiscal year 2025/26, organized into the following sections:

Strategic and economic opportunities and risks

- Geopolitical/macroeconomic opportunities and risks
- Opportunities and risks from the market and competition
- Opportunities and risks from technology and the environment

Operational and company-specific opportunities and risks

- Procurement-related opportunities and risks
- Production-related opportunities and risks
- Opportunities and risks from digitalization, IT and information security
- Personnel-related opportunities and risks
- Opportunities and risks from research and development

Financial opportunities and risks

Compliance-related opportunities and risks

Strategic and economic opportunities and risks

Geopolitical and macroeconomic opportunities and risks

The current **state of the global economy** and **geopolitical tensions** remain key influencing factors for TRUMPF. As a company with customers, suppliers, and production locations in many countries, TRUMPF is affected by global demand cycles as well as trade conflicts, sanctions, tariffs, and regional conflicts.

The short-term prospects for global **economic growth** remain **subdued**, with the IMF forecasting economic growth of 3.0 percent for 2026. The continuing uncertainty – particularly due to US tariff policy, trade tensions between the US, China, and the EU, and geopolitical conflicts such as the Ukraine war and the war in the Middle East – is negatively impacting the global economic environment. These factors could once again

disrupt supply chains, trigger additional sanctions, or further worsen growth forecasts. Expectations for 2027 are somewhat more optimistic, with an economic growth forecast of 3.4 percent. In addition, **macroeconomic conditions** such as cyclical fluctuations, regional differences in demand, and a reluctance to invest on the demand side, combined with export restrictions, energy price volatility, and currency and cost effects on the cost side, continue to be viewed as material risks.

At the same time, opportunities are emerging from the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment. In particular, investment programs in local chip production are driving demand for TRUMPF products and generating **positive market momentum in the semiconductor industry**.

Persistently high interest rates and **possible** tax increases due to the continuing high level of government debt in many economies could dampen consumer and investment confidence. TRUMPF Financial Services GmbH offers customers in nearly 30 countries customized financing models for investments in state-of-the-art production technology, helping them limit sales risks and unlock additional market opportunities.

Opportunities and risks from markets and competition

In TRUMPF's core business, which focuses on machine tools and laser systems for flexible sheet metal and tube processing, **competitive pressure** remains a key challenge. Increasing price sensitivity and the associated decline in customer loyalty are having a particular impact in the entry-level segment. This is exacerbated by the increasing penetration of European markets by Asian competitors, who are challenging TRUMPF's existing market position with low-cost products.

Nevertheless, TRUMPF continues to see opportunities to consolidate its own position as one of the **market and technology leaders**. New markets can be opened up through the development of new technologies and the expansion of the product portfolio. During the reporting period, TRUMPF entered into a **strategic partnership with Rohde & Schwarz** in the field of drone defense, contributing its high-energy laser technology to the collaboration. This partnership is aimed at the detection, tracking, and neutralization of drones to protect critical infrastructure and will create opportunities for the development of new markets in the defense and security sectors.

In addition, TRUMPF maximizes machine availability for customers thanks to a strong global **service network**, strengthens long-term customer loyalty, and differentiates itself from the competition through **smart services**. However, competition is fierce not only in the Group's core business but also in other business fields such as electronics, where there is intense competitive pressure. However, the **artificial intelligence** megatrend is significantly driving global demand for high-performance microchips and making the **chip industry** a key growth market. Thanks to its strong innovative capabilities, TRUMPF has the opportunity to position itself successfully in the competitive environment, gain market share, and benefit from the ongoing investment boom in the chip industry.

**Opportunities and risks from technology and the environment**  
Growing **environmental, social, and governance (ESG)** requirements are also a significant factor for TRUMPF. The multitude of international and heterogeneous regulations requires continuous monitoring and evaluation by the relevant departments. In fiscal year 2025/26, risks related to procurement and the circular economy will come into sharper focus within the ESG context.

A key driver is the potential regulation of **per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)**, which are contained in a large number of industrial products. As yet, there are not enough suitable alternatives available for certain production materials containing PFAS. A sudden and far-reaching ban on PFAS could therefore compromise supply security with regard to the affected materials and necessitate adjustments to the procurement strategy.

Increasing demand for energy-efficient and low-emission products reinforces TRUMPF's role as an **enabler of sustainable technologies** and opens up opportunities for the use of laser and electronic products in various areas of application, including data center infrastructure. Sustainability is a central component of TRUMPF's corporate strategy.

Preparing for the **reporting requirements** under the **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** gives TRUMPF an opportunity to make its sustainability priorities more transparent and to gain competitive advantages. The **ISO 14001-certified** environmental management system and **ISO 50001-certified** energy management system support this process by ensuring a systematic approach and continuous improvement. Both systems assist the Group in proactively meeting regulatory requirements and identifying sustainable business opportunities at an early stage.

**Operational and company-specific opportunities and risks**  
**Procurement-related opportunities and risks**  
Operational disruptions resulting from supply chain disruptions, changes in legal and regulatory frameworks, natural disasters, and export restrictions on critical raw materials are among the most significant corporate risks worldwide – both within the organization itself and along the supply chain. To ensure a high level of availability, particularly for critical supplies, TRUMPF evaluates not only its suppliers but also the criticality of the materials used. Specific measures for **quality assurance** and **supplier development** are then derived on the basis of this analysis.

Risks arising from **single-source suppliers** are actively mitigated by qualifying alternative procurement sources in order to strengthen the resilience of the supply chain in the long term. In addition, the development department reviews the possibility of **redesign projects** for the substitution of critical components.

Political tensions, particularly between major economic areas such as the US, China and the EU, can lead to **export restrictions, sanctions, or tariffs**. This carries the risk of important raw materials and components such as rare earths, strategic metals and electronic components being available only in limited quantities or at significantly higher costs. Added to this are **volatile energy and transportation costs**, which have a direct impact on material costs. Increasing regulatory requirements regarding sustainability and due diligence in the supply chain can result in additional costs and an increased workload in terms of documenting compliance. The future supply of low-carbon steel and aluminum is also subject to uncertainties regarding market availability and costs.

By strategically **developing regional supply sources** and continuously **monitoring raw material markets**, TRUMPF is strengthening its security of supply, enabling it to respond to market changes at an early stage. The use of artificial intelligence in procurement increases transparency regarding markets and procurement structures and accelerates decision-making. Closely coordinating the corporate, purchasing, and commodity group strategies ensures that procurement decisions are made on an integrated and forward-looking basis. In the event of impending supply shortages, active demand and escalation management is implemented.

**Production-related opportunities and risks**  
In addition to securing its supply chain, TRUMPF also specifically protects its internal business processes from potential business interruptions. The creation of **redundancies** within the production network lays the foundations for production relocations at short notice, thereby increasing the **resilience of the TRUMPF Group**.

The high degree of **flexibility** of the production locations enables rapid adaptation to fluctuating capacity requirements. The ongoing **digitalization and automation** of production help to shorten throughput times and maintain capacity utilization at a stable level. A strong focus on quality in the areas of production, development, and procurement enables TRUMPF to identify deviations at an early stage. The **high degree of vertical integration** and comprehensive expertise within the production network ensure careful control of many production steps and technologies.

Heightened requirements for building and system technology mean that **infrastructure risks** are increasingly coming into focus. However, the continuous modernization of the infrastructure contributes to long-term operational reliability. As part of the technical due diligence process, buildings are assessed and modernization measures are implemented as needed.

With the increasing digitalization and networking of production, the risk of **cyberattacks on operational technology (OT)** is growing. To effectively counter this threat, TRUMPF relies on consistent network segmentation, targeted employee training, and secure access for service technicians. Thanks to extensive OT expertise and the application of total productive maintenance (TPM), maintenance work can often be carried out independently and malfunctions resolved.

Preventive **fire protection measures**, which are planned and implemented in close cooperation with the central fire safety committee, the fire safety officers at TRUMPF's locations, the construction department, and property insurers, are an essential component of the Group's risk mitigation strategy. These measures are based on regular risk audits at the production locations. Potential losses due to property damage or business interruption, as well as liability risks, are covered by an **international insurance program** that includes local coverage.

**Opportunities and risks from digitalization, IT and information security**  
In light of current geopolitical developments and the increasing threat of cyberattacks, cybersecurity requirements are rising worldwide. To address these challenges, TRUMPF has established **regional IT centers (RITCs)** in Europe, the US, and Asia. This decentralized structure makes it possible to respond more quickly to opportunities and risks by consolidating responsibilities and expertise. At the same time, IT continues to evolve into a global service organization with more standardized and resilient IT services.

The risk assessment for **cybersecurity risks** remains at a high level and has changed only slightly compared to the previous year, reflecting the persistently high threat level. Additional risks arise from the increasing use of artificial intelligence, particularly through automated

attacks, AI-enabled social engineering attacks, and the potential leakage of sensitive corporate information. Due to new regulatory requirements (Network and Information Security Directive 2 (NIS2), the Cyber Resilience Act (CRA), and the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act), as well as an increasing degree of automation and the associated governance risks, **digitalization risks** also remain at a high level.

TRUMPF's **cybersecurity roadmap** is updated annually and as needed to reflect the current threat landscape and legal framework. Regular **phishing simulations** and mandatory e-learning courses raise employees' awareness of cyber risks. As part of the NIS2 implementation, the training program was expanded to include specific courses for managers and executive leadership to address regulatory responsibilities and governance requirements. Regular information and IT security audits are also conducted. Additional financial protection is provided by **cyber insurance**.

TRUMPF's information security management system has been certified to **ISO 27001** since December 2023. This certification demonstrates the Group's commitment to protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information. In November 2025, a surveillance audit confirmed compliance with these requirements.

Furthermore, TRUMPF is actively preparing to implement regulatory requirements such as **NIS2**, the **CRA**, and the **AI Act**. Among other things, these require systematic risk management, security-by-design principles, and clear guidelines for the use of AI systems. As dependence on IT systems grows, **IT Service Continuity Management (ITSCM)** is being further expanded as a supplement to BCM. The aim of ITSCM is to develop emergency concepts for critical IT systems and protect them from various failure scenarios.

As digitalization continues to advance, software security within production and in TRUMPF products is becoming increasingly important. TRUMPF offers customers a comprehensive product portfolio for networked manufacturing, enabling both vertical and horizontal networking of production, right through to the **smart factory**. Central governance for secure software development, security specifications, security response, and a secure development infrastructure is implemented through specialized training and centralized guidelines.

The **migration to SAP S/4HANA** was successfully completed in fiscal year 2025/26 as part of the ERPNext program. TRUMPF has adopted a hybrid approach, retaining proven processes from the previous SAP system and adapting them specifically where they provide the greatest benefit. The migration establishes a modern technological and procedural foundation that promotes long-term efficiency, agility, and innovation.

**Personnel-related opportunities and risks**  
Volatile economic conditions and increasing international competitive pressure mean that workforce capacity must be continuously adjusted. This can give rise to risks regarding motivation, commitment, and willingness to embrace change. At the same time, there is a risk that critical **experience and specialized knowledge** will be lost due to employee turnover or changes in personnel. **Recruiting qualified specialists** remains a challenge, particularly in selected technical fields, production, and IT and software development.

TRUMPF addresses these risks through **forward-looking workforce planning**, targeted internal development, training, and systematic succession planning. **In-house training** continues to play a particularly important role in securing qualified junior staff for the long term. In fiscal year 2025/26, 616 trainees and students on work/study programs worldwide were part of the TRUMPF Group.

Regular **employee surveys** help identify changes in commitment and motivation at an early stage. Clear leadership, a stronger focus on performance, and the active involvement of employees are intended to support the necessary transformation and strengthen TRUMPF's future viability.

