

Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022

€'000	Notes	1 Oct 2021 to 30 Sep 2022	1 Oct 2020 to 30 Sep 2021
Net income from investment activity	9	(98,883)	178,378
Income from Fund Services	10	43,156	42,083
Income from Fund Services and investment activity		(55,726)	220,461
Personnel expenses	11	(24,550)	(23,101)
Other operating income	12	3,739	3,623
Other operating expenses	13	(18,274)	(14,546)
Interest income	14	28	771
Interest expenses	15	(1,135)	(1,489)
Other income/expense items		(40,192)	(34,741)
Earnings before taxes		(95,918)	185,720
Income taxes	16	(1,639)	(577)
Earnings after taxes		(97,557)	185,143
Net income attributable to other shareholders	25	(7)	(9)
Net income		(97,564)	185,134
a) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gains (+)/losses (-) on remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	26	8,624	2,199
Other comprehensive income		8,624	2,199
Total comprehensive income		(88,939)	187,333
Earnings per share in € (diluted and basic) ¹	36	(5.19)	10.76

¹ The earnings per share calculated in accordance with IAS 33 are based on net income divided by the average number of DBAG shares outstanding during the reporting period.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the period from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022

INFLOWS (+) / OUTFLOWS (-)			
€'000	Notes	1 Oct 2021 to 30 Sep 2022	1 Oct 2020 to 30 Sep 2021
Net income		(97,564)	185,134
Measurement gains (-)/losses (+) on financial assets and other financial instruments, depreciation/amortisation/impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, gains (-)/losses (+) on securities	9, 17, 18, 20, 21	103,472	(175,860)
Gains (-)/losses (+) from disposals of assets	9, 17	12	(6)
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in income tax assets	22	(832)	4,695
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in other assets (net)	19, 22, 23	23,393	(22,692)
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in pension provisions	26	(9,388)	(2,766)
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in income taxes payable	22	137	3,533
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in other provisions	27	1,441	4,108
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in other liabilities (net)	22, 25, 29	8,867	(3,785)
Cash flow from operating activities		29,538	(7,638)
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets	9, 18	40,124	112,643
Payments for investments in financial assets	9, 18	(151,323)	(90,107)
Proceeds from disposals of other financial instruments	21	81,987	25,988
Payments for investments in other financial instruments	21	(102,405)	(20,332)
Cash flow from investment activity	32	(131,617)	28,192
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	17	21	14
Payments for investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	17	(881)	(89)
Proceeds from disposals of securities	20, 32	74,802	0
Payments for investments in securities	20, 32	0	(75,112)
Cash flow from investing activities		(57,675)	(46,996)
Proceeds from capital increases		(280)	99,933
Payments for lease liabilities	29, 32	(1,073)	(795)
Proceeds from drawdowns of credit facilities	28, 32	41,000	60,500
Payments for redemption of credit lines	28, 32	0	(73,600)
Payments to shareholders (dividends)	24	(30,088)	(12,035)
Cash flow from financing activities		9,559	74,003
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(18,579)	19,370
Cash and cash equivalents at start of reporting period	32	37,737	18,367
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period		19,158	37,737

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 September 2022

€'000		30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	17	155	439
Property, plant and equipment	17	2,310	4,220
Financial assets	18	553,323	545,339
Long-term securities	20	0	75,059
Other non-current assets	23	852	647
Deferred tax assets	22	3,190	3,170
Total non-current assets		559,831	628,874
Current assets			
Receivables	19	21,475	45,132
Other financial instruments	21	42,225	20,332
Income tax assets	22	1,661	829
Cash and cash equivalents		19,158	37,737
Other current assets	23	2,056	2,049
Total current assets		86,576	106,079
Total assets		646,407	734,953
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Subscribed capital	24	66,733	66,733
Capital reserve		260,069	260,349
Retained earnings and other reserves		(503)	(9,127)
Consolidated retained profit		253,156	380,807
Total equity		579,455	698,762
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities under interests held by other shareholders	25	58	58
Provisions for pensions obligations	26	4,295	13,683
Other non-current provisions	27	546	1,519
Other non-current liabilities	29	941	3,149
Total non-current liabilities		5,840	18,409
Current liabilities			
Other current provisions	27	13,871	11,457
Credit liabilities	28	41,000	0
Income tax liabilities	22	4,196	4,059
Other current liabilities	29	2,045	2,267
Total current liabilities		61,112	17,782
Total liabilities		66,952	36,191
Total equity and liabilities		646,407	734,953

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022

€'000		1 Oct 2021 to 30 Sep 2022	1 Oct 2020 to 30 Sep 2021
Subscribed capital			
At start of reporting period		66,733	53,387
Change in reporting period		0	13,347
At end of reporting period	24	66,733	66,733
Capital reserve			
At start of reporting period		260,349	173,762
Change in reporting period		(280)	86,587
At end of reporting period	24	260,069	260,349
Retained earnings and other reserves			
Legal reserve			
At start and end of reporting period		403	403
First-time adoption of IFRS			
At start and end of reporting period		16,129	16,129
Reserve for changes in accounting methods			
At start and end of reporting period		(109)	(109)
Reserve for gains/losses on remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)			
At start of reporting period	26	(25,550)	(27,748)
Change in reporting period	26	8,624	2,199
At end of reporting period	26	(16,925)	(25,550)
At end of reporting period		(503)	(9,127)
Consolidated retained profit			
At start of reporting period		380,807	207,708
Dividend	24	(30,088)	(12,035)
Net income		(97,564)	185,134
At end of reporting period		253,156	380,807
Total		579,455	698,762

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR FROM 1 OCTOBER 2021 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Principal activity of the Group

Deutsche Beteiligungs AG (DBAG) is a listed private equity company in the form of a German public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft). It initiates and structures closed-end private equity funds ("DBAG funds") for investments in equity or equity-like instruments predominantly of unlisted companies, and provides advice for these funds. It enters into investments, also employing its own assets, as a co-investor alongside DBAG funds ("co-investments") and also independently of these funds exclusively using its own financial resources ("Long-Term Investments").

DBAG traditionally focuses on mid-market companies. On a regional level, most of the portfolio companies have their registered office or main business focus in the German-speaking region of Europe ("Germany, Austria and Switzerland region"). DBAG has also been investing in Italian companies since 2020. In individual cases, DBAG also invests in companies elsewhere in Europe.

DBAG receives income as an investor through the increase in value of the company in which it has invested, and also as a fund advisor, performing services for the DBAG funds.

DBAG's registered office is at Börsenstrasse 1, 60313 Frankfurt/Main, Germany. The Company is registered in the Commercial Register at the Frankfurt/Main local court (Amtsgericht Frankfurt/Main) under HRB 52491.

2. Basis of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of DBAG as at 30 September 2022 are consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Commission for use in the European Union. The mandatory interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) relevant for the consolidated financial statements are also applied. In addition, the applicable commercial law requirements as stipulated in section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) have been taken into account.

The consolidated financial statements consist of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity as well as these notes to the

consolidated financial statements. They comprise the financial statements of DBAG and its fully-consolidated subsidiaries ("DBAG Group").

Apart from DBAG, seven (previous year: seven) of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements prepare their respective financial statements as at the reporting date 30 September. For the remaining four (previous year: four) consolidated companies, the financial year corresponds to the calendar year. These companies prepare interim financial statements as at DBAG's reporting date for consolidation purposes.

The accounting and consolidation policies as well as the notes and disclosures to the consolidated financial statements are applied consistently, except when IFRSs require changes to be made (see note 3) or the changes result in more reliable and relevant information. In the reporting period, we reported net gains and losses from other financial instruments for the first time as part of net income from investment activity to improve clarity of presentation (see note 6).

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income is structured based on the nature of expense method. In the interests of presenting information that is relevant to the business of DBAG as a private equity firm, "Net income from investment activity" as well as "Income from Fund Services" are presented instead of revenues. The items of other comprehensive income are stated after taking into account all related tax effects as well as the respective reclassification adjustments. Reclassifications between other comprehensive income and profit or loss are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows are broken down into cash flows from operating activities, cash flows from investing activities and cash flows from financing activities (see note 32).

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in euros. The amounts are rounded to thousands of euros, except when transparency reasons require amounts to be presented in euros. Rounding differences in the tables in this report may therefore occur.

On 24 November 2022, the Board of Management of DBAG authorised the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report for submission to the Supervisory Board. On 28 November 2022, the Supervisory Board will resolve on the approval of the consolidated financial statements.

3. Changes in accounting methods due to amended rules

Standards and interpretations as well as amendments to standards and interpretations applicable for the first time that have an impact on the reporting period ending 30 September 2022

In the financial year 2021/2022, there were no new standards and interpretations or amendments to standards and interpretations required to be applied for the first time that have an effect on the consolidated financial statements as at 30 September 2022.

Standards and interpretations as well as amendments to standards and interpretations applicable for the first time that have no impact on the reporting period ending 30 September 2022

In the consolidated financial statements as at 30 September 2022, the following new standards and interpretations or amendments to standards and interpretations are required to be applied for the first time:

- › Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts",
- › Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial instruments", (IAS) 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 16 "Leases"
- › Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases".

These standards do not have any consequences for DBAG's consolidated financial statements.

New standards and interpretations that have not yet been applied

a) Endorsed by the European Union

The following new standards and interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations were issued by the IASB and endorsed by the European Commission for application in the European Union. The effective date, indicating when the respective standard, interpretation or amendment is required to be applied, is given in parentheses. DBAG intends to initially apply the respective standard or interpretation for the financial year beginning after that date. No use will therefore be made of voluntary early application of these standards and interpretations.

- › Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" (1 January 2023),
- › Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" (1 January 2023),
- › Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" (1 January 2023)
- › Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" (1 January 2022),
- › Amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" (1 January 2022),
- › Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (1 January 2022),
- › IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (1 January 2023)
- › Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle (1 January 2022):
- › IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"
- › IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments",
- › IAS 41 "Agriculture".

DBAG expects these amendments to have no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

b) Not yet endorsed by the European Union

The following standards and interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have already been issued by the IASB, but have not yet been endorsed by the European Commission for application in the European Union.

- › Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements",
- › Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures",
- › IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"
- › Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases".