**Opportunities and risks from research and development**  
The fast-paced technology landscape presents both opportunities and risks for business continuity and the **protection of intellectual property**. Systematic investments in research and development enable TRUMPF to strengthen its innovative capabilities, develop pioneering technologies, and secure competitive advantages at an early stage.

Key areas of innovation include digitalization and AI, the automation of manufacturing, and sustainable production technologies. EUV technology for semiconductor manufacturing, high-energy lasers for industrial and defense applications, and integrated software solutions for networked production constitute **strategic growth areas**.

Risks arise in particular from the potential loss of technological leadership, the protection of intellectual property in international markets, and the complexity of long-term development programs. To mitigate risks, TRUMPF focuses on active **intellectual property management**, a clear technology roadmap, systematic portfolio reviews, and collaboration with universities, non-university research institutions, and startups.

**Financial opportunities and risks**  
As a company operating on the international stage, the TRUMPF Group is exposed to **liquidity risks**, which are regularly hedged. Liquidity reserves remain at a high level, and a large portion of cash and cash equivalents is invested in the money market on a short-term basis. Investments are made with an emphasis on risk diversification by spreading them across multiple financial institutions and instruments. Only banks with good credit ratings are considered. Transnational liquidity balancing among subsidiaries in the eurozone is carried out via a cash pool system, while a comparable system is also used by the Group's companies in China. Liquidity risk is further reduced by a long-term credit line provided by a consortium of banks. This syndicated credit line was extended in fiscal year 2025/26 through May 2031.

Regular **internal audits** create transparency regarding the financial situation of the subsidiaries.

Since the eurozone is the Group's main sales market and foreign currency payments within its international production network and global purchasing are partially offset, the **exchange rate risk** is limited. Sales in non-euro countries are largely hedged using **derivative financial instruments**. At TRUMPF, derivative financial instruments are not used for speculative purposes, but exclusively to hedge underlying transactions.

With regard to **price trends**, the risk of price increases in purchasing remains at a moderate level, while **price pressure on sales** is assessed as high, particularly due to intensified competition. Interest rate risks remain low due to the manageable volume of credit and loans.

Compliance-related opportunities and risks

The compliance risk analysis for fiscal year 2025/26 did not identify any exceptional risks. A particular focus during the reporting period was on **subsidy fraud**; the corresponding analysis was conducted in collaboration with all subsidiaries involved in public subsidies. This in-depth investigation also revealed no exceptional risks. At the same time, the growing relevance of **new and more stringent** national and international **legislation** and **regulatory requirements** continues to be observed, particularly in connection with technological developments such as artificial intelligence and the implementation of sustainable business models.

The Group's core **compliance and data protection management systems** are continuously being refined to meet these growing requirements. As part of this ongoing development, specific areas requiring action to further minimize risk have been identified, and the resulting measures have already been initiated and implemented.

In the past fiscal year, the further development of the compliance management system focused primarily on three aspects: a topic-specific risk analysis regarding subsidy fraud, the further optimization of the risk analysis process, and the expansion of established training and awareness measures. Particular emphasis was placed here on communications regarding the whistleblower system. In parallel, work continued on the global implementation of the **data protection management system**, with the goal of establishing uniform data protection standards across the Group, harmonizing internal guidelines, and sustainably enhancing the level of protection for personal data throughout the entire Group.

There are no pending legal disputes that substantially jeopardize TRUMPF.

Final assessment of the opportunity and risk situation

No risks were identified that could substantially jeopardize the Group's status as a going concern. At the same time, the perception of risk remains high with regard to potential **cybersecurity incidents** and the consequences of the **weakening global economic situation**. Thanks to effective risk management, TRUMPF is able to systematically identify opportunities and risks and implement targeted risk mitigation measures.

Outlook  
Machine tool industry expects a pickup in demand

Oxford Economics' summer forecast for the Association of German Machine Tool Builders' Association (VDW) points to a recovery in the German machine tool industry in 2026. The main drivers of growth are increased defense spending, the boom in artificial intelligence, and continued strong demand from the aerospace industry. In terms of sales markets, the US in particular is providing positive momentum, and the outlook for China has also brightened recently. While the VDW still expects a slight decline in production for 2026, analysts anticipate a return to moderate growth in 2027 thanks to rising order intake.

Positive growth prospects for the laser industry

The economic outlook for laser technology is cautiously positive for 2026 and more optimistic for the years thereafter. According to a survey by the Laser and Laser Systems for Material Processing Working Group within the German Mechanical Engineering Industry Association (VDMA), domestic business is largely viewed as stagnant, while international markets are showing stronger growth momentum. The industry cites geopolitical uncertainty, a shortage of skilled workers, and growing competition from Chinese suppliers as key challenges. The global market volume for laser technology is estimated at approximately 25 billion US dollars for 2026, with an expected annual growth rate of 7 to 9 percent through 2034. Key growth drivers include the increasing prevalence of laser-based solutions in industrial manufacturing, the semiconductor industry, medical technology, and optical communications.

Outlook for the company

**TRUMPF is optimistic about fiscal year 2026/27 and anticipates further growth**  
Global economic conditions remain uncertain. The war in the Middle East has added another risk factor that could lead to sustained disruptions in supply chains. In our planning, however, we have assumed that the geopolitical situation will not deteriorate further. In line with industry forecasts, TRUMPF is optimistic about the coming fiscal year, as we believe the economic opportunities outweigh the existing risks.

We expect the improved order situation from the second half of fiscal year 2025/26 to continue and to lead to another noticeable increase in order intake in fiscal year 2026/27. Overall, we forecast growth in order intake in the mid-single-digit range.

The expected significant growth in orders will have a positive impact on sales revenues in the coming fiscal year. Following a stabilization in the past fiscal year, we expect sales revenue levels to rise sharply again in fiscal year 2026/27. We forecast growth in sales revenues in the mid-single-digit range, though slightly below the expected growth in order intake.

Both EBIT and the EBIT margin will benefit from the expected growth in sales revenues. However, this trend will be offset by the absence of one-time effects, including those resulting from structural and portfolio measures, as well as the now-completed “Koyer” earnings improvement program. Overall, we expect that EBIT and the EBIT margin will decline significantly in the coming fiscal year but will still reach a good level. Value added will also be below the very strong level achieved in the past fiscal year.

For our Machine Tools and Laser Technology business divisions, we anticipate moderate growth in order intake in the coming fiscal year. Orders are expected to grow at a faster rate in Machine Tools than in Laser Technology. Both business divisions forecast moderate growth in sales revenues, which is expected to be slightly higher for Machine Tools than for Laser Technology.

Our forecasts for the two major business fields – EUV and Electronics – are very optimistic. We view the development of the EUV business as particularly positive, and expect double-digit growth in both order intake and sales revenues in the coming fiscal year. In the wake of strong growth in the past fiscal year, we anticipate further moderate growth in order intake for the Electronics business field in the coming fiscal year. Sales revenues are expected to increase more significantly, with growth in the low double-digit range anticipated.

This report contains forward-looking statements that are based on current assessments of future developments. As such, they are subject to risks and uncertainties that are beyond our control or precise assessment. This may mean that actual results differ from the statements made in this report.

Ditzingen, September 2, 2026

**TRUMPF SE + Co. KG,  
represented by  
general partner Leibinger SE,  
the latter represented by  
the Managing Board**

Prof. Dr. phil. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller,  
Chairwoman

Dr. rer. pol. Lars Grünert

Dr.-Ing. Mathias Kammüller

Dipl.-Betriebsw. Oliver Maassen

Dr.-Ing. Stephan Mayer

Dr. rer. nat. Berthold Schmidt

Dr. rer. nat. Hagen Zimer

# Consolidated financial statements

# Consolidated Balance Sheet

as of June 30, 2026

| ASSETS in k€                                                  | Notes | 06/30/2026                 | 06/30/2025                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <strong>FIXED ASSETS</strong>                                 | 1     |                            |                            |
| Intangible assets                                             |       | 29,205                     | 23,664                     |
| Tangible assets                                               |       | 1,587,936                  | 1,625,256                  |
| Financial assets                                              |       | 137,843                    | 150,264                    |
|                                                               |       | <strong>1,754,984</strong> | <strong>1,799,184</strong> |
| <strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong>                               |       |                            |                            |
| Inventories (after offsetting against down payments received) | 2     |                            |                            |
| Inventories                                                   |       | 1,123,993                  | 1,046,342                  |
| Down payments received                                        |       | –265,097                   | –218,229                   |
|                                                               |       | 858,896                    | 828,113                    |
| Receivables                                                   | 3     |                            |                            |
| Trade receivables                                             |       | 1,011,516                  | 857,087                    |
| Other receivables                                             |       | 75,760                     | 55,373                     |
|                                                               |       | 1,087,276                  | 912,460                    |
| Other assets                                                  | 4     | 209,370                    | 207,145                    |
| Cash and cash equivalents, securities                         | 5     | 1,027,237                  | 859,528                    |
|                                                               |       | <strong>3,182,779</strong> | <strong>2,807,246</strong> |
| <strong>PREPAID EXPENSES</strong>                             | 6     | <strong>48,343</strong>    | <strong>46,675</strong>    |
| <strong>DEFERRED TAX ASSETS</strong>                          | 7     | <strong>28,556</strong>    | <strong>38,213</strong>    |
|                                                               |       | <strong>5,014,662</strong> | <strong>4,691,318</strong> |

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES in k€                  | Notes | 06/30/2026                 | 06/30/2025                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <strong>EQUITY</strong>                       | 8     | <strong>2,913,756</strong> | <strong>2,575,175</strong> |
| <strong>SPECIAL ITEMS</strong>                | 9     | <strong>10,274</strong>    | <strong>7,921</strong>     |
| <strong>ACCRUALS</strong>                     |       |                            |                            |
| Accruals for pensions and similar obligations | 10    | 176,274                    | 207,383                    |
| Other accruals                                | 11    | 588,857                    | 604,808                    |
|                                               |       | <strong>765,131</strong>   | <strong>812,191</strong>   |
| <strong>LIABILITIES</strong>                  | 12    |                            |                            |
| Trade payables                                |       | 391,783                    | 296,512                    |
| Financial liabilities                         |       | 274,789                    | 357,203                    |
| Liabilities to partners                       |       | 354,549                    | 355,952                    |
| Other liabilities                             |       | 160,527                    | 152,388                    |
|                                               |       | <strong>1,181,648</strong> | <strong>1,162,055</strong> |
| <strong>DEFERRED INCOME</strong>              | 13    | <strong>143,853</strong>   | <strong>133,976</strong>   |
|                                               |       | <strong>5,014,662</strong> | <strong>4,691,318</strong> |

# Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement

for fiscal year 2025/26

| in k€                                                                      | Notes | 2025/26                    | 2024/25                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sales revenues                                                             | 14    | 4,339,270                  | 4,328,952                  |
| Cost of goods sold                                                         | 15    | –2,709,578                 | –2,831,085                 |
| <strong>Gross profit on sales</strong>                                     |       | <strong>1,629,692</strong> | <strong>1,497,867</strong> |
| Sales costs                                                                | 16    | –610,589                   | –659,173                   |
| Research and development costs                                             | 17    | –492,208                   | –518,513                   |
| General administrative costs                                               | 18    | –262,495                   | –263,228                   |
| Other operating income                                                     | 19    | 335,223                    | 245,048                    |
| Other operating costs                                                      | 20    | –129,499                   | –244,811                   |
| Financial and investment result                                            | 21    | –810                       | –19,295                    |
| <strong>Earnings before taxes</strong>                                     |       | <strong>469,314</strong>   | <strong>37,895</strong>    |
| Taxes on income                                                            | 22    | –75,780                    | –61,337                    |
| <strong>Earnings after taxes/Consolidated net income (+)/loss (–)</strong> |       | <strong>393,534</strong>   | <strong>–23,442</strong>   |
| Allocation to reserves according to partnership agreement                  |       | –19,773                    | –21,206                    |
| Allocation to partners' accounts within liabilities                        |       | –57,845                    | –123,583                   |
| Allocation to other revenue reserves                                       |       | –78,333                    | 167,744                    |
| Gains/losses attributable to minority interests                            | 8     | –2,115                     | 487                        |
| <strong>Consolidated net income attributable to parent company</strong>    |       | <strong>235,468</strong>   | <strong>0</strong>         |

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for fiscal year 2025/26

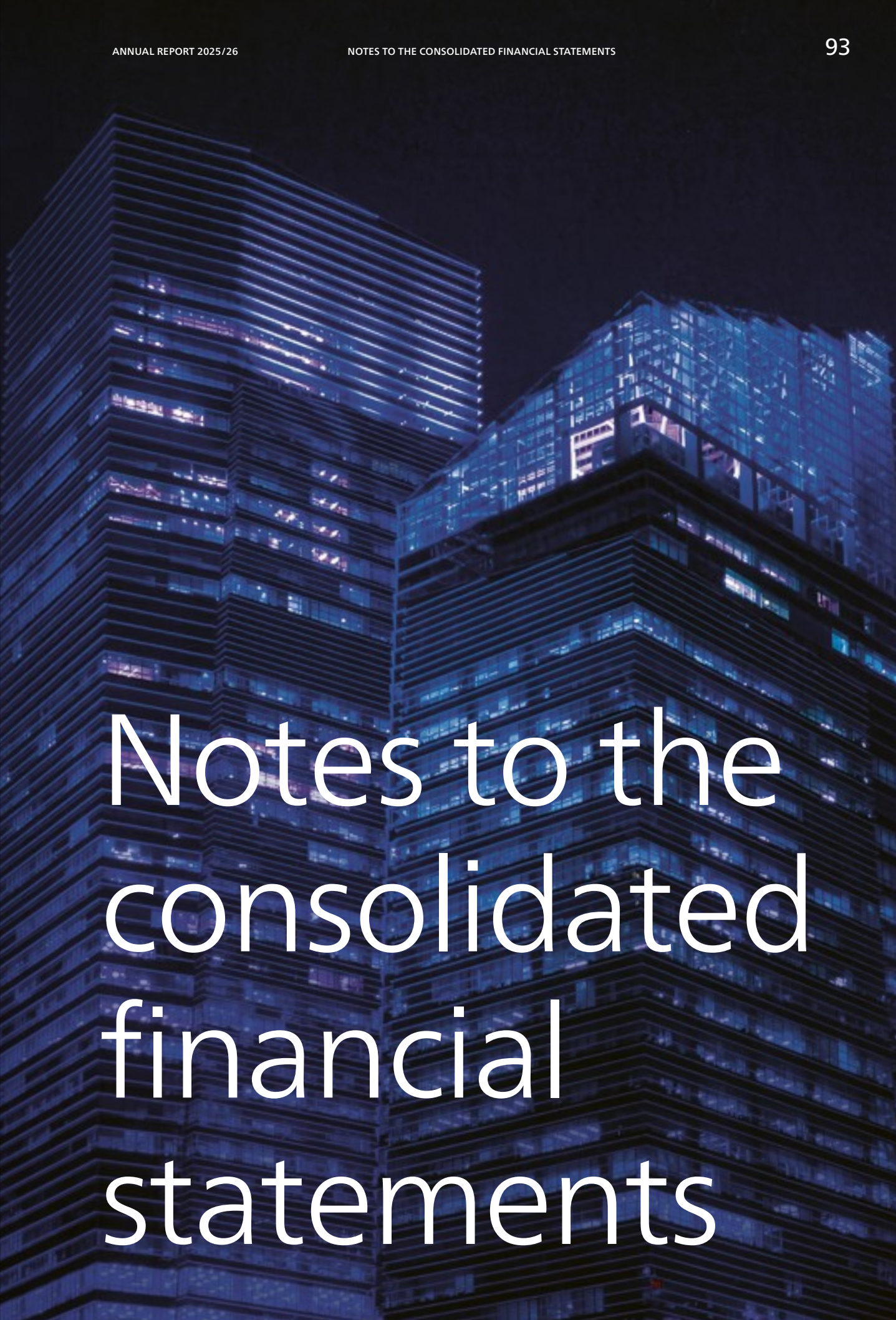
| in k€                                               | Equity of the parent company |                                             |                        |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
|                                                     | Fixed capital                | Revenue reserves                            |                        |           |
|                                                     | Capital shares               | Reserves according to partnership agreement | Other revenue reserves | Total     |
|                                                     |                              |                                             |                        |           |
| 06/30/2024                                          | 100,000                      | 601,115                                     | 1,935,986              | 2,537,101 |
| Transfer                                            | –                            | –                                           | –                      | –         |
| Allocation to partners’ accounts within liabilities | –                            | –                                           | –123,583               | –123,583  |
| Allocation to/withdrawal from reserves              | –                            | 20,000                                      | –                      | 20,000    |
| Foreign currency translation                        | –                            | –                                           | –                      | –         |
| Consolidated net loss                               | –                            | 21,206                                      | –44,161                | –22,955   |
| 06/30/2025                                          | 100,000                      | 642,321                                     | 1,768,242              | 2,410,563 |
| Transfer                                            | –                            | –                                           | –                      | –         |
| Distribution                                        | –                            | –                                           | –                      | –         |
| Allocation to partners’ accounts within liabilities | –                            | –                                           | –57,845                | –57,845   |
| Allocation to/withdrawal from reserves              | –                            | –20,000                                     | –                      | –20,000   |
| Foreign currency translation                        | –                            | –                                           | –                      | –         |
| Changes in the scope of consolidation               | –                            | –                                           | –1,277                 | –1,277    |
| Consolidated net income                             | –                            | 19,773                                      | 136,178                | 155,951   |
| 06/30/2026                                          | 100,000                      | 642,094                                     | 1,845,298              | 2,487,392 |

| Equity of the parent company                           |                                                     |           | Minority interests                                                                              |                                                                                        |                                                 | Group equity |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Consolidated net income attributable to parent company | Equity difference from foreign currency translation | Total     | Minority interests before equity difference from foreign currency translation and annual result | Equity difference from foreign currency translation attributable to minority interests | Gains/losses attributable to minority interests | Total        |
| 166,032                                                | 96,063                                              | 2,899,196 | 20,199                                                                                          | 645                                                                                    | 4,510                                           | 25,354       |
| –                                                      | –                                                   | –         | 4,510                                                                                           | –                                                                                      | –4,510                                          | –            |
| –146,032                                               | –                                                   | –269,615  | –                                                                                               | –                                                                                      | –10                                             | –10          |
| –20,000                                                | –                                                   | –         | –                                                                                               | –                                                                                      | –                                               | –            |
| –                                                      | –56,282                                             | –56,282   | –                                                                                               | –26                                                                                    | –                                               | –26          |
| –                                                      | –                                                   | –22,955   | –                                                                                               | –                                                                                      | –487                                            | –487         |
| 0                                                      | 39,781                                              | 2,550,344 | 24,709                                                                                          | 619                                                                                    | –497                                            | 24,831       |
| –                                                      | –                                                   | –         | –497                                                                                            | –                                                                                      | 497                                             | –            |
| –                                                      | –                                                   | –         | –855                                                                                            | –                                                                                      | –                                               | –855         |
| –                                                      | –                                                   | –57,845   | –                                                                                               | –                                                                                      | –16                                             | –16          |
| –                                                      | –                                                   | –20,000   | –                                                                                               | –                                                                                      | –                                               | –            |
| –                                                      | 17,454                                              | 17,454    | –                                                                                               | 12                                                                                     | –                                               | 12           |
| –                                                      | –                                                   | –1,277    | 7,574                                                                                           | –                                                                                      | –                                               | 7,574        |
| 235,468                                                | –                                                   | 391,419   | –                                                                                               | –                                                                                      | 2,115                                           | 2,115        |
| 235,468                                                | 57,235                                              | 2,880,095 | 30,931                                                                                          | 631                                                                                    | 2,099                                           | 33,661       |
|                                                        |                                                     |           |                                                                                                 |                                                                                        |                                                 | 2,913,756    |

# Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for fiscal year 2025/26

| in k€                                                                                    | 2025/26          | 2024/25         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME/LOSS</b>                                                      | <b>393,534</b>   | <b>-23,442</b>  |
| +/- Elimination of financial and investment result                                       | 810              | 19,295          |
| +/- Elimination of income tax expenses                                                   | 75,780           | 61,337          |
| <b>= Consolidated net income before financial and investment result and income taxes</b> | <b>470,124</b>   | <b>57,190</b>   |
| -/+ Income taxes paid/received                                                           | -76,750          | -57,979         |
| +/- Elimination of depreciation and amortization/write-ups of fixed assets               | 213,297          | 287,832         |
| -/+ Elimination of gain/loss from the disposal of fixed assets                           | -23,476          | 264             |
| -/+ Increase/decrease in inventories and trade receivables                               | -175,460         | 186,078         |
| +/- Increase/decrease in trade payables                                                  | 89,339           | -32,318         |
| +/- Increase/decrease in accruals                                                        | 49,809           | 33,904          |
| +/- Change in other assets and liabilities                                               | -30,696          | -1,188          |
| +/- Elimination of other non-cash expenses/income                                        | -50,959          | -18,058         |
| <b>= Cash inflow from operating activities</b>                                           | <b>465,228</b>   | <b>455,725</b>  |
| - Cash paid for investments in tangible assets                                           | -161,709         | -190,767        |
| + Cash received from the disposal of tangible assets                                     | 54,558           | 47,737          |
| - Cash paid for investments in intangible assets                                         | -2,557           | -3,871          |
| + Cash received from the disposal of intangible assets                                   | 351              | 188             |
| <b>= Subtotal cash outflow from investing activities (operating)</b>                     | <b>-109,357</b>  | <b>-146,713</b> |
| - Cash paid for investments in financial assets                                          | -26,134          | -4,974          |
| + Cash received from the disposal of financial assets                                    | 8,130            | 5,195           |
| +/- Cash received/paid from the acquisition of consolidated companies                    | -20,234          | -               |
| + Cash received from financial investments as part of short-term cash management         | 6,765            | 37,137          |
| + Cash received from the sale of consolidated companies                                  | 2,761            | -               |
| + Dividends received                                                                     | 2,324            | 3,032           |
| + Interest received                                                                      | 21,207           | 20,487          |
| <b>= Subtotal cash outflow/cash inflow from investing activities (others)</b>            | <b>-5,181</b>    | <b>60,877</b>   |
| <b>= Cash outflow from investing activities</b>                                          | <b>-114,538</b>  | <b>-85,836</b>  |
| - Cash paid to partners                                                                  | -89,408          | -199,754        |
| + Cash received from the issuance of loans and other financial liabilities               | 25,808           | 14,215          |
| - Cash repayments of loans and other financial liabilities                               | -109,752         | -41,177         |
| - Interest paid                                                                          | -9,024           | -10,458         |
| <b>= Cash outflow from financing activities</b>                                          | <b>-182,376</b>  | <b>-237,174</b> |
| <b>CHANGE IN CASH IN HAND</b>                                                            | <b>168,314</b>   | <b>132,715</b>  |
| +/- Change in cash in hand due to exchange rate differences                              | -2,104           | -7,003          |
| + Cash in hand at the start of the fiscal year                                           | 859,123          | 733,411         |
| <b>= Cash in hand at the end of the fiscal year</b>                                      | <b>1,025,333</b> | <b>859,123</b>  |
| <b>COMPOSITION OF CASH IN HAND</b>                                                       |                  |                 |
| + Cash and cash equivalents                                                              | 1,026,623        | 859,417         |
| - Liabilities to banks payable on demand                                                 | -1,290           | -294            |
| <b>= Cash in hand at the end of the fiscal year</b>                                      | <b>1,025,333</b> | <b>859,123</b>  |



# Notes to the consolidated financial statements

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for fiscal year 2025/26

## Principles and methods

TRUMPF SE + Co. KG is listed in the commercial register of Stuttgart District Court under company registration number HRA 201460. The company has its head office at Johann-Maus-Strasse 2, 71254 Ditzingen, Germany.

The consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2025/26 have been prepared in accordance with Articles 264a of the German Commercial Code (HGB), applying the provisions of Articles 290 et seq. HGB. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and valuation regulations of the HGB applicable to large corporations, taking into account the separate regulations for partnerships and the supplementary provisions of the parent company's partnership agreement. In accordance with Articles 298 (1) HGB in conjunction with Articles 244 HGB, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in euros. The consolidated profit and loss statement was prepared according to the cost-of-sales method.

Various items in the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated profit and loss statement have been combined for greater clarity and are disclosed separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

## Accounting and valuation

The financial statements of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are prepared, as previously, in accordance with uniform accounting and valuation principles. If adjustments to group-wide accounting and valuation principles are necessary due to national regulations, this is done in a "Handelsbilanz II" (balance sheet for consolidation purposes).

**Intangible and tangible assets** are generally stated at acquisition or manufacturing cost, net of regular amortization and depreciation. Intangible and tangible assets are amortized and depreciated using the straight-line method. If lower valuations are required, extraordinary amortization or depreciation to fair value is recognized. For regular amortization and depreciation, the following useful lives are assumed in the main: 3 to 5 years for software, 8 years for technological know-how, 10 years for trademark rights, 25 to 50 years for buildings, 12 years for technical plant and machines, and 3 to 20 years for other equipment and factory and office equipment. Acquired goodwill is amortized over 5 years on the basis of past internal experience, especially with regard to product life cycles.

Internally used machines are used for testing or training purposes or as showroom and demonstration machines. These are reported under fixed assets and depreciated over 5 years. Machines leased to customers are also reported under fixed assets and depreciated over the contract term. Expenses incurred for the general overhaul of the Group's own production facilities and machinery (retrofits), significantly extending their useful lives, are capitalized as subsequent

acquisition or manufacturing costs beginning with fiscal year 2025/26.

**Payments on account and assets under construction** are recognized at nominal value.

In the case of **financial assets**, investments and shares in non-consolidated affiliated companies are carried at the lower of acquisition cost or fair value, and loans are carried at nominal value. For the accounting and valuation of shares in associated companies, we refer to our explanations in the section on shareholdings and scope of consolidation. The long-term investments included under financial assets are carried at acquisition cost.

**Inventories** of raw materials, consumables and supplies, and merchandise are carried at the lower of acquisition cost or market value. Work in progress and finished goods are valued at manufacturing cost. In addition to direct material and production costs, this also includes an appropriate allocation of material and production overheads and the fixed asset depreciation expenses attributable to the manufacturing process. Manufacturing costs do not include interest on borrowed capital, and general administrative costs are not capitalized.

Inventories are written down to fair value if, on the balance sheet date, this value is lower than the acquisition or manufacturing cost due to lower replacement costs or sales market prices, excess inventories, or unsaleability.

**Down payments received** are recognized at nominal value and openly deducted from inventories.

**Receivables and other assets** are stated at the lower of their nominal value or fair value on the balance sheet date. Appropriate write-downs are made for receivables whose collectability involves recognizable risks; uncollectable receivables are written off. The general credit risk is covered by an appropriate lump-sum bad debt allowance for net receivables for which no specific bad debt allowance has been created.

**Securities in current assets** are stated at the lower of acquisition cost or fair value on the balance sheet date.

**Cash and cash equivalents** (cash, bank balances and checks) are carried at nominal value.

**Prepaid expenses** comprise payments made before the balance sheet date provided that they represent expenses for a specific period after that date. Debt discounts are capitalized and amortized over the term of the corresponding loans.

To calculate **deferred taxes** due to temporary or quasi-permanent differences between the commercial values of assets, liabilities, prepaid expenses and deferred income and their tax values, or due to tax loss carry forwards, the amounts of the resulting tax burden or relief are valued at the expected company-specific tax rates at the time the differences are reversed and are not discounted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed net. In the event of a surplus of deferred tax assets from valuation differences on the balance sheet date, no use is made of the option for recognition under Articles 274 (1) sentence 2 HGB.

**Fixed capital** is recognized at nominal value.

**Special items** include investment grants and subsidies for fixed assets. These are released in installments over the useful life of the subsidized assets.

**Accruals for pensions and similar obligations** are measured on the basis of actuarial calculations using the projected unit credit method, taking into account the 2018 G mortality tables of Prof. Dr. Heubeck. In accordance with the regulation in Articles 253 (1) HGB, the actuarial calculation of pension accruals takes into account expected future salary and pension increases and expected fluctuation. Accruals for pensions and similar obligations are discounted at a flat rate using the average market interest rate of the past 10 years, as published by Deutsche Bundesbank, and based on an assumed remaining term of 15 years.

In fiscal year 2025/26, the calculation of pension obligations was based on the following parameters:

- Interest rate: 2.17 percent p.a. (previous year 1.99 percent p.a.)
- Wage and salary increases: 2.70 percent p.a. (previous year 2.70 percent p.a.)
- Future pension increases: 2.00 percent p.a. (previous year 2.00 percent p.a.)

Accruals for pensions and similar obligations are offset against assets that are used exclusively to meet these obligations and that cannot be accessed by any other creditors. The fair value of these offset assets was derived from the market values.

**Other accruals** take into account all uncertain liabilities and contingent losses on pending transactions. They are stated at the necessary settlement value according to sound business judgment. Accruals with a remaining term of more than one year have been discounted in accordance with Articles 253 (2) sentence 1 HGB. Economic hedging relationships between derivative financial instruments and underlying transactions are accounted for by forming valuation units. Accordingly, in the case of effective hedging relationships, a provision for onerous contracts is not formed for financial instruments with negative market values.

The accruals for obligations relating to phased retirement programs existing on the balance sheet date have been calculated according to actuarial principles at an interest rate of 2.07 percent p. a. (previous year 1.67 percent p. a.). They have been offset against assets that are used exclusively to meet obligations under the phased retirement program and that cannot be accessed by any other creditors. The fair value was derived from the market values.

The accruals for obligations relating to anniversary obligations existing on the balance sheet date have been calculated according to actuarial principles at an interest rate of 2.40 percent p. a. (previous year 2.08 percent p. a.).

Accruals for obligations relating to the “TRUMPF Familien- und Weiterbildungskonto” have been offset against assets that are used exclusively to meet these obligations and that cannot be accessed by any other creditors. The fair value was derived from the market values.

**Liabilities** are stated at their settlement value.

**Deferred income** includes receipts prior to the balance sheet date if they constitute income for a specific period after that date.

Shareholdings and scope of consolidation

The Leibinger family and the Berthold Leibinger Stiftung GmbH directly and indirectly hold all shares in TRUMPF SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen. TRUMPF SE + Co. KG manages all domestic and foreign subsidiaries of the TRUMPF Group. Consolidation takes place at the level of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG as the parent company. The list of shareholdings can be found in the separate annex to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In addition to the parent company, the scope of consolidation includes 30 (previous year 30) German and 56 (previous year 57) foreign subsidiaries. 37 (previous year 32) subsidiaries and 7 (previous year 12) associated companies are not included in the consolidated financial statements as their impact on the Group’s results of operations, net assets, and financial position is immaterial. In fiscal year 2025/26, one company has been included in the consolidated financial statements for the first time in accordance with the principles of full consolidation. The initial consolidation did not have a significant influence on the results of operations and net assets of the Group, meaning that comparability with the previous year is not limited. Two companies have been deconsolidated.

Consolidation principles

Capital consolidation is carried out using the revaluation method in accordance with Articles 301 (1) HGB. In the course of this, the equity of the subsidiaries is recognized at the amount corresponding to the fair value of the assets and liabilities to be included in the consolidated financial statements.

Any residual debit difference remaining after offsetting is reported as goodwill on the assets side and amortized over its expected useful life. As at the balance sheet date, residual debit differences amounted to k€ 8,981. Amortization is on a straight-line basis over 5 years, based on the historical useful life of the acquired goodwill.

If the consolidation measures pursuant to Articles 300 to 305 HGB result in differences between the commercial values of assets and liabilities and their tax values that are expected to reverse in later fiscal years, the future tax relief or tax charges are recognized as deferred tax assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the individual company tax rates applicable at the time when the differences are expected to reverse. At Group level, the tax rates of the subsidiaries concerned are used. These tax rates are between 9 and 34 percent. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed net. Deferred taxes from consolidation measures are combined with the deferred tax liabilities resulting

from the application of Articles 274 HGB to form a single item in the consolidated balance sheet.

Intercompany profits and losses resulting from intercompany deliveries of goods and services are eliminated through the profit and loss account.

Receivables and liabilities between consolidated companies are offset against each other. Currency-related differences arising from this are recognized in the consolidated profit and loss statement in accordance with the provisions of German Accounting Standard (DRS) 25.

Revenues from intercompany sales and intercompany income are offset against the corresponding expenses.

Foreign currency translation

In the individual financial statements, transactions in foreign currencies are generally recorded at the historical exchange rate at the time of initial recognition. As at the balance sheet date, foreign currency receivables and liabilities are generally translated at the average spot exchange rate. In the case of a remaining term of more than one year, the realization principle (Articles 298 (1) in conjunction with Articles 252 (1) no. 4 clause 2 HGB) and the historical cost principle (Articles 298 (1) in conjunction with Articles 253 (1) sentence 1 HGB) are observed. Bank balances in foreign currencies are translated at the average spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

In the consolidated financial statements, the balance sheet items of subsidiaries not reporting in euros are translated in accordance with Articles 308a HGB using the modified current-rate method. The asset and liability items of annual financial statements prepared in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the average spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date – with the exception of equity, which is translated at the historical rate. Items in the profit and loss statements of subsidiaries not reporting in euros are translated at the average monthly rate. In accordance with Articles 308a HGB, the differences resulting from foreign currency translation are reported within Group equity after reserves under the item “Equity difference from foreign currency translation”.

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet

The numbers indicated refer to the corresponding item in the consolidated balance sheet or the consolidated profit and loss statement.

1. Fixed assets

The development of fixed assets is shown separately in the statement of changes in fixed assets. Differences resulting from foreign currency translation have been taken into account in the acquisition or manufacturing costs and in the accumulated depreciation. Extraordinary depreciation amounted to k€ 35,476 in the reporting period (previous year k€ 95,661).