DBAG expects these amendments to have no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

4. Disclosures on the group of consolidated companies and on interests in other entities

4.1. Status of DBAG as an investment entity as defined in IFRS 10

DBAG initiates closed-end private equity funds for investments in equity or equity-like instruments, predominantly in unlisted companies. It solicits capital commitments from institutional investors to DBAG funds and provides investment related services to them via fully-consolidated subsidiaries. The management companies of the DBAG funds are under the obligation to their investors to invest the capital based on a contractually agreed investment strategy that aims to realise increases in value through sales and to generate current income. DBAG measures and evaluates the performance of the investments made by the DBAG funds as well as of its Long-Term Investments at quarterly intervals on a fair value basis. Thus, DBAG, as a parent company, meets the criteria of an investment entity as defined in IFRS 10.

DBAG is recognised as a special investment company, as defined by German statutory legislation on special investment companies (Gesetz über Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaften – UBGG). It is a listed public limited company; its shareholder structure is composed of private individual investors, family offices and institutional investors. Employing its own assets, it enters into investments predominantly as a co-investor alongside the DBAG funds, but also independently from the DBAG funds outside of their investment strategies. Based on co-investment agreements with the DBAG funds, DBAG and the funds invest in the same companies and in the same instruments based on the same terms. Employees (related parties) and former employees of DBAG also co-invest in the co-investment vehicles and DBAG funds. Due to the low investment share of related parties, this has no effect on DBAG's status as an investment entity. The status of DBAG as an investment entity is also not affected by the investments that are entered into independently from the DBAG funds. All typical characteristics of an investment entity are therefore met.

4.2. Fully-consolidated subsidiaries

As an investment entity within the meaning of IFRS 10, DBAG only consolidates such subsidiaries that provide investment-related services to the investment entity. The following subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements as at 30 September 2022:

Name	Registered office	Equity Interest %	If different, voting interest %
AIFM-DBG Fund VII Management (Guernsey) LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00	
DBAG Italia S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	100.00	
DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	20.00	
DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00	
DBG Fund VII GP S.à r.l.	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxembourg	0.00	
DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00	
DBG Management GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00	
DBG Management GP (Guernsey) Ltd.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	3.00	0.00
DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	20.00	
DBG New Fund Management GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00	
European PE Opportunity Manager LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00	

1 Share in capital or voting rights, respectively, that is effectively attributable to DBAG.

These subsidiaries provide management or advisory services for the DBAG funds. The range of advisory services comprises the identification, analysis and structuring of investment opportunities, negotiation of the investment agreements, compilation of investment memorandums for the funds, support for the portfolio companies during the holding period, and realisation of the funds' portfolio companies. When managing DBAG funds, the range of services additionally includes taking investment decisions. DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG, which is registered as a small capital management company (Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft – KVG) in accordance with the German Capital Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch – KAGB) is responsible for the management of DBAG's German funds; DBG Management GP (Guernsey) Ltd. is registered in Guernsey as a KVG pursuant to the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law and manages the funds based in Luxembourg and Guernsey.

In the case of DBAG Italia S.r.l., DBG Management GmbH & Co. KG and DBG New Fund Management GmbH & Co. KG, the parent-subsiary relationship results from the fact that DBAG holds the majority of voting rights in these entities and obtains control over these entities.

DBAG does not hold the majority of the voting rights in the case of AIFM-DBG Fund VII Management (Guernsey) LP, DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG, DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) L.P., DBG Management GP (Guernsey) Ltd., DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG and European PE Opportunity Manager LP. However, in the entities mentioned, there are partners with voting rights who are parties related to DBAG and give DBAG a controlling position within the meaning of IFRS 10. DBAG therefore has control over the entity's relevant activities; it also receives the majority of the distributable amounts and can influence the amount of these variable returns.

DBAG obtains control over DBG Fund VII GP S.à r.l. via the fully-consolidated AIFM-DBG Fund VII Management (Guernsey) LP which holds all of the equity interests in the company.

4.3. Unconsolidated investment entity subsidiaries

The co-investments that DBAG makes using its own assets in order to align its interests with those of managed and/or advised DBAG funds within the scope of its business activity are made through its own companies (referred to as "co-investment vehicles"). These companies do not provide investment-related services but serve the sole purpose of bundling the co-investments of DBAG alongside a fund. DBAG Expansion Capital Fund IV Konzern SCSp,

which was established in the reporting period, will in future combine DBAG's co-investments alongside DBAG ECF IV.

Long-Term Investments that DBAG enters into independently from the DBAG funds using DBAG's own financial resources are also made via a separate company ("on-balance sheet investment vehicle"). Every on-balance sheet investment vehicle exclusively serves the purpose of holding a Long-Term Investment of DBAG; it does not provide any investment-related services. In the reporting year, a new company – DBAG Bilanzinvest IV (Dental) GmbH & Co. KG – was established for this purpose. DBAG entered into its fourth Long-Term Investment via this company.

Deutsche Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH (DBG) meets the criteria for classification as an investment entity. Before the introduction of the co-investments alongside the DBAG funds, DBAG invested in individual portfolio companies and international funds via this company. Distributions from DBG are expected only after the disposal of a remaining investment. The company additionally provides investment-related services.

The co-investment vehicles, the on-balance sheet-investment vehicles and DBG – known collectively as investment entity subsidiaries – are not consolidated but rather recognised at fair value through profit or loss and presented under financial assets (see also the comments in note 6 under the heading "Fair value measurement of financial assets through profit or loss").

Name	Registered office	Equity/ voting interest %
DBAG Bilanzinvest I (Smart Metering) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest II (TGA) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest III (data centers) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest IV (Dental) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund Konzern GmbH & Co. KG ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	99.00
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund IV Konzern SCSp	Senningerberg, Luxemburg	99.14
DBAG Fund V Konzern GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	99.00
DBAG Fund VI Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	99.99
DBAG Fund VII Konzern SCSp	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxemburg	99.99
DBAG Fund VII B Konzern SCSp	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxemburg	99.99
DBAG Fund VIII A Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	99.99
DBAG Fund VIII B Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	99.99
Deutsche Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Königstein/Taunus, Germany	100.00

¹ DBAG Expansion Capital Fund Konzern GmbH & Co. KG comprises three consecutive investment periods of DBAG ECF: DBAG ECF I (called "original investment period" in the previous year), DBAG ECF II (called "first new investment period" in the previous year) and DBAG ECF III (called "second new investment period" in the previous year), all of which are managed as separate accounting areas.

The investments made by DBAG using its own assets alongside the DBAG funds are based on co-investment agreements with the funds. This means that DBAG has a contractual obligation to provide financing for investments and costs at a fixed quota for each of the funds; it can, however, unilaterally waive that contractual obligation (right to opt out), but would then forgo the opportunity of investing alongside the respective fund for the remaining term of that DBAG fund. In order to invest its funds profitably and at the same time aligning its own interests with those of the fund investors, DBAG does not intend to exercise this right to opt out.

At the reporting date, DBAG has the following obligations under co-investment agreements (“callable capital commitments”):

€'000

Name	Capital Commitment	Accumulated capital calls as at 30 Sep 2022	Callable capital commitments as at 30 Sep 2022
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF I)	120,457	99,202	46,507
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF II)	34,751	25,647	16,054
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF III)	43,302	39,163	4,139
DBAG Fund V Konzern GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	103,950	103,805	1,181
DBAG Fund VI Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	133,000	149,233	3,685
DBAG Fund VII Konzern SCSp	183,000	198,532	3,407
DBAG Fund VII B Konzern SCSp	17,000	19,105	1,600
DBAG Fund VIII A Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	210,000	115,925	94,075
DBAG Fund VIII B Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	45,000	16,383	28,617
	890,460	766,994	199,267

€'000

Name	Capital Commitment	Accumulated capital calls as at 30 Sep 2021	Callable capital commitments as at 30 Sep 2021
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF I)	120,457	99,145	46,565
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF II)	34,751	25,550	16,151
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF III)	43,302	33,470	9,832
DBAG Fund V Konzern GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	103,950	103,805	1,181
DBAG Fund VI Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	133,000	144,261	7,419
DBAG Fund VII Konzern SCSp	183,000	179,608	21,785
DBAG Fund VII B Konzern SCSp	17,000	17,240	3,293
DBAG Fund VIII A Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	210,000	33,616	176,384
DBAG Fund VIII B Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	45,000	9,804	35,196
	890,460	646,498	317,806

The callable capital commitments are determined in accordance with the Articles of Association of the fund. They comprise capital commitments that have not yet been called, as well as callable distributions. The partnership agreements for the DBAG funds allow distributions of up to 20 per cent²² of the initial capital commitment to be called for follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies. This means that an individual fund can achieve accumulated capital calls of up to 120 per cent. As at the reporting date, the callable capital commitments at the co-investment vehicles of DBAG ECF I, DBAG ECF II, DBAG Fund V, DBAG Fund VI and DBAG Fund VII include callable distributions.

²² In DBAG ECF I, of the distributions made after 30 April 2020, up to 10 per cent of the relevant capital commitments are callable for follow-on investments.

Based on its co-investing activity in the past financial year, DBAG received the following disbursements from, or made the following investments in, investment entity subsidiaries:

2021/2022		
€'000		
Name	Disbursements	Investments
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF I)	0	57
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF II)	20,198	97
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF III)	0	5,693
DBAG Fund V Konzern GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	629	0
DBAG Fund VI Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	18,751	3,734
DBAG Fund VII Konzern SCSp	546	25,830
DBAG Fund VII B Konzern SCSp	0	3,009
DBAG Fund VIII A Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	0	52,839
DBAG Fund VIII B Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	0	5,994
	40,124	97,253

2020/2021		
€'000		
Name	Disbursements	Investments
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF I)	60,614	1,399
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF II)	10,526	22
DBAG ECF Konzern GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF III)	0	5,055
DBAG Fund V Konzern GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	0	0
DBAG Fund VI Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	19,290	1,660
DBAG Fund VII Konzern SCSp	18,393	18,497
DBAG Fund VII B Konzern SCSp	3,533	4,272
DBAG Fund VIII A Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	0	31,542
DBAG Fund VIII B Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	0	9,482
	112,355	71,931

The disbursements of the co-investment vehicle of DBAG ECF II refer to returns from two portfolio companies following their refinancing.

The co-investment vehicle of DBAG ECF III primarily made follow-on investments in two existing portfolio companies to support acquisitions.

The disbursements of DBAG Fund VI's co-investment vehicle are largely attributable to a distribution following the partial disposal of one shareholding. The investments were largely made to support follow-on investments in two existing portfolio companies by contributing additional equity.

DBAG Fund VII Konzern SCSp (main pool) invested in two new portfolio companies and supported follow-on investments in four existing portfolio companies by contributing additional equity. DBAG Fund VII B Konzern SCSp (top-up fund) acted as co-investor for the two new portfolio companies and for two of the follow-on investments.

The co-investment vehicle of DBAG Fund VIII invested in four new portfolio companies and supported follow-on investments in two existing portfolio companies by contributing additional equity. DBAG Fund VIII B Konzern (Guernsey) L.P. (top-up fund) acted as a co-investor for two of the new portfolio companies.

4.4. Interests in portfolio companies

DBAG holds direct interests in one portfolio company:

Name	Registered office	Equity interest %	If different voting interest %
JCK Holding GmbH Textil KG	Quakenbrück, Germany	3.60	0.00

DBAG does not have a significant influence on the portfolio company. Since the entity is allocated to the investment business, it is recognised at fair value through profit or loss and presented under financial assets (see also the comments in note 6 under the heading "Fair value measurement of financial assets through profit or loss").

4.5. Unconsolidated subsidiaries

The following subsidiaries are not included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name	Registered office	Equity/voting interest %
DBAG Bilanzinvest I (Smart Metering) Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest II (TGA) Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest III (data centers) Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest IV (Dental) Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund IV SCSp	Senningerberg, Luxemburg	13.04
DBG Advising Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	20.00
DBG ECF IV GP S.à r.l.	Senningerberg, Luxemburg	13.04
DBG Fund HoldCo GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	13.04
DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	13.04
DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	13.04
DBG Managing Partner Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	20.00
DBG Service Provider Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	13.04
RQPO Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	81.00
RQPO Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. Papier KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	90.00

These subsidiaries do not provide investment-related services and are therefore not consolidated but are instead accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

In the reporting year, DBAG obtained control over three new companies. DBAG Bilanzinvest IV (Dental) Verwaltungs GmbH is the general partner of the fourth on-balance sheet-investment vehicle. DBAG Expansion Capital Fund IV SCSp is the future investment vehicle for DBAG ECF IV's investors. The company continues to be controlled by DBAG as at the reporting date. DBG ECF IV GP S.à r.l., which was founded in the reporting year, will in the future be providing management services for DBAG ECF IV. Since it did not conduct any business activities in the year under review, it is not required to be consolidated due to immateriality.

For further details, please refer to note 39 under the headings “Relationships to DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG and DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG” and “Relationships to DBG Fund HoldCo GmbH & Co. KG and DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) Limited”.

4.6. Unconsolidated structured companies

Within the scope of the business activity of DBAG and its subsidiaries as external capital management companies or investment service providers to private equity funds, contractual arrangements exist between DBAG and structured entities of managed or advised DBAG funds that DBAG initiated within the scope of its business activity. In particular, in the founding phase of a DBAG fund, the managed subsidiaries of DBAG prepay certain charges. These costs are reimbursed to the companies by the investors in the relevant funds upon the start of the respective investment period. As in the previous year, there were no prepaid costs in the reporting year.

The following companies that DBAG initiated within the scope of its business activity described above are the investment vehicles for the German and international investors in DBAG funds. From the DBAG Group’s perspective, these vehicles are so-called structured entities that were neither consolidated nor recognised at fair value through profit or loss as at 30 September 2022:

Name	Registered office	Equity/ voting interest %
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund International GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Fund V GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Fund V International GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Fund V Co-Investor GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Fund VI (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBAG Fund VI Feeder GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Fund VII SCSp	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxembourg	0.00
DBAG Fund VII B SCSp	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxembourg	0.00
DBAG Fund VII Feeder GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Fund VII B Feeder GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Fund VIII A (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBAG Fund VIII B (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBAG Fund VIII Feeder GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
European Private Equity Opportunities I LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
European Private Equity Opportunities II LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00

The DBAG Group does not have contractual or economic commitments to these structured entities nor has it an obligation to transfer financial resources or assets to these companies. Exposure to economic risk relates exclusively to the advisory or management activities conducted for the DBAG funds. Group companies receive fees based on contractual agreements for the services provided to the DBAG funds (see note 4.2 and note 39).

Exposure to losses from these structured entities result mainly from receivables in relation to the payment of the contractually agreed management fee. This fee is due within 30 days after payment is requested.

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Name	Maximum loss exposure	Maximum loss exposure
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF II)	0	35
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund International GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF II)	0	97
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund International GmbH & Co. KG (DBAG ECF III)	0	204
DBAG Fund VI (Guernsey) L.P.	1,279	1,396
DBAG Fund VII SCSp	8,158	25,099
DBAG Fund VII B SCSp	2,533	3,822
DBAG Fund VIII A (Guernsey) L.P.	4,456	4,008
DBAG Fund VIII B (Guernsey) L.P.	226	123
DBAG Fund VIII Feeder GmbH & Co. KG	20	20
	16,672	34,804

All other unconsolidated structured entities in which DBAG acted as an initiator did not result in any contractual or economic commitments as at the reporting date (previous year: none) that could result in an inflow or outflow of funding, or involve an exposure to losses for the DBAG Group.

Disclosures on list of shareholdings pursuant to section 313 (2) HGB

The disclosures on the list of shareholdings pursuant to section 313 (2) of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB) can be found in note 43 to the consolidated financial statements.

5. Consolidation methods

Capital consolidation is performed using the purchase method based on the date on which DBAG obtained a controlling influence over the relevant subsidiary (acquisition date). Acquisition costs are offset against the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities as well as contingent liabilities. The carrying amounts are amortised in subsequent periods.

Intra-Group balances and transactions, as well as any unrealised income and expenses from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income taxes are taken into account in the consolidation procedures.

6. Accounting policies

Recognition of assets and liabilities

Non-financial assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position if it is probable that a future economic benefit will flow to DBAG and their cost can be reliably measured.

Non-financial liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the settlement can be reliably measured.

Regular-way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised for all financial instruments as at the settlement date.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified according to two criteria – the business model criterion and the cash flow criterion – into three categories. Measurement follows from the classification.

The following three categories of financial assets are used:

- › “measured at amortised cost”,
- › “measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”,
- › “measured at fair value through profit or loss”.

Financial assets whose cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest satisfy the cash flow criterion; they are classified in line with DBAG’s business model:

- › If the business model provides for the asset to be held in order to collect contractual cash flows, the asset is measured at amortised cost.
- › If the business model provides for both the holding and the sale of assets, to cover a certain liquidity requirement for instance, these assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

However, financial assets attributable to DBAG’s investment business are always measured at fair value through profit or loss. The same applies to financial assets whose cash flows do not consist solely of payments of principal and interest.

Fair value measurement of financial assets through profit or loss

Due to the operating activities of DBAG Group as a financial investor, the consolidated financial statements are largely characterised by the measurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets chiefly comprise:

- › interests in investment entity subsidiaries (see note 4.3); and
- › interests in one portfolio company (see note 4.4).

Regardless of whether they are held directly or via investment entity subsidiaries, all interests in portfolio companies are measured at fair value initially and at all subsequent quarterly and annual reporting dates by DBAG’s internal Valuation Committee. The Valuation Committee includes the members of the Board of Management, two employees of the finance department and the investment controllers.

DBAG has developed valuation guidelines for fair value measurement in accordance with IFRS 13. These guidelines are based on the recommendations set out in the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) Guidelines as amended in December 2018, insofar as these are consistent with IFRS. DBAG’s valuation guidelines specify the application of the IPEV Guidelines, insofar as the latter are unspecific, or compliance with IFRS so requires, in order to allow them to be applied in intersubjectively clear terms to DBAG. The IPEV Guidelines do not have to be applied mandatorily; rather, they summarise standard valuation practices in the private equity industry.

As part of the valuation as at 31 March 2022, we followed the IPEV Board recommendation to consider selected aspects of the Special Valuation Guidance dated March. In the context of uncertainty regarding the effects of the war in Ukraine on the two components of the multiples (numerator and denominator), discretionary judgements had to be made for deriving these multiples as at 31 March 2022 in order to enable comparability between the multiples and the valuation parameters of the portfolio companies. The Special Valuation

Guidance is no longer relevant for the valuation as at the current reporting date since the multiples and the valuation parameters of the portfolio companies are now comparable again.

General principles of fair value measurement

The fair values of the various classes of financial instruments are determined in accordance with consistent measurement methods and on the basis of uniform inputs. All assumptions and parameters which are relevant to valuation are taken into account in accordance with the IPEV Guidelines.

The valuation is performed at each quarterly and annual reporting date (valuation date), taking all the information that has an impact on value into account, i.e. all of the events between the valuation date and the date on which the consolidated financial statements are prepared, insofar as these events provide information that is relevant for valuation purposes that market participants were already aware of, or ought to have been aware of, on the valuation date.

In determining the fair value, critical judgements on the part of the Valuation Committee will become necessary to a certain extent, i.e. assumptions and estimates must be made. These are constructively substantiated by the Valuation Committee and documented in the valuation records. The assumptions and estimates are based on current knowledge developments, and the experience of the Valuation Committee, and are consistently applied without arbitrariness.

Upon the disposal of a portfolio company, the Valuation Committee analyses whether and, if so, to what extent the realised value differs from the most recently calculated fair value (a process known as "backtesting"). Backtesting provides information on the causes of the changes in value upon disposal in order to make ongoing improvements to the valuation process.

Fair value upon initial recognition

Upon initial recognition, the fair value corresponds to the acquisition costs. Ancillary transaction costs are not capitalised, but are immediately expensed. Ancillary transaction costs include fees paid to intermediaries, advisers (such as legal advisers or consultants), brokers and dealers, charges levied by regulatory authorities and securities exchanges, as well as taxes and other charges incurred for the transaction.

Fair value hierarchy for subsequent measurement

On subsequent reporting dates, the fair value is measured on a going concern basis.