2. Inventories (after offsetting against down payments received)

| in k€                                                                | 06/30/2026       | 06/30/2025       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Raw materials, consumables and supplies                              | 377,901          | 370,095          |
| Work in progress                                                     | 318,736          | 287,654          |
| Finished goods and merchandise                                       | 409,158          | 373,147          |
| Payments on account                                                  | 18,198           | 15,446           |
| <b>Inventories</b>                                                   | <b>1,123,993</b> | <b>1,046,342</b> |
| Down payments received                                               | -265,097         | -218,229         |
| <b>Inventories (after offsetting against down payments received)</b> | <b>858,896</b>   | <b>828,113</b>   |

3. Receivables

| in k€                                                                 | 06/30/2026<br>Total | Remaining term  |                     | 06/30/2025<br>Total | Remaining term  |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|                                                                       |                     | Up to<br>1 year | More than<br>1 year |                     | Up to<br>1 year | More than<br>1 year |
| Trade receivables                                                     | 1,011,516           | 993,408         | 18,108              | 857,087             | 804,651         | 52,436              |
| of which from third parties                                           | 1,004,245           | 986,137         | 18,108              | 852,062             | 799,626         | 52,436              |
| of which from affiliated companies<br>that are not fully consolidated | 7,271               | 7,271           | –                   | 5,025               | 5,025           | –                   |
| Other receivables                                                     | 75,760              | 32,607          | 43,153              | 55,373              | 55,373          | –                   |
| of which from affiliated companies<br>that are not fully consolidated | 31,549              | 31,549          | –                   | 55,373              | 55,373          | –                   |
| of which from shareholders                                            | 44,201              | 1,048           | 43,153              | –                   | –               | –                   |
| of which from associated companies                                    | 10                  | 10              | –                   | –                   | –               | –                   |
| Total receivables                                                     | 1,087,276           | 1,026,015       | 61,261              | 912,460             | 860,024         | 52,436              |

4. Other assets

| in k€                                                   | 06/30/2026 | 06/30/2025 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Medium-term financial investments                       | 23,786     | 30,289     |
| Remaining other assets                                  | 185,584    | 176,856    |
| Other assets                                            | 209,370    | 207,145    |
| of which with a remaining<br>term of more than one year | 18,437     | 16,185     |

Remaining other assets mainly consist of receivables from the tax office resulting from income tax and value added tax. All financial investments with a maturity of more than three months are reported under medium-term financial investments.

5. Cash and cash equivalents, securities

| in k€                                                      | 06/30/2026 | 06/30/2025 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Securities in current assets                               | 614        | 111        |
| Cash, bank balances and checks (cash and cash equivalents) | 1,026,623  | 859,417    |
|                                                            | 1,027,237  | 859,528    |

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term financial investments with a maturity of up to three months. Cash and cash equivalents and securities of k€ 1,027,237 include k€ 916 with a blocking notice.

6. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include payments such as vacation allowances, insurance premiums, rent, dues, maintenance contracts, and other prepayments caused by the divergent fiscal year and representing expenses for a specific period after the balance sheet date.

7. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed net. The deferred tax assets are the result of consolidation measures. The net deferred tax liabilities result from deferred tax liabilities on differences in the balance sheet valuations of intangible assets, tangible fixed assets, and accruals.

| in k€                    | 06/30/2026 | 06/30/2025 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Deferred tax assets      | 55,812     | 57,186     |
| Deferred tax liabilities | –27,256    | –18,973    |
| Surplus                  | 28,556     | 38,213     |

8. Equity

| in k€                                                  | 06/30/2026 | 06/30/2025 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Fixed capital                                          | 100,000    | 100,000    |
| Revenue reserves                                       | 2,487,392  | 2,410,563  |
| Consolidated net income attributable to parent company | 235,468    | 0          |
| Equity difference from foreign currency translation    | 57,235     | 39,781     |
| Minority interests                                     | 33,661     | 24,831     |
|                                                        | 2,913,756  | 2,575,175  |

Fixed capital corresponds to the compulsory contributions of the limited partners of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG. The compulsory contributions of the limited partners are identical to the risk capital.

The subscribed capital of the general partner amounts to k€ 4,000. Revenue reserves include profits and losses attributable to domestic and foreign subsidiaries as well as amounts from the offsetting of other consolidation measures.

A pro rata appropriation of earnings was already made in the past fiscal year 2025/26 in accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement. A decision on further appropriation of earnings will be made in the following fiscal year. For fiscal year 2025/26, consolidated net income attributable to the parent company is therefore shown.

Minority interests primarily relate to the stakes in TRUMPF Huettinger Sp. z o. o., STOPA Anlagenbau GmbH, which was included for the first time in fiscal year 2025/26, and TRUMPF Hüttinger GmbH + Co. KG. The share of the profit allocable to other partners amounts to k€ 2,115 (previous year k€ 487 share of the loss). The overall development of consolidated equity is shown separately in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

9. Special items

The special item relates to investment grants and subsidies received.

10. Accruals for pensions and similar obligations

| in k€                                                                                | 06/30/2026 | 06/30/2025 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Accruals for pensions and similar obligations (settlement value prior to offsetting) | 566,578    | 534,672    |
| Contractual Trust Agreement (offset plan assets)                                     | –390,304   | –327,289   |
|                                                                                      | 176,274    | 207,383    |

The fair value of the offset plan assets corresponds to the amortized acquisition cost. The valuation of the Contractual Trust Agreement as at June 30, 2026 resulted in income of k€ 20,805 (previous year k€ 9,068). This has been offset against the interest expense on pension accruals, which are offset according to Articles 246 (2) HGB, in the amount of k€ 4,884 (previous year k€ 4,098). The historical acquisition costs of the offset plan assets are k€ 310,376 (previous year k€ 289,638). The difference between the measurement

of the obligation at the average market interest rate for 10 years and the average market interest rate for 7 years amounted to k€ –15,712 as at June 30, 2026 (previous year k€ –6,836).

11. Other accruals

| in k€          | 06/30/2026 | 06/30/2025 |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Tax accruals   | 16,880     | 30,955     |
| Other accruals | 571,977    | 573,853    |
|                | 588,857    | 604,808    |

Other accruals mainly relate to obligations in the personnel and social area, warranty obligations, outstanding purchase invoices and other contingent liabilities.

The fair value of the offset plan assets of the accruals relating to phased retirement programs amounts to k€ 14,487 (previous year k€ 12,394) and corresponds to amortized acquisition costs. The settlement value of the offset accruals relating to phased retirement programs amounts to k€ 19,199 (previous year k€ 14,716) on the balance sheet date. The historical acquisition costs of the offset plan assets are k€ 16,199.

The fair value of the offset assets of the accruals for obligations relating to the “TRUMPF Familien- und Weiterbildungskonto” amounts to k€ 51,141 (previous year k€ 48,017) and corresponds to amortized acquisition costs. The settlement value of the offset debts also amounts to k€ 51,141 (previous year k€ 48,017). The historical acquisition costs of the offset plan assets are k€ 44,267.

The netting of expenses and income was waived in each case for reasons of materiality.

12. Liabilities

| in k€                                                               | 06/30/2026<br>Total | Remaining term  |                     |                                  | 06/30/2025<br>Total | Remaining term  |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|                                                                     |                     | Up to<br>1 year | More than<br>1 year | Of which<br>more than<br>5 years |                     | Up to<br>1 year | More than<br>1 year |
| Trade payables                                                      | 391,783             | 391,757         | 26                  | –                                | 296,512             | 296,511         | 1                   |
| of which to third parties                                           | 386,603             | 386,577         | 26                  | –                                | 292,472             | 292,471         | 1                   |
| of which to affiliated companies<br>that are not fully consolidated | 5,180               | 5,180           | –                   | –                                | 4,040               | 4,040           | –                   |
| Financial liabilities                                               | 274,789             | 142,519         | 132,270             | 420                              | 357,203             | 223,336         | 133,867             |
| of which to banks                                                   | 178,677             | 80,177          | 98,500              | –                                | 263,868             | 165,368         | 98,500              |
| of which other financial liabilities                                | 95,057              | 61,287          | 33,770              | 420                              | 91,970              | 56,603          | 35,367              |
| of which to affiliated companies<br>that are not fully consolidated | 1,055               | 1,055           | –                   | –                                | 1,365               | 1,365           | –                   |
| Liabilities to partners                                             | 354,549             | 261,595         | 92,954              | –                                | 355,952             | 270,845         | 85,107              |
| Other liabilities                                                   | 160,527             | 160,356         | 171                 | 26                               | 152,388             | 150,554         | 1,833               |
| of which in relation to taxes                                       | 67,219              | 67,184          | 35                  | –                                | 65,893              | 65,199          | 694                 |
| of which in relation to social<br>security                          | 11,447              | 11,447          | –                   | –                                | 10,557              | 10,557          | –                   |
| of which to affiliated companies<br>that are not fully consolidated | 800                 | 800             | –                   | –                                | 18,444              | 18,444          | –                   |
| of which remaining other liabilities                                | 81,061              | 80,925          | 136                 | 26                               | 57,494              | 56,355          | 1,139               |
| Total liabilities                                                   | 1,181,648           | 956,227         | 225,421             | 446                              | 1,162,055           | 941,247         | 220,808             |

Trade payables are subject to customary retention of title.

Financial liabilities include all interest-bearing liabilities to third parties for financing purposes. Financial liabilities to banks include a promissory note amounting to k€ 98,500 (previous year k€ 178,500). Other financial liabilities consist of loans and savings deposits.

Of the liabilities to banks, k€ 2,457 (previous year k€ 1,361) were secured by mortgages.

13. Deferred income

This mainly relates to the deferral of income from maintenance services, training, and leasing contracts, which represent income for a certain period after the balance sheet date.

Notes to the consolidated profit and loss statement

14. Sales revenues

Sales revenues by business division

| in k€                              | 2025/26   | 2024/25   |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Group                              | 4,339,270 | 4,328,952 |
| Machine Tools business division    | 2,377,332 | 2,356,046 |
| Laser Technology business division | 1,168,947 | 1,247,238 |
| EUV business field                 | 790,980   | 724,247   |
| Electronics business field         | 458,014   | 442,294   |
| Others                             | 436,445   | 458,021   |
| Consolidation effects              | –892,448  | –898,894  |

Sales revenues by region

| in k€                      | 2025/26   | 2024/25   |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total                      | 4,339,270 | 4,328,952 |
| Germany                    | 655,870   | 701,001   |
| Europe (excluding Germany) | 1,826,026 | 1,750,448 |
| Americas                   | 938,561   | 867,982   |
| Asia-Pacific               | 893,466   | 989,031   |
| Others                     | 25,347    | 20,490    |

15.1 percent (previous year 16.2 percent) of sales revenues were generated in Germany and 84.9 percent (previous year 83.8 percent) outside Germany.

15. Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold (k€ 2,709,578; previous year k€ 2,831,085) includes all expenses attributable to products or services sold in the fiscal year and the remaining costs of the production and services operating divisions not allocated to products or services.

16. Sales costs

Sales costs amounting to k€ 610,589 (previous year k€ 659,173) include all personnel expenses allocated to the sales division, other operating costs such as commissions, travel and marketing costs, depreciation, and material costs for our showrooms. Freight and packaging costs are also included under this item to the extent that they can be allocated to transport from the production plant to the customer.

17. Research and development costs

Research and development costs (k€ 492,208; previous year k€ 518,513) comprise all amounts spent on fundamental research and new developments and not related to current production. These include in particular personnel, non-personnel, and material costs, as well as depreciation and amortization.

18. General administrative costs

General administrative costs in the fiscal year amount to k€ 262,495 (previous year k€ 263,228) and include in particular personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization, and other non-personnel costs relating to management, IT, human resources, legal, corporate communications, infrastructure and finance.

19. Other operating income

Other operating income mainly includes exchange rate gains, income from the release of accruals, and income from the reduction of bad debt allowances. It also includes government grants and subsidies and insurance payments. Income from foreign currency translation amounts to k€ 112,499 (previous year k€ 172,968). Other operating income includes income relating to other periods amounting to k€ 70,276 (previous year k€ 24,866). This is mainly income from the release of accruals.