As far as possible, the fair value of a portfolio company as at the subsequent reporting dates is measured based on prices from transactions in the market that were observed on the valuation date or immediately prior to that date. This is normally possible for companies whose shares are quoted on the stock exchange. These portfolio companies are measured at the closing rate on the valuation date, or the closing rate on the last day of trading prior to this date. In determining prices, the principal market or the most advantageous market is used as the relevant stock exchange. The fair value thus determined is neither reduced by premiums or discounts attaching to the sale of larger blocks of shares nor by deductions for disposal costs.

For unlisted companies, a valuation methodology may be considered that is based on a signed purchase agreement or a binding purchase bid – if the completion of the purchase agreement is sufficiently assured or if the purchase bid seems realisable with reasonable assurance. If appropriate, valuations of unlisted companies can be based on relevant

comparative amounts of recent transactions involving equity or equity-like instruments of the portfolio company (financing rounds) or based on relevant comparative prices of recent transactions that have taken place in the market.

If the transaction price observable in the market as at the valuation date or the price of the most recent transaction made prior to the valuation date does not constitute a sufficiently reliable measurement – for example due to insufficient liquidity in the market or in the event of a forced transaction or distressed sale – valuation methods are used that measure fair value on the basis of assumptions.

Fair value measurement methods on hierarchy level 3

The net asset value of unconsolidated subsidiaries – in particular, investment entity subsidiaries (co-investment vehicles, on-balance sheet-investment vehicles and DBG), is determined using the sum-of-the-parts procedure.

With this method, individual asset and liability items are measured separately at fair value and then aggregated to the net asset value of the unconsolidated subsidiaries.

Selected members of the investment advisory team as well as selected members of senior management who are not members of the investment advisory team participate in a fund's performance in return for their immaterial shareholder contribution to the respective fund ("carried interest") after the fund investors and DBAG have realised their invested capital plus a preferred return (full pay-out, [see note 39](#)). For the purposes of fair value measurement, the total liquidation of a fund's portfolio as at the reporting date is assumed when assessing whether these conditions are met. If the total sales proceeds already realised as at a reporting date plus the fair values of the equity investments still held in the portfolio are equivalent to the full repayment of capital, then the co-investment vehicle's share in the net asset value is reduced by the computed carried interest.

The portfolio companies are measured using the multiples method. One indirectly held international fund investment is measured using the DCF method.

In case of the multiples method, the total enterprise value is determined at first by applying a multiple for a reference value of the company to be valued. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) are generally used as the reference value. Two portfolio companies were measured using revenue as the reference value since these companies are still in the start-up phase.

The reference value is derived from a portfolio company's current financial metrics. To obtain a sustainably achievable reference value, these metrics are adjusted for special effects such as non-recurring expenses or discounts for risks. In addition, discounts or premiums are applied to the reference values used if there is current information that is not yet reflected in these financial metrics.

The multiple is derived from comparable recent transactions if representative recent transactions for the portfolio company were observed on the market and relevant comparative amounts for these transactions are available in sufficiently reliable and detailed form.

Since there are generally no listed companies that are comparable with the portfolio company to be valued (especially in terms of size, growth rates and margins), the multiple is predominantly derived from the starting multiple. These starting multiples are extrapolated in line with the development of the reference multiple (so-called calibration), which is in turn determined using the median for a peer group of similar companies that are as comparable as possible. This calibration is applied consistently.

For the sake of consistency, an exception to the rule exists for single companies that have been included in the portfolio for a longer time. Instead of calibration, premiums or

discounts are applied to the median of the peer group in order to account for the differences between the portfolio companies and the peer group companies in terms of business model, geographical focus of their business activities and their size.

The investment in an externally-managed international fund was measured using the DCF method. Under this method, the net proceeds expected by the manager to be received from the sale of the last remaining portfolio company (after deduction of carried interest) are discounted to the valuation date by applying a discount rate.

Revenue recognition

Due to the particularities arising from the operating activities of the DBAG Group as a financial investor, "Net income from investment activity" as well as "Income from Fund Services", instead of revenues, are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Net income from investment activity comprises the gains and losses on measurement and disposal as well as current income from financial assets net of carried interest. In the year under review, this line item includes for the first time net gains and losses from other financial instruments (see comments under the heading "Other financial instruments").

The measurement gains and losses comprise the changes in the fair values of financial assets that are determined as at each reporting date based on the principles set out above.

The gains and losses on disposal contain gains realised upon the (partial) disposal of financial assets. For regular-way transactions, (partial) disposals are recognised at the settlement date. The gains achieved on the transaction are therefore recorded at that date as gains and losses on disposal. The settlement date is the day on which the contractually agreed obligations between the selling and purchasing parties are fulfilled. In the DBAG Group, this is usually the day on which the interests in the divested portfolio company are transferred in exchange for the receipt of cash and cash equivalents, a purchaser's loan or other financial assets. In the event of contractually agreed purchase price retentions for representations and warranties or other risks, these are recognised only at the date at which claims to warranty obligations or other risks are no longer probable. This may also be done on a contractually agreed pro rata basis in partial amounts per period.

Current income comprises distributions from investment entity subsidiaries as well as dividends and interest payments of the directly held portfolio company:

- › Distributions from co-investment vehicles primarily consist of proceeds from the disposal of portfolio companies (after deducting carried interest, if applicable), current distributions from portfolio companies, interest on shareholder loans and repayments of shareholder loans. The distributions are triggered by the manager of the relevant DBAG fund, based on contractual terms. They are recognised as incurred.
- › Distributions from the on-balance sheet investment vehicles are recognised when payment is received, while distributions from DBG are recognised on the day the distribution is resolved.
- › Ongoing distributions of the directly held portfolio company are recognised on the day the distribution is resolved, while interest is recognised pro rata temporis.

Net gains and losses from other financial instruments comprise the changes in the fair value of these instruments (see comments under the heading "Other financial instruments").

Income from Fund Services is recognised when the service has been provided.

Loss allowance for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss

A loss allowance is recorded for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss upon their initial recognition and on every subsequent reporting date to reflect any potential future impairment. DBAG determines the loss allowance using an approach that is based on parameters. If there is insufficient parameter-based information, the loss allowance is determined individually based on cash flows. Due to the relatively minor significance of impairment in DBAG's current portfolio, simplified approaches are used where appropriate.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are exclusively acquired for a consideration. Property, plant and equipment also comprise right-of-use assets from leases (please also refer to the explanations under the heading "Leasing").

These items are measured at amortised cost. Intangible assets have a determinable useful life ranging from two to five years. Property, plant and equipment have useful lives of between three and 13 years, while leases have a term of six months to ten years. Both intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are amortised or depreciated, respectively, on a straight-line basis over the useful life, or in the case of right-of-use assets, over the term of the lease agreement. Additions are amortised or depreciated pro rata temporis, starting in the month of recognition.

In addition, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment if certain events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is no longer recoverable. An impairment loss is recorded in the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value (less costs to sell) and its value in use.

Securities

Securities include units held in mutual funds; they are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value are reported in the item "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses".

Receivables

The line item "Receivables" contains receivables from co-investment vehicles and receivables from DBAG funds. They are measured at amortised cost, taking into account a loss allowance for expected credit losses (see comments under the heading "Loss allowance for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss"). The loss allowance is recognised in the item "Other operating expenses".

Other financial instruments

The item "Other financial instruments" includes short-term loans to our co-investment vehicles. They are measured at fair value through profit or loss as they are allocated to our investment business. For the first time in the reporting year, the changes in the fair value are recognised in net income from investment activity. In the previous year, these changes were reported in the item "Interest income".

Income tax assets

The item "Income tax assets" contains receivables from corporation and withholding tax. These relate to current taxes that are withheld upon distributions and interest payments

and are recoverable for corporation tax purposes. Income tax assets are recognised in the relevant amount for tax purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents relate to cash in hand and bank balances. They are measured at amortised cost. They are presented in line with receivables.

Other assets

Other assets comprise other receivables and prepaid expenses. Where applicable, this item also contains the excess of plan assets over pension obligations. With the exception of prepaid expenses, value-added tax and the excess of plan assets over pension obligations, other assets are financial assets. These are accounted for in line with receivables.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are determined on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their IFRS carrying amounts, as well as on tax loss carryforwards. They are calculated on the basis of the applicable income tax rate of the respective Group company. As a special investment company, DBAG is exempt from municipal trade tax. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the relevant criteria are met. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position if there is an overall tax charge. A tax benefit is recognised as deferred tax assets to the extent that future sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Liabilities under interests held by other shareholders

The item "Liabilities under interests held by other shareholders" comprises interests held by non-Group shareholders in the fully-consolidated companies included in the consolidated financial statements. They are recognised under liabilities since they are interests held in partnerships or callable shares in corporations. They represent financial liabilities and are therefore recorded using the pro-rata share in the company's share capital.

Pension obligations and plan assets

DBAG has pension obligations arising under various defined benefit plans. Application of the plans is subject to the date at which the respective employees joined the Company. The amount of the pensions is measured on the basis of the underlying plan, the amount of the salary and the employees' length of service.

The pension obligations of the Group companies are offset by assets of a legally independent entity ("contractual trust agreement" in the form of a bilateral trust) that may only be used to cover the pension commitments granted and are not accessible to any creditors (qualified plan assets).

The pension obligations under the defined benefit obligations are measured using the actuarial projected unit credit method. This method involves measuring the future obligations based on the pro rata benefit entitlements acquired by the reporting date. They show the part of the benefit obligations that has been recognised in profit or loss by the reporting date. The measurement includes assumptions regarding the future development of certain actuarial parameters, such as the life expectancy of current and future pensioners, increases in salaries and pensions as well as the interest rate used to discount the obligations. The discount rate is calculated based on the returns that are applicable at the reporting date for long-term corporate bonds of issuers with highest credit ratings with a comparable maturity.

Plan assets are measured at fair value.

For presentation in the financial statements, the present value of pension obligations is netted against the fair value of the plan assets. Any net defined benefit assets or liabilities are neither aggregated nor offset. Should the fair value of any plan assets exceed the present value of the related pension obligations, such net defined benefit asset will be recognised in "Other assets". Any net defined benefit liability is reported under "Provisions for pension obligations".

Service cost is recognised in personnel expenses and net interest on the net defined benefit liability in interest expenses. Net interest comprises interest cost for pension obligations and interest income on plan assets. It is calculated using the actuarial rate that applies to pension obligations.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income. They comprise actuarial gains and losses from changes in financial and demographic assumptions as well as from experience adjustments.

Other provisions

Other provisions are recognised as liabilities if there is a third-party obligation and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the obligation. Non-current provisions are subject to discounting.

Credit liabilities

Credit liabilities refer to liabilities to banks. They are measured at fair value upon initial recognition; the fair value corresponds to the disbursement amount. These items are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise current non-interest-bearing liabilities and lease liabilities. Non-interest-bearing liabilities are recognised at their nominal value. [We refer to the explanations with regard to lease liabilities included in the following section.](#)

Leasing

In the case of leases, an asset for the usage right as well as a corresponding lease liability for the outstanding lease payments is recognised.

The carrying amount of lease liabilities upon initial measurement corresponds to the present value of the lease payments required to be made. The present value is determined using the incremental borrowing rate that is applicable when the leased asset is made available for use. For subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of the lease liability is increased by the same interest rate and reduced to reflect the lease payments made. The lease liabilities are recognised in other liabilities; interest on the lease liabilities is recorded as interest expense. Both the principal portion and the interest portion of a lease payment are presented within cash flow from financing activities.

The cost of the right-of-use asset equals the present value of any lease payments to be made plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease term, any initial direct costs and any expected costs incurred in dismantling and removing the leased asset. Any lease incentives received are deducted. Upon subsequent measurement, the right-of-use asset is recognised at amortised cost. Right-of-use assets are recognised in property, plant and equipment.

DBAG does not record a right-of-use asset or a lease liability in the case of leases for low-value assets. Instead, lease payments are recorded as other operating expenses.

Other financial commitments, contingent liabilities and trusteeships

Other financial commitments are disclosed outside the statement of financial position: they arise to the extent that there is a legal or constructive third-party obligation for DBAG as at the reporting date.

Permanent debt obligations are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements at the sum total of future minimum lease payments. Contingent liabilities are disclosed at the settlement amount and trusteeships at their fair values in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Other comprehensive income

In addition to net income, other comprehensive income is the second component of total comprehensive income. Transactions that do not affect net income are recognised through other comprehensive income. Non-Group shareholders are not allocated a share in other comprehensive income.

Currency translation

Foreign currency receivables and liabilities, if any, are recognised through profit or loss at the closing exchange rate. Since the functional currency of the foreign subsidiaries is the euro, there is no currency translation within the context of consolidation.

7. Use of judgement in applying the accounting methods

Application of the accounting methods requires making judgements that can materially influence the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

The judgement that has the largest effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is the assessment whether DBAG, as the parent company, is deemed to have the status of an investment entity pursuant to IFRS 10.

Please refer to note 4 above. Due to the status of DBAG as an investment entity, the investment entity subsidiaries continue to be not included in the consolidated financial statements as fully-consolidated companies, but are instead recognised at fair value.

The consolidation methods and accounting policies applied that were based on the other judgements are detailed in notes 4 to 6.

8. Future-oriented assumptions and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of future-oriented assumptions and estimations. These can have a material impact on the carrying amounts of consolidated statement of financial position items as well as the level of income and expenses. What future-oriented assumptions and estimations have in common is the uncertainty about the outcomes. The Board of Management makes decisions on assumptions and estimations after careful consideration of the most recently available reliable information as well as from past experience. Assumptions and estimations also relate to issues over which the Board of Management has no influence, for instance, economic or financial market conditions. The actual outcomes can therefore differ from the assumptions and estimations underlying these consolidated financial statements. In the event that new information or changed empirical values become available, the assumptions and estimations are adjusted accordingly. The effect of a change in an assumption or estimation is recognised in the financial year in which the change takes place and, if appropriate, in later financial

years in the carrying amount of that item in the consolidated statement of financial position as well as in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In the year under review, our estimate of the multiples changed in relation to six portfolio companies. Two of the portfolio companies were allocated to a different sector, and the multiples were derived from the corresponding sector-specific peer group for the first time. The reallocation was caused by significant changes to the corporate structure of one portfolio company, following add-on acquisitions, as well as by a re-assessment of the business model pursued by the other portfolio company. Two other portfolio companies were valued using the sector-specific peer group multiple following their successful or advanced restructuring and given their positive development overall. In the case of one portfolio company, calibration resulted in a valuation multiple that we regard as inadequate; therefore, the company was valued using the peer group multiple. The sixth portfolio company was valued using insights gained from an external analysis of a market participant; the multiple used for the valuation of the portfolio company is based on the lowest value of the applicable range. The cumulative effect from these changes on total comprehensive income and consolidated equity amounts to 44,265,000 euros.

Due to assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty, there is a risk of having to make material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities as at the following reporting date. We judge the materiality, inter alia, by means of the effects on Group equity. We consider an adjustment to the carrying amount in the range of three per cent of Group equity as being material. Moreover, we consider the effects on the overall presentation of the Group's financial position and performance as well as qualitative aspects.

The risk of a subsequent adjustment of carrying amounts exists particularly as far as financial assets are concerned, to the extent that their fair values were determined using inputs that were not mainly based on observable market data (fair value hierarchy level 3, see note 6 under the heading "Fair value measurement methods on hierarchy level 3", and note 34.1).

Fair values of level 3 are contained in the item "Financial assets" in the amount of 553,323,000 euros (previous year: 545,339,000 euros) (see note 34.1).

They largely concern those financial assets that are measured at fair value using the multiples method. The extent of possible effects on these fair values in the event of an adjustment of assumptions and estimations cannot be quantified. However, should the underlying multiples change by +/-10 per cent, this would result ceteris paribus in an adjustment in the fair values by +/-84,939,000 euros (previous year: +/-51,668,000 euros). This equates to 14.7 per cent of Group equity (previous year: 7.4 per cent).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

9. Net income from investment activity

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Interests in investment entity subsidiaries	(100,787)	178,676
Interests in portfolio companies	424	(301)
Other financial assets	1,481	3
	(98,883)	178,378

Interests in investment entity subsidiaries are subsidiaries of DBAG (see note 4.3) through which DBAG makes its equity investments, i.e. both its co-investments alongside DBAG funds and its Long-Term Investments which DBAG makes independently from DBAG funds. The significant assets of these investment entity subsidiaries are interests in and receivables from portfolio companies. Interests in investment entity subsidiaries are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

The item includes the gross change in the fair values of the interests in portfolio companies held via the investment entity subsidiaries in the amount of -125,139,000 euros (previous year: 120,938,000 euros). In addition, this item includes the net returns from the disposal or partial disposal and the recapitalisation of portfolio companies, as well as current income (interest income and distributions) in the amount of 24,351,000 euros (previous year: 57,738,000 euros). The gross change is increased by the reduction of the imputed carried interest (28,305,000 euros; previous year: reduced by the increase in the amount of 32,212,000 euros).

Directly held interests in portfolio companies relate to one DBAG investment entered into prior to the launch of DBAG Fund V (see note 4.4). The net income results from the change in the fair value of the interests as well as from current income from distributions.

Net gains from other financial assets and other financial instruments mainly refer to interest income from other financial instruments. In the previous year, these gains amounted to 703,000 euros and were reported under interest income (see note 14).

For further information on net income from investment activity, we refer to the explanations included in the combined management report under the heading "Net income from investment activity".

10. Income from Fund Services

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
DBAG ECF	1,361	1,678
DBAG Fund VI	6,391	7,182
DBAG Fund VII	16,203	14,489
DBAG Fund VIII	19,107	18,664
Other	95	70
	43,156	42,083

Income from Fund Services results from management or advisory services for the DBAG funds.

Income from DBAG ECF and DBAG Fund VI fell compared to the previous year, following divestments of portfolio companies.

Income from DBAG Fund VII increased due to one new investment and follow-on investments in the existing portfolio.

Income from the Mainfund of DBAG Fund VIII is calculated on the basis of capital commitments. Income from the top-up fund is determined using the lower of committed or invested capital. Income increased since the top-up fund acted as a co-investor as regards new investments of DBAG Fund VIII.

11. Personnel expenses

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Wages and salaries		
Fixed salary and fringe benefits	16,070	13,273
Variable remuneration, performance-related	6,418	7,922
Variable remuneration, transaction-related	37	89
	22,524	21,284
Social contributions and expenses for pension plans	2,026	1,817
thereof for state pension plan	608	648
	24,550	23,101

The increase in fixed salary and fringe benefits results from the expansion of the investment advisory team as well as from a payment in the amount of 2,036,000 euros made in connection with the retirement of the CFO.

The performance-related variable remuneration refers to members of the Board of Management and DBAG employees.

Since the financial year 2014/2015, the performance-related variable remuneration scheme for managing members of the investment advisory team has been based primarily on portfolio performance, new investments entered into and the success of divestments. For the other members of the investment advisory team and employees in corporate functions, the variable remuneration is based on company and personal performance.

Transaction-related variable remuneration refers to current and former members of the Board of Management and members of the investment advisory team based on older systems no longer in use. More information regarding these systems is included in the remuneration report. The remuneration report was prepared in compliance with legal requirements and published on our website.

The number of employees (excluding members of the Board of Management) in the DBAG Group was as follows as at the reporting date:

	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Employees (full-time)	78	63
Employees (part-time)	11	14
Trainees	0	2

As at the end of the financial year 2021/2022, the Board of Management consisted of three (previous year: four) members.

In the financial year 2021/2022, an average of 85 (previous year: 77) employees and no (previous year: two) trainees were employed in the DBAG Group.

12. Other operating income

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Income from consultancy expenses that can be passed through	2,863	2,898
Income from positions held on supervisory boards and advisory councils	15	50
Income from the reversal of provisions	597	232
Other	263	443
	3,739	3,623

Consultancy expenses that can be passed through refer to advances on behalf of DBAG funds and/or portfolio companies. The decline of income from consultancy expenses that can be passed through corresponds to the decrease of the consultancy expenses that can be passed through (see note 13).

Income from the reversal of provisions results from the reversal of other personnel-related provisions in the amount of 228,000 euros (previous year: 173,000 euros) as well as from the reversal of other provisions in the amount of 369,000 euros (previous year: 58,000 euros).