20. Other operating costs

Other operating costs mainly include exchange rate losses, amortization of goodwill, bad debt expenses, additions to individual and lump-sum bad debt allowances, and operating costs that cannot be clearly allocated to any other functional area. Expenses from foreign currency translation amount to k€ 88,048 (previous year k€ 158,145). Other operating costs include expenses relating to other periods amounting to k€ 2,408 (previous year k€ 6,345).

21. Financial and investment result

| in k€                                                                     | 2025/26 | 2024/25 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Income from securities and loans                                          | 262     | 337     |
| <i>of which from affiliated companies that are not fully consolidated</i> | 56      | –       |
| Income from participations                                                | 1,808   | 3,032   |
| <i>of which from affiliated companies that are not fully consolidated</i> | 1,010   | 1,726   |
| Other interest and similar income                                         | 46,959  | 43,352  |
| <i>of which from affiliated companies that are not fully consolidated</i> | 370     | 2,579   |
| <i>of which from compounding of accruals</i>                              | 4,490   | 4,835   |
| Write-downs on financial assets and securities                            | –23,443 | –11,053 |
| Expenses from loss transfers                                              | –800    | –18,498 |
| <i>of which from affiliated companies that are not fully consolidated</i> | –800    | –18,498 |
| Interest and similar expenses                                             | –25,596 | –36,465 |
| <i>of which from affiliated companies that are not fully consolidated</i> | –45     | –208    |
|                                                                           | –810    | –19,295 |

22. Taxes on income

TRUMPF SE + Co. KG and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries are subject to effective and deferred trade and corporate income taxes. The effective tax expenses in the year under review amount to k€ 72,719 (previous year k€ 56,383).

Expenses from deferred taxes amounted to k€ 3,061 in the fiscal year (previous year expenses amounting to k€ 4,954). These result from differences in the carrying amounts in the commercial and tax balance sheet and from consolidation measures.

Unlike in the previous year, the disclosure of the partners’ taxes on income, which was provided for informational purposes in accordance with Articles 264c (3) HGB, is no longer included below the consolidated profit and loss statement. Comparability with the previous year is limited in this respect.

The Group of TRUMPF SE + Co. KG (Group parent company) falls within the scope of the German Minimum Tax Act (MinStG). The regulations on global minimum taxation came into force in Germany with effect from December 28, 2023 in the form of MinStG. MinStG applies for the first time to fiscal years beginning after December 30, 2023. An analysis and calculation was performed for fiscal year 2025/26 in accordance with the applicable principles. For fiscal year 2025/26, there will be a tax liability of k€ 1,537 (previous year k€ 0) based on MinStG or comparable foreign tax laws.

23. Personnel expenses

The expense items in the consolidated profit and loss statement include personnel costs in the following amounts:

| in k€                                   | 2025/26   | 2024/25   |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wages and salaries                      | 1,284,745 | 1,295,665 |
| Social security and other welfare costs | 255,506   | 250,414   |
| Expenditure on pension schemes          | 36,286    | 31,915    |
|                                         | 1,576,537 | 1,577,994 |

Notes to the cash flow statement

24. Composition of cash in hand

Cash in hand includes cash and cash equivalents amounting to k€ 1,026,623 and liabilities to banks payable on demand amounting to k€ 1,290.

Short-term investments can be converted into cash within a maximum of three months. Bank liabilities due at any time relate to bank overdrafts.

Other Disclosures

25. Contingent liabilities

| in k€                                                                     | 06/30/2026 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Liabilities from bills of exchange                                        | 8,709      |
| Liabilities from warranty agreements                                      | 6,932      |
| Liabilities from guarantees                                               | 113,082    |
| <i>of which from affiliated companies that are not fully consolidated</i> | 567        |
|                                                                           | 128,723    |

Due to the healthy state of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the companies for which guarantees and warranty agreements have been assumed, the risk of claims arising from contingent liabilities is considered to be low.

26. Derivative financial instruments and valuation units

Isolated derivatives exist in the following amounts:

| in k€                                 |                |                     |                     |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Derivatives                           | Nominal amount | Positive fair value | Negative fair value |
| Foreign exchange-related transactions | 75,160         | 13                  | 2,987               |

The foreign exchange-related transactions that are not included in valuation units are forward exchange transactions and currency options in the EUR/CNY, USD/CNY, and EUR/NOK currency pairs.

Appropriate accruals have been made for hedging transactions that were not included in valuation units and have a negative fair value on the balance sheet date. The valuation is carried out using generally accepted valuation methods such as present value models.

The following valuation units were formed for the EUR/JPY, EUR/KRW, EUR/USD, EUR/CZK, EUR/PLN and EUR/GBP currency pairs.

Underlying transactions recognized

| in k€                       |                                       |                 |                     |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Receivables/<br>liabilities | Risk/type of valuation unit           | Included amount | Positive fair value | Negative fair value |
| Receivables                 | Foreign exchange risk/<br>macro hedge | 84,408          | 3,190               | 334                 |
| Liabilities                 | Foreign exchange risk/<br>macro hedge | 30,714          | 1,099               | 82                  |

Future transactions

| in k€                        |                                       |                 |                     |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Highly probable transactions | Risk/type of valuation unit           | Included amount | Positive fair value | Negative fair value |
| Highly probable transactions | Foreign exchange risk/<br>macro hedge | 727,519         | 22,092              | 3,405               |

The hedging horizon for future transactions is up to 3 years.

The following applies with regard to the valuation units existing on the balance sheet date in accordance with Articles 254 HGB:

Economic hedging relationships are reflected in the balance sheet through the formation of valuation units. Due to the consistency of the main value-determining components, the opposing changes in value between the underlying and hedging transactions offset each other completely over the entire hedging period. Regular monitoring is carried out as part of the existing risk management system to measure the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of hedging measures. This is determined using the critical terms match method, which involves checking that the main value-determining components, such as currency pair, maturity and nominal amounts, are consistent. Furthermore, the cash flows from the underlying transactions are retrospectively compared with the payments from the exchange rate hedges. No material ineffectiveness was identified in the past fiscal year.

For hedges of underlying transactions recognized on the balance sheet, the gross hedge presentation method is generally applied, i.e. both the underlying transactions and the hedging transactions are measured as of the reporting date. Opposing and offsetting changes in the value of underlying and hedging transactions are recorded in the profit and loss statement on a gross basis. For hedges of underlying transactions not recognized on the balance sheet, derivatives are not recognized as pending transactions (net hedge presentation method).

Any necessary adjustments to the hedging strategy are made promptly. An effective hedging relationship exists for the hedging of future transactions through the critical terms match. For the hedging of recognized items, there are offsetting, spot rate-related changes in value (= effective part of the hedging relationship). Forward rate-related changes in value can lead to loss peaks in the hedging transaction, which are recognized in the balance sheet as a provision for onerous contracts (= ineffective part of the hedging relationship).

In order to hedge foreign exchange risks from highly probable transactions, forward exchange transactions that correspond to the expected net cash flow in terms of maturity period, nominal amount, and foreign currency (macro hedges) are concluded. The highly

probable cash inflows and outflows from planned sales and procurement transactions are derived from the corporate planning process. Reviews of past planning results have shown that the recognized transactions are highly probable. The forward exchange transactions were concluded for the period from fiscal years 2026/27 to 2028/29.

27. Off-balance sheet transactions

In the year under review there were off-balance sheet transactions in the form of operating lease agreements. These mainly relate to motor vehicles and office equipment and were concluded for cost-efficiency reasons. Ongoing leasing installments in fiscal year 2025/26 total k€ 17,306.

28. Other financial obligations

| in k€                                                           |  | 06/30/2026 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Rent, lease and leasing agreements as well as other obligations |  | 89,871     |
| Purchase commitments for capital projects in progress           |  | 31,616     |
| Take back obligations                                           |  | 14,178     |
|                                                                 |  | 135,665    |

In addition to the financial commitments listed above, obligations from master agreements and regular purchase commitments exist in the course of ongoing business to a customary extent.

29. Auditor's fee

The total fee charged by the Group's auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH for the fiscal year can be broken down as follows:

| in k€                         |  | 2025/26 | 2024/25 |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| Audit of financial statements |  | 1,030   | 1,027   |
| Other attestation services    |  | 37      | 49      |
| Tax consulting services       |  | 1       | 97      |
| Other services                |  | 180     | 143     |
|                               |  | 1,248   | 1,316   |

30. Employees

The average headcount during the year was:

|                              | 2025/26 | 2024/25 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Production                   | 5,812   | 6,160   |
| Service                      | 3,716   | 3,752   |
| Research and Development     | 2,960   | 3,047   |
| Sales                        | 2,851   | 3,079   |
| Administration               | 1,990   | 2,042   |
| Employees excluding trainees | 17,329  | 18,080  |
| Trainees                     | 615     | 582     |
| Employees total              | 17,944  | 18,662  |

31. Managing Board

TRUMPF SE + Co. KG is managed by its general partner, which is represented by the persons stated below:

- Prof. Dr. phil. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller, Chairwoman
- Dr. rer. pol. Lars Grünert
- Dr.-Ing. Mathias Kammüller
- Dipl.-Betriebsw. Oliver Maassen
- Dr.-Ing. Stephan Mayer
- Dr. rer. nat. Berthold Schmidt
- Dr. rer. nat. Hagen Zimer

The remuneration of the Managing Board of Leibinger SE for the performance of their duties in the parent company and the subsidiaries amounted to k€ 16,675 (previous year k€ 5,633).

Pension commitments of k€ 11,981 (previous year k€ 12,057) were granted and accrued to former members of management. In fiscal year 2025/26, former managing directors and their surviving dependents received pension payments amounting to k€ 853 (previous year k€ 610).

32. Exemption in accordance with the German Civil Code (HGB)

For the following corporations, use has been made of the exemption under Articles 264 (3) HGB: Amphos GmbH, Celtia Verwaltungs-GmbH, INGENERIC GmbH, JFY International GmbH, TRUMPF Finance GmbH, TRUMPF International Beteiligungs-SE, TRUMPF Kapitalbeteiligungen GmbH, TRUMPF Laser SE, TRUMPF Laser- und Systemtechnik SE, TRUMPF Lasersystems for Semiconductor Manufacturing SE, TRUMPF Lasertechnik SE, TRUMPF New Business GmbH, TRUMPF Sachsen SE, TRUMPF Tracking Technologies GmbH, TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen Teningen GmbH.

For the following commercial partnerships within the meaning of Articles 264a (1) HGB, use has been made of the exemption to prepare annual financial statements pursuant to Articles 264b HGB in accordance with the

provisions applicable to corporations: TRUMPF Hüttinger GmbH + Co. KG, TRUMPF Immobilien GmbH + Co. KG, TRUMPF Scientific Lasers GmbH + Co. KG, TRUMPF SE + Co. KG, TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen Deutschland Vertrieb + Service GmbH + Co. KG, TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen SE + Co. KG.

33. Consolidated financial statements

TRUMPF SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen, prepares consolidated financial statements for the biggest and smallest group of companies. The consolidated statements can be viewed in Company Register (Unternehmensregister) managed by the German Electronic Federal Gazette.

34. Related party transactions

All transactions with related parties were at arm's length.

35. Appropriation of earnings

A pro rata appropriation of earnings was already made in the past fiscal year 2025/26 in accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement. A decision on further appropriation of earnings will be made in the following fiscal year.

36. Supplementary report

On July 14, 2026, TRUMPF acquired Mate Precision Technologies. The US company, headquartered in Anoka, Minnesota, is a global leader in the manufacture of punching and bending tools for sheet metal fabrication. Mate Precision Technologies will continue to operate independently in the market under its existing brand.