13. Other operating expenses

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Consultancy expenses that can be passed through	2,781	2,960
Other consultancy expenses	1,979	1,028
Consultancy expenses for deal sourcing	628	2,007
Audit and tax consultancy expenses	809	804
Other consultancy expenses	6,197	6,800
Value-added tax	2,767	1,163
Travel and hospitality expenses	912	278
Premises expenses	438	308
Maintenance and license costs for hardware and software	1,069	866
External employees and other personnel expenses	1,350	539
Corporate communications, investor relations, media relations	422	466
Fund investor relations	545	98
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,477	1,215
Annual report and general meeting	590	716
Supervisory Board remuneration	508	501
Other	1,999	1,596
	18,274	14,546

The item "Value-added tax" refers to VAT back payments amounting to 1,780,000 euros following a completed tax audit as well as non-recoverable input tax due to revenues that are not taxable.

The increase in travel and hospitality expenses is the result of the abating Covid-19 pandemic as an increasing number of face-to-face meetings could be held during the financial year.

Maintenance and license costs for hardware and software increased in connection with the further expansion of the digital network and as a result of intensified security measures.

The line item "External employees and other personnel expenses" includes costs for interim management, fees for freelance staff as well as expenses for recruitment and employee training.

The item "Other" consists of miscellaneous operating expenses, mainly motor vehicles, fund fees, insurance and office material.

14. Interest income

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Other financial instruments	0	703
Tax authorities	0	60
Other	28	9
	28	771

Interest income from other financial instruments for the first time is reported in net income from investment activity in the reporting year (see note 9).

15. Interest expenses

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Interest cost for pension obligation	327	222
Expected interest income from plan assets	(214)	(142)
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	113	81
Credit lines	927	1,192
Tax authorities	62	166
Other	34	51
	1,135	1,489

The expected interest income from plan assets is calculated based on the same interest rate used for the determination of present value of the pension obligations. We refer to note 26 for information on the parameters for the two components of the net interest on net defined benefit liability.

Interest expenses for the credit lines relate to the annual commitment fee as well as interest for the drawdown of two credit lines (see note 28).

The interest expenses from leases amounts to 30,000 euros (previous year: 25,000 euros) and is reported under the item "Other". This item also comprises expenses from the interest cost on jubilee payment obligations.

16. Income taxes

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Current taxes	1,659	3,534
Deferred taxes	(20)	(2,957)
	1,639	577

Expenses from current taxes result from the increase of income taxes payable for the assessment period 2022. The tax expense consists of corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge in the amount of 661,000 euros (previous year: 926,000 euros) at the level of DBAG as well as of trade taxes of 998,000 euros (previous year: 2,608,000 euros) at the level of one subsidiary.

Corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge in the amount of 226,000 euros refer to the 2022 assessment period and in the amount of 435,000 to the 2020 assessment period (corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge increased from 341,000 euros to 776,000 euros compared to the preliminary calculation set out in the 2019/2020 Annual Report within the context of preparing the tax returns for the 2020 assessment period). In the year under review, an amount of 137,000 euros (previous year: nil euros) of corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge was attributable to subsidiaries.

Trade taxes in the amount of 1,029,000 euros refer to the 2022 assessment period (previous year: 1,897,000 euros). Moreover, a provision for trade taxes for the 2018 assessment period was reduced by 32,000 euros in the reporting year.

Income from deferred tax assets in the amount of 20,000 euros (previous year: 2,957,000 euros) results from income in the amount of 26,000 euros on the level of one subsidiary (previous year: expense in the amount of 214,000 euros) and from expenses in the amount of 6,000 euros (previous year: income in the amount of 3,170,000 euros due to the first-time recognition of deferred tax assets) on the level of DBAG.

As at the reporting date, DBAG has corporation tax loss carryforwards in the amount of 83,291,000 euros (previous year: 85,134,000 euros; the loss carryforward of the previous year has increased from 81,983,000 euros to 85,134,000 euros compared to the preliminary calculation set out in the 2020/2021 Annual Report within the context of preparing the tax returns for the 2020 assessment period and following the completion of a tax audit). Since DBAG has been subject to accumulated (taxable) gains during the observation period, which includes the reporting year as well as the two previous years, deferred tax assets have to be recognised in the amount of losses that are expected to be utilised. Based on the adopted medium-term planning for the next three financial years and the tax planning derived therefrom, it can be assumed that the corporate income tax loss carryforwards of 19,996,000 euros (previous year: 20,033,000 euros) will be used within the next three assessment periods. Deferred tax assets are calculated using the combined tax rate of 15.825 per cent and amount to 3,164,000 euros (previous year: 3,170,000 euros). The deferred tax expense for the reporting year amounts to 6,000 euros due to the reduction of deferred tax assets (previous year: deferred tax income of 3,170,000 euros due to the first-time recognition of deferred tax assets).

Deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences exist in a total amount of 3,134,000 euros (previous year: 2,854,000 euros). These result from financial assets (404,000 euros), from pension provisions (2,189,000 euros), from right-of-use assets (69,000 euros), from current assets (334,000 euros), from provisions for expenses and liabilities (81,000 euros) and from tax adjustment items (57,000 euros), which were offset against deferred tax assets on temporary differences in the same amount. These deferred tax assets on temporary differences are primarily attributable to securities used to cover pension obligations (3,881,000 euros),

to lease liabilities (78,000 euros), current assets (84,000 euros), other liabilities (78,000 euros), property, plant and equipment (54,000 euros), other provisions (34,000 euros) as well as provisions for jubilee payments (39,000 euros).

In the year under review, there are no temporary differences in connection with interests in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities were recognised.

In the reporting year, one of the fully-consolidated Group companies reports deferred tax assets in the amount of 26,000 euros on temporary differences from provisions (previous year: nil euros). None of the other fully-consolidated Group companies had temporary differences between IFRS measurements and the tax base.

In the case of one subsidiary, there is an excess of deferred tax assets which is due to trade tax loss carryforwards (which can be utilised for an indefinite period of time) in the amount of 7,207,000 euros (previous year: 7,170,000 euros); the loss carryforward of the previous year increased from 6,879,000 euros to 7,170,000 euros compared to the preliminary calculation set out in the 2020/2021 Annual Report as a result of tax returns prepared during the reporting year for the 2020 assessment period). Based on the conducted business activities and the determination of taxable profit, it is not probable that, in future, there will be sufficient trade income to utilise the tax benefit. Therefore, we did not recognise deferred tax assets at this Group company.

As at 30 September 2022 – as in the previous year – there were neither deferred income tax assets nor deferred income tax liabilities that were directly offset against equity. In addition, no income taxes are allocated to components of other comprehensive income.

The reconciliation of a corporation's tax expense that can be expected in theoretical terms to the tax expense actually recognised in DBAG's consolidated financial statements is as follows:

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Earnings before taxes	(95,918)	185,720
Applicable tax rate for corporations (%)	31.925	31.925
Theoretical tax expenses/income	(30,622)	59,291
Change in theoretical tax expenses/income:		
Tax-exempt net gain on measurement and on disposal	19,848	(15,928)
Current income from financial assets	(4,186)	(8,871)
Non-deductible operating expenses	102	116
Effect from trade tax exemption	14,511	(28,024)
Effect from the utilisation of loss carryforwards not recognised	0	(920)
Effects from the recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards	(286)	(3,170)
Effect from taxes subsidiaries	87	0
Unrecognised deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards	531	(1,140)
Effect of tax rate differences	611	(1,864)
Effect from taxes relating to previous years	404	1,128
Other effects	637	(41)
Income taxes	1,639	577
Tax rate (%)	(1.71)	0.31

The expected tax rate of 31.925 per cent for corporations is composed of corporation tax and a solidarity surcharge (totalling 15.825 per cent) as well as municipal trade tax of the

city of Frankfurt/Main (16.10 per cent). DBAG's actual tax rate remains unchanged at 15.825 per cent, consisting of corporation tax and solidarity surcharge. As a special investment company, DBAG is exempt from municipal trade tax. The effect from the exemption from trade tax amounted to 14,511,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: -28,024,000 euros).

A main pillar of DBAG's business is the acquisition and disposal of investments which mainly are corporations. The tax effect in accordance with section 8b German Corporation Tax Act (Körperschaftsteuergesetz – KStG) amounts to 15,662,000 euros (previous year: -24,799,000 euros), comprising tax-exempt net gains and losses on measurement and disposal as well as current income from financial assets.

The tax effect resulting from non-deductible operating expenses amounts to 102,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: 116,000 euros).

Due to the use of the corporate income tax loss carryforwards, which previously have not been recognised as deferred tax assets, the tax effect arising in the reporting year amounts to nil euros (previous year: -920,000 euros). The recognition of deferred tax assets on corporate income tax loss carryforwards results in a tax effect of -286,000 euros (previous year: -3,170,000 euros).

Unrecognised deferred tax assets on temporary differences lead to a tax effect of 531,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: -1,140,000 euros).

As a result of varying rules applicable for the determination of taxable income of foreign subsidiaries, the tax effect for the reporting year was 87,000 euros (previous year: nil euros).

The tax effect from taxes on income for prior years amounts to 404,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: 1,128,000 euros).

The other effects in the amount of 637,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: -41,000 euros) are mainly due to consolidation effects.

The tax effect from tax rate differences amounted to 611,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: -1,864,000 euros).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

17. Intangible assets/property, plant and equipment

€'000	Acquisition cost			
	1 Oct 2021	Additions	Disposals	30 Sep 2022
Intangible assets	2,220	0	0	2,220
Property, plant and equipment	8,238	2,068	2,982	7,324
of which right-of-use assets	5,741	1,187	2,854	4,075
	10,458	2,068	2,982	9,544

€'000	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment				Carrying amounts	
	1 Oct 2021	Additions	Disposals	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Intangible assets	1,781	285	0	2,065	155	439
Property, plant and equipment	4,018	1,192	196	5,014	2,310	4,220
of which right-of-use assets	1,807	1,037	100	2,745	1,330	3,934
	5,799	1,477	196	7,079	2,465	4,659

€'000	Acquisition cost			
	1 Oct 2020	Additions	Disposals	30 Sep 2021
Intangible assets	2,167	53	0	2,220
Property, plant and equipment	8,236	233	231	8,238
of which right-of-use assets	5,722	197	177	5,741
	10,403	286	231	10,458

€'000	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment				Carrying amounts	
	1 Oct 2020	Additions	Disposals	30 Sep 2021	30 Sep 2021	30 Sep 2020
Intangible assets	1,677	103	0	1,781	439	490
Property, plant and equipment	3,092	1,112	185	4,018	4,220	5,144
of which right-of-use assets	987	965	145	1,807	3,934	4,735
	4,769	1,215	185	5,799	4,659	5,634

The right-of-use assets primarily refer to business premises in the amount of 1,052,000 euros (previous year: 3,700,000 euros) as well as motor vehicles and copiers in the amount of 278,000 euros (previous year: 234,000 euros).

Disposals of property, plant and equipment mainly refer to right-of-use assets for the business premises in Börsenstrasse; the respective rental agreement ends on 31 December 2022.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the financial year exclusively comprised scheduled depreciation/amortisation. An amount of 856,000 euros (previous year: 801,000 euros) of the depreciation for right-of-use assets was attributable to business premises.

DBAG makes use of the option provided for under IFRS 16 and does not recognise right-of-use assets from leases for assets of only low value. The expenses from such leases amounted to 20,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: 14,000 euros).

18. Financial assets

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Interests in investment entity subsidiaries	550,147	541,748
Interests in portfolio companies	3,042	3,483
Other financial assets	135	107
	553,323	545,339

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

This item exhibited the following movements during the reporting period:

€'000	1 Oct 2021	Additions	Disposals	Changes in value	30 Sep 2022
Interests in investment entity subsidiaries	541,748	151,296	17,759	(125,139)	550,147
Interests in portfolio companies	3,483	0	0	(442)	3,042
Other financial assets	107	27	0	1	135
	545,339	151,323	17,759	(125,580)	553,323

€'000	1 Oct 2020	Additions	Disposals	Changes in value	30 Sep 2021
Interests in investment entity subsidiaries	386,535	90,058	55,783	120,938	541,748
Interests in portfolio companies	4,152	0	0	(668)	3,483
Other financial assets	55	54	0	(2)	107
	390,741	90,112	55,783	120,268	545,339

Additions to interests in investment entity subsidiaries mainly refer to capital calls for investments in equity interests as well as acquisition cost for Long-Term Investments.

Disposals of interests in investment entity subsidiaries result from distributions due to the divestment of shares in portfolio companies as well as the repayment of equity and shareholder loans in connection with recapitalisations or short-term bridge financings granted to portfolio companies.

The changes in value are recorded under the item "Net income from investment activity" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For further information on financial assets, we refer to the combined management report under the heading "Financial assets".

19. Receivables

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Receivables from Fund Services	15,637	33,647
Receivables from expenses that can be passed through	1,328	1,863
Receivables from DBAG funds	16,965	35,510
Receivables from co-investment vehicles	4,510	9,593
Forderungen gegen Beteiligungsunternehmen	0	29
	21,475	45,132

The receivables from Fund Services are mainly due from DBAG Fund VII and DBAG Fund VIII. They declined after the deferred management fee of DBAG Fund VII was received at the beginning of the reporting period.

The receivables from expenses that can be passed through are mainly due from DBAG Fund VII and DBAG Fund VIII. They refer to advisory costs for transactions that eventually were not entered into.

Receivables from co-investment vehicles also primarily result from the management fee for DBAG Fund VII and DBAG Fund VIII.

20. Securities

In the financial year 2021/2022, all securities were sold to finance investments in shareholdings.

21. Other financial instruments

Other financial instruments exclusively comprise loans to co-investment vehicles in the amount of 42,225,000 euros (previous year: 20,332,000 euros). As at the reporting date, these referred to DBAG Fund VII in the amount of 12,018,000 euros (previous year: 20,332,000 euros) as well as DBAG Fund VIII in the amount of 30,207,000 euros (previous year: nil euros). They represent loans that are granted by DBAG for the pre-financing of investments in new portfolio companies with a term of up to 270 days.

22. Tax assets, deferred tax assets and income taxes payable

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Tax assets		
Deferred tax assets	3,190	3,170
Income tax assets	1,661	829
Income tax liabilities	4,196	4,059

Income tax assets contain applicable taxes for the financial year 2021/2022 and the previous years.

As at 30 September 2022, income taxes payable in the amount of 4,196,000 euros (previous year: 4,059,000 euros) refer to a preliminary calculation of corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge in the amount of 661,000 euros (previous year: 926,000 euros); 137,000 euros thereof are attributable to subsidiaries (previous year: nil euros) and 998,000 euros are attributable to trade taxes of a subsidiary (previous year: 2,608,000 euros).

Corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge in the amount of 226,000 euros refer to the 2022 assessment period and in the amount of 435,000 euros to the 2020 assessment period. Corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge increased from 341,000 euros to 776,000 euros compared to the preliminary calculation presented in the 2019/2020 Annual Report within the context of preparing the tax returns for the 2020 assessment period.

Trade taxes in the amount of 1,029,000 euros refer to the 2022 assessment period (previous year: 1,897,000 euros). In addition, trade taxes decreased to 32,000 euros due to the 2018 assessment period as a result of changed assessments.

Tax loss carryforwards were recognised in deferred taxes as follows:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Tax loss carryforwards for corporation tax	83,291	85,134
thereof usable	19,996	20,033
Tax loss carryforwards for trade tax	7,207	7,170
thereof usable	0	0

One tax audit was completed in the year under review. As a result of adjusted carryforwards and the income tax returns prepared in the reporting year for the 2020 assessment period, the corporation tax loss carryforwards previously reported are increased from 81,983,000 euros to 85,134,000 euros as at 30 September 2021. As at 30 September 2022, corporation tax loss carryforwards were reported in the amount of 83,291,000 euros (previous year, adjusted: 85,134,000 euros).

No deferred taxes were recorded for the trade tax loss carryforwards of a subsidiary.

Since DBAG has been subject to accumulated (taxable) gains during the observation period, which includes the reporting year as well as the two previous years, deferred tax assets have to be recognised in the amount of losses that are expected to be utilised. Based on the adopted medium-term planning for the next three financial years and the tax planning derived therefrom, it can be assumed that the corporate income tax loss carryforwards of 19,996,000 euros (previous year: 20,033,000 euros) will be used within the next three assessment periods. Deferred tax assets are calculated using the combined tax rate of 15.825 per cent and amount to 3,164,000 euros (previous year: 3,170,000 euros). The deferred tax expense for the reporting year amounted to 6,000 euros due to the reduction of deferred tax assets (previous year: deferred tax income of 3,170,000 euros due to the first-time recognition of deferred tax assets). Deferred tax assets in the amount of 26,000 euros (previous year: nil euros) were determined for one subsidiary in the reporting year.

Deductible temporary differences exist at DBAG in the amount of 7,073,000 euros (previous year: 12,371,000 euros) which were not recognised in the financial statements.

23. Other assets

Other assets can be broken down as follows:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Rental deposit	984	405
Value-added tax	727	781
Other loans and advances	1,198	1,510
	2,908	2,696

One rental deposit in the amount of 579,000 euros (previous year: 405,000 euros) and other loans and advances in the amount of 274,000 euros (previous year: 242,000 euros) have a term of more than one year and are shown as non-current assets.

Value-added tax pertains to outstanding refunds of input tax credits.

Other loans and advances mainly comprise prepaid expenses and loans granted to employees.

24. Equity

Share capital/number of shares

The Company's subscribed capital (share capital) amounts to 66,733,328.76 euros as at 30 September 2022 (previous year: 66,733,328.76 euros) and is fully paid in.

Share capital in €'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
At start of reporting period	66,733	53,387
Additions	0	13,347
At end of reporting period	66,733	66,733

The share capital is divided into 18,804,992 no-par value registered shares (previous year: 18,804,992).

Number of shares	2021/2022	2020/2021
At start of reporting period	18,804,992	15,043,994
Additions	0	3,760,998
At end of reporting period	18,804,992	18,804,992

The notional interest in the share capital amounts to approximately 3.55 euros per share. Each share is entitled to one vote.

The shares are admitted to trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Prime Standard) and the Dusseldorf Stock Exchange (Regulated Market). Shares in the Company are also traded on the over-the-counter markets of the stock exchanges in Berlin, Hamburg-Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart.

Authorised capital

On 17 February 2022, the ordinary Annual General Meeting authorised the Board of Management to increase the Company's share capital, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, until 16 February 2027 by up to a total of 13,346,664.33 euros through one or more issues of new no-par value registered shares in exchange for cash or non-cash contributions (Authorised Capital 2022). In principle, the shareholders shall be entitled to subscription rights. However, the Board of Management is authorised to exclude shareholders' statutory subscription rights in the circumstances set out in the authorising resolution, subject to approval by the Supervisory Board.

In the reporting year, the Board of Management did not make use of this authorisation.

Purchase of treasury shares

By way of a resolution passed by the ordinary Annual General Meeting held on 21 February 2018, the Board of Management is authorised up to 20 February 2023, subject to the

consent of the Supervisory Board, to acquire treasury shares for purposes other than trading in treasury shares up to a maximum volume of ten per cent of the existing share capital at the time (53,386,664.43 euros) when the Annual General Meeting was held or – if this value is lower – of the share capital existing at the time of exercising this authorisation.

In the reporting year, the Board of Management did not make use of this authorisation.

Conditional capital

The Board of Management is authorised on the basis of the resolution adopted by the ordinary Annual General Meeting on 17 February 2022, subject to the consent of the Supervisory Board, to issue on one or more occasions in the period up to 16 February 2027 warrant-linked bonds and/or convertible bonds in bearer or registered form (together referred to as “bonds”) with a limited or an unlimited term in a total nominal amount of up to 210,000,000.00 euros. It is also authorised to grant holders of warrant-linked bonds warrants, and the holders or creditors of convertible bonds conversion rights (or to impose conversion obligations, if applicable), to acquire registered shares in the Company with a proportionate interest in the share capital of up to 13,346,664.33 euros under the terms and conditions specified for the warrant-linked bonds or convertible bonds (jointly referred to as “bond conditions”).