Ditzingen, September 2, 2026

**TRUMPF SE + Co. KG, represented by general partner Leibinger SE, the latter represented by the Managing Board**

Prof. Dr. phil. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller, Chairwoman  
Dr. rer. pol. Lars Grünert  
Dr.-Ing. Mathias Kammüller  
Dipl.-Betriebsw. Oliver Maassen  
Dr.-Ing. Stephan Mayer  
Dr. rer. nat. Berthold Schmidt  
Dr. rer. nat. Hagen Zimer

# Development of Consolidated Fixed Assets

for fiscal year 2025/26

| Acquisition and manufacturing costs                           |                  |                                                      |                                       |                |                 |                   |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| in k€                                                         | 07/01/25         | Changes attributable to currency translation effects | Changes in the scope of consolidation | Additions      | Disposals       | Reclassifications | 06/30/26         |
| <b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>                                      |                  |                                                      |                                       |                |                 |                   |                  |
| Acquired concessions, industrial and similar rights, licenses | 245,382          | 4,825                                                | 8,191                                 | 2,342          | -22,932         | 43                | 237,851          |
| Goodwill                                                      | 243,326          | 4,366                                                | 4,369                                 | -              | -               | -                 | 252,061          |
| Payments on account                                           | 267              | -                                                    | 2                                     | 215            | -281            | -41               | 162              |
|                                                               | <b>488,975</b>   | <b>9,191</b>                                         | <b>12,562</b>                         | <b>2,557</b>   | <b>-23,213</b>  | <b>2</b>          | <b>490,074</b>   |
| <b>TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>                                        |                  |                                                      |                                       |                |                 |                   |                  |
| Land and buildings                                            | 1,587,344        | 12,210                                               | 14,434                                | 12,950         | -13,635         | 207               | 1,613,510        |
| Technical equipment and machines                              | 768,611          | 5,843                                                | -2,334                                | 68,413         | -138,704        | 25,761            | 727,590          |
| Other equipment, factory and office equipment                 | 753,212          | 2,991                                                | 2,644                                 | 41,762         | -38,430         | 41,239            | 803,418          |
| Payments on account and assets under construction             | 113,506          | 749                                                  | 192                                   | 38,584         | -9,236          | -67,209           | 76,586           |
|                                                               | <b>3,222,673</b> | <b>21,793</b>                                        | <b>14,936</b>                         | <b>161,709</b> | <b>-200,005</b> | <b>-2</b>         | <b>3,221,104</b> |
| <b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>                                       |                  |                                                      |                                       |                |                 |                   |                  |
| Shares in affiliated companies                                | 71,023           | 9                                                    | 1,583                                 | 18,101         | -10,940         | -                 | 79,776           |
| Shares in associated companies                                | 25,921           | 121                                                  | -8,679                                | 2              | -3,618          | -                 | 13,747           |
| Loans to affiliated companies                                 | 38,383           | -                                                    | -                                     | 1,800          | -               | -                 | 40,183           |
| Participations                                                | 1,223            | -6                                                   | -                                     | 231            | -               | -                 | 1,448            |
| Long-term investments                                         | 1,181            | 15                                                   | -17                                   | -              | -               | -                 | 1,179            |
| Other loans                                                   | 27,977           | -                                                    | -                                     | 6,000          | -4,512          | -                 | 29,465           |
|                                                               | <b>165,708</b>   | <b>139</b>                                           | <b>-7,113</b>                         | <b>26,134</b>  | <b>-19,070</b>  | <b>-</b>          | <b>165,798</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                                  | <b>3,877,356</b> | <b>31,123</b>                                        | <b>20,385</b>                         | <b>190,400</b> | <b>-242,288</b> | <b>-</b>          | <b>3,876,976</b> |

| Accumulated depreciation and amortization |            |                                                      |                                       |           |           |                   |           |            |           | Book value |  |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--|
|                                           | 07/01/25   | Changes attributable to currency translation effects | Changes in the scope of consolidation | Additions | Disposals | Reclassifications | Write-ups | 06/30/26   | 06/30/26  | 06/30/25   |  |
|                                           | -230,402   | -4,822                                               | 2,103                                 | -7,530    | 22,862    | -                 | -         | -217,789   | 20,062    | 14,980     |  |
|                                           | -234,909   | -4,366                                               | 4,261                                 | -8,066    | -         | -                 | -         | -243,080   | 8,981     | 8,417      |  |
|                                           | -          | -                                                    | -                                     | -         | -         | -                 | -         | -          | 162       | 267        |  |
|                                           | -465,311   | -9,188                                               | 6,364                                 | -15,596   | 22,862    | -                 | -         | -460,869   | 29,205    | 23,664     |  |
|                                           | -600,641   | -5,826                                               | -                                     | -49,577   | 10,040    | 86                | -         | -645,918   | 967,592   | 986,703    |  |
|                                           | -458,540   | -3,874                                               | 4,013                                 | -79,517   | 117,343   | 79                | -         | -420,496   | 307,094   | 310,071    |  |
|                                           | -521,801   | -1,943                                               | 751                                   | -68,012   | 35,978    | -170              | -         | -555,197   | 248,221   | 231,411    |  |
|                                           | -16,434    | -64                                                  | -                                     | -626      | 5,562     | 5                 | -         | -11,557    | 65,029    | 97,072     |  |
|                                           | -1,597,416 | -11,707                                              | 4,764                                 | -197,732  | 168,923   | -                 | -         | -1,633,168 | 1,587,936 | 1,625,256  |  |
|                                           | -6,103     | -5                                                   | -                                     | -21,640   | 10,940    | -                 | -         | -16,808    | 62,968    | 64,920     |  |
|                                           | -1,137     | -30                                                  | -                                     | -2        | -         | -                 | -         | -1,169     | 12,578    | 24,784     |  |
|                                           | -7,300     | -                                                    | -                                     | -1,800    | -         | -                 | -         | -9,100     | 31,083    | 31,083     |  |
|                                           | -33        | 6                                                    | -                                     | -1        | -         | -                 | -         | -28        | 1,420     | 1,190      |  |
|                                           | -871       | -11                                                  | -                                     | -         | -         | -                 | 32        | -850       | 329       | 310        |  |
|                                           | -          | -                                                    | -                                     | -         | -         | -                 | -         | -          | 29,465    | 27,977     |  |
|                                           | -15,444    | -40                                                  | -                                     | -23,443   | 10,940    | -                 | 32        | -27,955    | 137,843   | 150,264    |  |
|                                           | -2,078,171 | -20,935                                              | 11,128                                | -236,771  | 202,725   | -                 | 32        | -2,121,992 | 1,754,984 | 1,799,184  |  |

# List of Shareholdings

as of June 30, 2026

| Company                                                                                                       | Share of ownership<br>TRUMPF SE + Co. KG<br>in percent |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                                                                               | Direct                                                 | Indirect |
| Fully consolidated subsidiaries                                                                               |                                                        |          |
| TMT SE, Ditzingen                                                                                             | 100                                                    |          |
| Leibinger SE, Ditzingen                                                                                       | 100                                                    |          |
| JFY International GmbH, Stuttgart                                                                             | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen <sup>1</sup>                                                  | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen Deutschland Vertrieb + Service GmbH + Co. KG, Ditzingen <sup>1</sup>                 |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF International Beteiligungs-SE, Ditzingen                                                               | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Laser- und Systemtechnik SE, Ditzingen                                                                 |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen Deutschland Vertrieb + Service Beteiligungs-GmbH, Ditzingen                          |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Hüttinger Verwaltung GmbH, Freiburg im Breisgau                                                        |                                                        | 90       |
| TRUMPF Hüttinger GmbH + Co. KG, Freiburg im Breisgau <sup>1</sup>                                             |                                                        | 90       |
| TRUMPF Lasersystems for Semiconductor Manufacturing SE, Ditzingen                                             |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Sachsen SE, Neukirch                                                                                   |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Laser SE, Schramberg                                                                                   |                                                        | 100      |
| Celtia Verwaltungs-GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                            |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Financial Services GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                     | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Lasertechnik SE, Ditzingen                                                                             | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Finance GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                                | 100                                                    |          |
| Berthold Leibinger Immobilien GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                 | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Immobilien GmbH + Co. KG, Ditzingen <sup>1</sup>                                                       | 100                                                    |          |
| Hüttinger Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH + Co. Objekt Freiburg KG, Freiburg im Breisgau <sup>2</sup> |                                                        | 90       |
| TRUMPF Kapitalbeteiligungen GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                   |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Scientific Lasers Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Unterföhring                                            |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Scientific Lasers GmbH + Co. KG, Unterföhring <sup>1</sup>                                             |                                                        | 100      |
| INGENERIC GmbH, Baesweiler                                                                                    |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Werkzeugmaschinen Teningen GmbH, Teningen                                                              |                                                        | 100      |
| Amphos GmbH, Herzogenrath                                                                                     |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Photonic Components GmbH, Ulm                                                                          |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF New Business GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                           | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Tracking Technologies GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                  |                                                        | 100      |
| STOPA Anlagenbau GmbH, Achern                                                                                 |                                                        | 74.90    |
| TRUMPF Schweiz AG, Grösch, Switzerland                                                                        |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Finance (Schweiz) AG, Baar, Switzerland                                                                | 100                                                    |          |
| TRUMPF Inc., Farmington, Connecticut, USA                                                                     |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Huettinger Inc., Santa Clara, California, USA                                                          |                                                        | 90       |
| TRUMPF Photonics, Inc., Cranbury, New Jersey, USA                                                             |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Limited, Luton, United Kingdom                                                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF LASER plc, Southampton, United Kingdom                                                                 |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF LASER UK LIMITED, Southampton, United Kingdom                                                          |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Laser + Machinery Ireland Ltd., Dublin, Ireland                                                        |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Corporation, Yokohama, Japan                                                                           |                                                        | 100      |

| Company                                                                                  | Share of ownership<br>TRUMPF SE + Co. KG<br>in percent |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                                                          | Direct                                                 | Indirect |
| TRUMPF S.A.S., Villepinte (Paris), France                                                |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Machines S.A.R.L., Haguenau, France                                               |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Máquinas Ind. E. Com. Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil                                    |                                                        | 100      |
| Access Laser, LLC, Everett, Washington, USA                                              |                                                        | 100      |
| Stellar Industries Corp., Wilmington, Delaware, USA                                      |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF maskin ab, Alingsås, Sweden                                                       |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Maquinaria S.A., Madrid, Spain                                                    |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda., Porto Salvo, Portugal                                 |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Maschinen Austria GmbH, Pasching, Austria                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Maschinen Austria GmbH & Co. KG, Pasching, Austria <sup>1</sup>                   |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF S.r.l. a socio unico, Buccinasco (Milan), Italy                                   |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF MACCHINE ITALIA S.R.L., Lonigo (Vicenza), Italy                                   |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Pte Ltd., Singapore, Singapore                                                    |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Korea Co., Ltd., Seoul, South Korea                                               |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Malaysia Sdn Bhd, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF (India) Private Limited, Pune, India                                              |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Metamation Private Limited, Siruseri, India                                       |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Praha spol. s.r.o., Prague, Czechia                                               |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Strojírenská výroba CZ s.r.o., Liberec, Czechia                                   |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Liberec, spol. s.r.o., Liberec, Czechia                                           |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Shared Services sp. z o.o., Warsaw, Poland                                        |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Polska Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością Sp.k., Warsaw, Poland <sup>1</sup> |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Polska Sp. z o.o., Warsaw, Poland                                                 |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Huettinger Sp. z o.o., Zielonka, Poland                                           |                                                        | 90       |
| TRUMPF Hungary Kft, Gödöllő, Hungary                                                     |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Bulgaria Ltd., Sofia, Bulgaria                                                    |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Laser + Machinery S.R.L., Cluj-Napoca, Romania                                    |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Sheet Metal Products (Taicang) Co., Ltd., Taicang, Jiangsu, China                 |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF (China) Co., Ltd., Taicang, Jiangsu Province, China                               |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF HÜTTINGER Electronics (Taicang) Co., Ltd., Taicang, Jiangsu, China                |                                                        | 90       |
| Jiangsu Jinfangyuan CNC Machine Co., Ltd., Yangzhou City, Jiangsu, China                 |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China                                  |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF MÉXICO S. de R.L. de C.V., Apodaca, Mexico                                        |                                                        | 100      |
| JFY Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., Apodaca, Mexico                                           |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Slovakia, s.r.o., Košice, Slovakia                                                |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Canada Inc., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Nederland B.V., Hengelo, Netherlands                                              |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Photonic Components B.V., Eindhoven, Netherlands                                  |                                                        | 100      |
| Vavilova 67 OOO, Moscow, Russia                                                          |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Taiwan Industries Co., Ltd., Taoyuan City, Taiwan                                 |                                                        | 100      |
| PT. TRUMPF Indonesia, Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi, Indonesia                                  |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Philippines Inc., Manila, Philippines                                             |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand                                                           |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam                                |                                                        | 100      |
| TRUMPF Makina Sanayii A.Ş., Istanbul, Türkiye                                            |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Sheet Metal Solutions, S.L.U., Miñano, Spain                                      |                                                        | 100      |
| Companies not included in the consolidated financial statements                          |                                                        |          |
| TRUMPF Smart Factory Consulting GmbH, Ditzingen                                          |                                                        | 100      |
| JT Optical Engine GmbH + Co. KG i. L., Jena <sup>3</sup>                                 |                                                        | 50       |
| JT Optical Engine Verwaltungs-GmbH i. L., Jena <sup>3</sup>                              |                                                        | 50       |
| Findos SC Investor Fund II GmbH & Co. KG, Munich                                         |                                                        | 24.99    |
| TRUMPF Venture GmbH, Ditzingen                                                           |                                                        | 100      |
| Q.ant GmbH, Stuttgart                                                                    |                                                        | 20.97    |

| Company                                                                                      | Share of ownership<br>TRUMPF SE + Co. KG<br>in percent |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                                                              | Direct                                                 | Indirect |
| Arda Atomics GmbH (bisher: Optimate GmbH), Stuttgart                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| ScaleNC GmbH, Stuttgart                                                                      |                                                        | 100      |
| FETEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH, Freiburg im Breisgau                          |                                                        | 90       |
| TRUMPF Venture II GmbH, Ditzingen                                                            |                                                        | 100      |
| Active Fiber Systems GmbH, Jena                                                              |                                                        | 80       |
| TRUMPF Quantum Beteiligungen-SE, Ditzingen                                                   | 100                                                    |          |
| SICK INTERNATIONAL GMBH i. L., Emmendingen <sup>3</sup>                                      |                                                        | 74.90    |
| Stolzer Parkhaus GmbH u. Co. KG i. L., Achern <sup>3</sup>                                   |                                                        | 74.90    |
| Stolzer Parkhaus Verwaltungs-GmbH i. L., Achern <sup>3</sup>                                 |                                                        | 74.90    |
| WCF Industrie-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Ottersweier                                      |                                                        | 36.70    |
| sus.raw GmbH, Ditzingen                                                                      |                                                        | 24.97    |
| Toref Technica Co., Ltd., Aichi, Japan                                                       |                                                        | 25       |
| TRUMPF Colombia S.A.S., Bogotá, Colombia                                                     |                                                        | 100      |
| CT Crystals, LLC, Wilmington, Delaware, USA                                                  |                                                        | 50       |
| TRUMPF ENGINEERING SERVICES ITALY S.R.L., Rivoli, Italy                                      |                                                        | 87.50    |
| Starmatik s.r.l., Spresiano, Italy                                                           |                                                        | 25.10    |
| TRUMPF Manufacturing India Private Limited, Pune, India                                      |                                                        | 100      |
| ACCESS LASER (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China                                 |                                                        | 100      |
| Shenzhen Hengguang Electromechanical Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Guangdong, China                   |                                                        | 100      |
| AUTOM8 s.r.o., Košice, Slovakia                                                              |                                                        | 25.10    |
| Bruma Machinehandel B.V., Spankeren, Netherlands                                             |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Polska Sp. z o.o., Katowice, Poland                                                   |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Yazilim Ticaret Limited Şirketi, Bursa, Türkiye                                       |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Mexico, S.A. de C.V., México City, Mexico                                             |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Systems Limited, Malvern, United Kingdom                                              |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Systemes SARL, Vienne, France                                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Systems, Inc., Mason, Ohio, USA                                                       |                                                        | 100      |
| LANTEK Systemtechnik GmbH, Darmstadt                                                         |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek System Korea LLC, Busan, South Korea                                                  |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Australia Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Australia                                             |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Sistemi S.r.l., Cherasco, Italy                                                       |                                                        | 100      |
| BNEST Technological Campus Sociedad Limitada, Bilbao, Spain                                  |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Japan K.K., Yokohama, Japan                                                           |                                                        | 100      |
| Lantek Canada Inc., Toronto, Ontario, Canada                                                 |                                                        | 100      |
| Stopa Storage & Parking Technologies China Co. Ltd., Jintan (Changzhou City), Jiangsu, China |                                                        | 74.90    |
| Stopa America Inc., Hartford (bisher: Burlington), Connecticut, USA                          |                                                        | 74.90    |
| c2go inprocess solutions GmbH i. L., Berlin <sup>3</sup>                                     |                                                        | 100      |

<sup>1</sup> Entities whose general partner is included in the group of consolidated companies  
<sup>2</sup> Company is consolidated as, from an economic standpoint, the opportunities and risks accrue to the parent company  
<sup>3</sup> In liquidation

# Independent Auditor’s Report

To TRUMPF SE + Co. KG, Ditzingen

## Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of TRUMPF SE + Co.KG, Ditzingen, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2026, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the financial year from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the presentation of the recognition and measurement policies. In addition, we have audited the group management report of TRUMPF SE + Co.KG, for the financial year from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles and
- the accompanying group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group’s position. In all material respects, this group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development

Pursuant to § [Article] 322 Abs. [paragraph] 3 Satz [sentence] 1 HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code], we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

## Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report in accordance with § 317 HGB 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 Group Management Report” section of our auditor’s report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional 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 audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Other Information

The executive directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report excluding cross-references to external information with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements, the audited group management report and our auditor's report.

Our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an audit opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information mentioned above and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the group management report disclosures audited in terms of content or with our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

**Responsibilities of the Executive Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report**

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law, and 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 German Legally Required Accounting Principles. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they, in accordance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles, have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the executive directors are 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, provided no actual or legal circumstances conflict therewith.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the 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, the executive directors are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 group management report.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report**

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 group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this group management report.

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 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 audit 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 group management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control and these arrangements and measures (systems), respectively.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors' 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 group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit 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 German Legally Required Accounting Principles.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.
- Evaluate the consistency of the 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 the executive directors in the group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

Stuttgart, September 2, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH  
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Kai Mauden  
Wirtschaftsprüfer  
(German Public Auditor)

ppa. Marcel Schmitt  
Wirtschaftsprüfer  
(German Public Auditor)

# Imprint

## Publisher

TRUMPF SE + Co. KG

Corporate Communications,  
Public Policy and Brand

## Idea and editorial work

Dr. Andreas Möller (responsible)  
Rainer Berghausen  
Jennifer Bez  
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Janina Doll  
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**Note**  
Any reference to the masculine form is made solely for the sake of readability and includes both masculine and feminine.

## Realization

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TECHNOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHTS

# Our Annual Reports

2021 / 2022



2022 / 2023



2023 / 2024



2024 / 2025



# Imprint

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Public Policy and Brand

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## Realization

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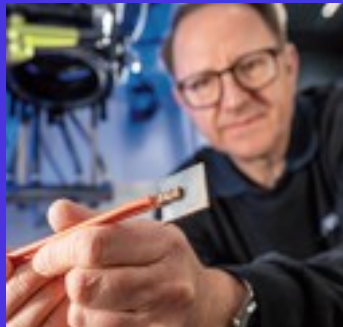
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# Technological highlights 2025/26



## New welding solution for the more efficient production of power electronics for electric cars

A new laser welding solution from TRUMPF is making the production of power electronics for electric cars more efficient and reliable. The high-tech company has developed a heavily automated process, which allows users to weld copper electrical wires directly onto copper busbars. Manufacturers can now replace conventional screw connections with this new technology. The new laser solution creates a firmly welded connection with little electrical resistance, thereby making the power electronics more efficient. The process is primarily intended for use in the production of voltage distributors in electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles. These components distribute the high voltage from the vehicle battery to the electric motor, lighting, and other electrical consumers and are installed in every electric car.



## LIDROTEC and TRUMPF accelerate wafer dicing in the chip industry

LIDROTEC has developed a novel laser dicing process, and TRUMPF has helped scale the process for the mass production of wafers using its laser and beam shaping technology. The process enables users to dice wafers more than three times faster than with conventional sawing methods, while maintaining high cut-edge quality. Separating semiconductor chips from a wafer is a critical step in the backend of semiconductor manufacturing. The new process from LIDROTEC combines ablative laser dicing under a liquid stream with high-precision beam shaping technology from TRUMPF. Users benefit from a significant increase in productivity, as cutting speeds are more than three times faster than with mechanical saws. At the same time, the technology delivers maximum cut-edge quality, comparable to that of plasma dicing.



## TRUMPF makes semiconductor manufacturing more efficient and precise

TRUMPF delivers greater precision and efficiency in semiconductor manufacturing. To this end, the high-tech company has developed the TruPlasma RF Series G3, a new generation of its high-frequency power supplies. The system enables microchip manufacturers to achieve more stable plasma processes, thereby reducing production costs and improving chip quality. The modular platform offers power levels ranging from 2.5 to 10 kW and can be flexibly integrated into existing tools. Users can also easily upgrade older tools with the system, while also benefiting from improved energy efficiency. The new generation of the TruPlasma RF Series G3 consumes 20 percent less electricity and generates less waste heat. This reduces operating costs and protects the environment.



## TRUMPF presents its most flexible laser tube cutting machine

TRUMPF has unveiled a new generation of its laser tube cutting machines in the form of the TruLaser Tube 7000. The solution operates much faster than before and can efficiently process both thin and thicker materials, enabling companies to increase their throughput and reduce costs per component. At the same time, the machine remains flexible, processing both small and large tubes on the same system. Integrated assistance systems monitor quality and automatically adjust the process. This ensures consistent results and reduces the amount of rework required.



## Increased efficiency through intelligent interlinking

TRUMPF has launched a new solution to efficiently network machines in sheet metal fabrication. The system combines laser cutting, punching, and bending in an automated process. This is made possible by the STOPA storage system, which automatically loads and unloads parts between individual production steps. In this way, users can avoid machine downtime and increase productivity, while maintaining manufacturing flexibility – making it possible to produce even small batch sizes cost effectively.



## New bending machines for greater productivity

TRUMPF launches a new, highly efficient bending machine for the mid-range segment: the TruBend 3000. Compared to the previous model, cycle times are reduced by up to 40 percent. At the same time, the machine is easy to program and operates with high energy efficiency. Automatic measuring systems ensure that components meet the desired quality standards right from the outset – even when material properties vary. This makes the machine particularly well-suited for companies seeking to produce a wide range of batch sizes cost-effectively and reliably.