In the reporting year, the Board of Management did not make use of this authorisation.

Capital reserve

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
At start of reporting period	260,349	173,762
Additions	(280)	86,587
At end of reporting period	260,069	260,349

As before, the capital reserve comprises amounts received in the issuance of shares in excess of nominal value. The decrease in the capital reserve in the past financial year results from subsequent costs from the capital increase in the previous year.

Retained earnings and other reserves

Retained earnings and other reserves comprise

- › the legal reserve as stipulated by German stock corporation law,
- › first-time adopter effects from the IFRS opening statement of financial position as at 1 November 2003,
- › the reserve for actuarial gains/losses from different pension plans/plan assets (see note 26) as well as
- › the effects from first-time adoption of IFRS 9.

Consolidated retained profit

The ordinary Annual General Meeting on 17 February 2022 had resolved to use the net retained profit (*Bilanzgewinn*) for the financial year 2020/2021 of 253,965,509.03 euros to pay a dividend of 1.60 euros per no-par value share on the 18,804,992 shares with dividend entitlement and to carry forward to new account the remaining amount of 223,877,521.83 euros (previous year: 189,415,740.27 euros).

	2021/2022	2020/2021
Total distribution	30,087,987.20	12,035,195.20

The net retained profit of DBAG as reported in the separate financial statements as at 30 September 2022 in accordance with HGB amounts to 224,621,994.07 euros (previous year: 253,965,509.03 euros).

At the Annual General Meeting, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board will propose to pay a dividend of 0.80 euros per share (equivalent to a total of 15,043,993.60 euros) for the financial year 2021/2022, and to carry forward the remaining net retained profit of 209,578,000.47 euros to new account.

In Germany, dividends paid to shareholding corporations are subject to a corporation tax rate of five per cent plus a solidarity surcharge and, to the same extent, municipal trade tax, insofar as these shares are not part of the free float (i.e. interests of less than ten per cent for corporation tax purposes and 15 per cent for trade tax purposes, respectively). Dividends earned by natural persons are subject to a flat rate withholding tax (Abgeltungssteuer) of 25 per cent plus solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax, which the dividend-paying company pays directly to the taxation authority.

25. Liabilities under interests held by other shareholders

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
At start of reporting period	58	57
Distribution	2	2
Share of earnings	2	4
At end of reporting period	58	58

Liabilities under interests held by other shareholders include interests in capital and earnings attributable to non-Group shareholders. They relate to the following entities: AIFM-DBG Fund VII Management (Guernsey) LP, DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG, DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) LP, DBG Management GP (Guernsey) Ltd., DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG and European PE Opportunity Manager LP (see note 4.2).

26. Provisions for pension obligations

The measurement in the statement of financial position has been derived as follows:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Present value of pension obligations	27,443	38,015
Fair value of plan assets	(23,148)	(24,331)
Provisions for pension obligations	4,295	13,683

The present value of the pension obligations changed as follows:

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Present value of pension obligations at start of reporting period	38,015	40,435
Interest expenses	327	222
Service cost	354	349
Benefits paid	(1,231)	(996)
Actuarial gains (-) / losses (+)	(10,022)	(1,995)
Present value of pension obligations at end of reporting period	27,443	38,015

An amount of 11,009,000 euros (previous year: 1,565,000 euros) of the actuarial gain in the amount of 10,022,000 euros (previous year: gain in the amount 1,995,000 euros) is attributable to the increased discount rate. The discount rate amounted to 3.74 per cent as at the reporting date, compared to 0.88 per cent in the previous year. Additional effects result from experience adjustments in the amount of -987,000 euros (previous year: 430,000 euros).

The present value of the pension obligations as at the reporting date is calculated based on an actuarial expert opinion. The expert opinion is based on the following actuarial assumptions:

	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Discount rate (%)	3.74	0.88
Salary trend (incl. career trend) (%)	2.50	2.50
Pension trend (%)	2.00	2.00
Life expectancy based on modified mortality tables by Klaus Heubeck	2018G	2018G
Increase in income threshold for state pension plan (%)	2.00	2.00

Company-specific employee turnover probabilities depending on age and gender are used to take into account employee turnover. The turnover is within a range of 0.1000 to 0.0050 for an age between 15 and 65 years.

The discount rate is calculated using the i-boxx corporate AA10+ interest rate index, which is calculated based on interest rates for long-term bonds of issuers with the highest credit ratings.

DBAG applies the mortality tables issued by Klaus Heubeck (RT 2018G).

Since October 2013, DBAG has used modified mortality tables in order to account for the particularities of the beneficiaries of DBAG Group's defined benefit plans and individual commitments. A comparison with similar groups of individuals revealed an average longer life expectancy of three years for the DBAG scheme members and beneficiaries.

As at 30 September 2022, the weighted average term of defined benefit obligations was 17 years (previous year: 15.3 years).

Plan assets changed as follows in the reporting year:

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Fair value of plan assets at start of reporting period	24,331	23,986
Expected interest income	214	142
Gains (+)/losses (-) from the difference between actual and expected return on plan assets	(1,397)	204
Fair value of plan assets at end of reporting period	23,148	24,331

The loss of 1,397,000 euros (previous year: gain of 204,000 euros) results from the decrease in the fair value of plan assets as well as the application of the same interest rate that is also used to determine the present value of pension obligations.

The following amounts were recognised in net income:

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Service cost	354	349
Interest expenses	327	222
Expected interest income from plan assets	(214)	(142)
	467	429

The service cost is shown under personnel expenses.

The net amount from interest cost and expected interest income from plan assets is reported in the item "interest expense".

Gains (+)/losses (-) on remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) – reported in other comprehensive income – developed as follows in the financial year 2021/2022:

€'000	2021/2022	2020/2021
Actuarial gains (+)/losses (-) at start of reporting period	(25,550)	(27,748)
Gains (+)/losses (-) from the difference between actual and expected return on plan assets	(1,397)	204
Actuarial gains (+)/losses (-) from changes in the present value of pension obligations	10,022	1,995
Gains (+) losses (-) on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	8,624	2,199
Actuarial gains (+)/losses (-) at end of reporting period	(16,925)	(25,550)

Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows

DBAG is exposed to risks arising from pension obligations for defined benefit plans and individual commitments. These risks are mainly associated with changes in the present value of pension obligations as well as the development of the fair value of plan assets.

Changes in the present value of pension obligations result in particular from changes in actuarial assumptions. The discount rate and life expectancy have a significant influence on the present value. The discount rate is subject to interest rate risk. A change in average life expectancy impacts the length of pension payments and, consequently, the liquidity risk. Based on our estimates, possible changes in these two actuarial parameters would have the following impact on the present value of pension obligations:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Discount rate		
Increase by 50 bps	(1,375)	(2,471)
Decrease by 50 bps	1,506	2,766
Average life expectancy		
Increase by 1 year	(737)	(1,350)
Decrease by 1 year	741	1,383

The sensitivity analysis shown above is based on a change in one parameter, while the others remain constant.

Since February 2015, the plan assets have been invested in a special fund. This special fund has an unlimited term and is managed based on a capital investment strategy with a long-term horizon aiming at capital preservation. The objective of the investment strategy is to generate returns that at least correspond to the discount rate.

Depending on the asset class, the performance of the special fund is exposed to interest rate risk (interest-bearing securities) or market price risk (equities). If the interest rate for interest-bearing securities rises (falls), the return on plan assets will rise (fall). If the market price of equities rises (falls), the return on plan assets will rise (fall).

As is the case for interest-bearing securities, the present value of the pension obligations depends on the interest rate risk. If the market interest rate for interest-bearing securities rises (falls), the present value of pension obligations will fall (rise).

27. Other provisions

€'000	1 Oct 2021	Utilisation	Reversals	Additions	30 Sep 2022
Personnel-related obligations	10,885	8,833	323	7,909	9,638
Expert opinions and other advisory services	191	190	1	491	491
Audit fees	288	288	0	333	333
Costs for annual report and annual general meeting	440	313	127	448	448
Tax advisory expenses	207	117	23	109	176
Other	964	213	155	2,734	3,330
	12,976	9,955	629	12,025	14,417

The provisions for personnel-related obligations mainly contain variable remuneration in the amount of 7,125,000 euros (previous year: 8,236,000 euros). Of that amount, 7,039,000 euros (previous year: 8,072,000 euros) are attributable to performance-related remuneration; an additional amount of 85,000 euros (previous year: 164,000 euros) refers to transaction-related remuneration (see note 11). Corresponding provisions have been recognised for transaction-related remuneration since the financial year 2005/2006. In the reporting year, an amount of 22,000 euros (previous year: 138,000 euros) was paid out and an amount of 83,000 euros (previous year: 37,000 euros) was reversed.

In the year under review, "Miscellaneous" included, in particular, provisions for value-added tax (2,438,000 euros) as well as 404,000 euros for fund raising and fund structuring. Provisions for value-added tax were recognised due to a tax audit completed in September 2022 for the assessment periods of 2012 to 2015.

As at 30 September 2022, there were non-current provisions for personnel-related obligations in the amount of 546,000 euros (previous year: 1,519,000 euros). These primarily relate to one partial retirement agreement and jubilee payment obligations.

The other provisions have a remaining term of up to one year.

28. Credit liabilities

As at the reporting date, credit liabilities from the drawdown of credit lines amounted to 41,000,000 euros (previous year: nil euros).

29. Other liabilities

Other non-current liabilities exclusively refer to lease liabilities.

Other current liabilities can be broken down as follows:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Liabilities to co-investment vehicles	9	9
Trade payables	555	365
Lease liabilities	513	948
Other liabilities	969	945
	2,045	2,267

The other liabilities mainly refer to liabilities for Supervisory Board remuneration as well as liabilities for wage taxes.

30. Leases

As at 30 September 2022, property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets from leases in the amount of 1,330,000 euros (previous year: 3,934,000 euros) (see note 17).

The corresponding lease liabilities are included in other non-current liabilities in the amount of 941,000 euros (previous year: 3,149,000 euros) and other current liabilities in the amount of 513,000 euros (previous year: 948,000 euros) (see note 29). The interest cost on lease liabilities is recorded as interest expenses (see note 15).

31. Other financial commitments, contingent liabilities and trusteeships

Other financial commitments consist of call commitments and permanent debt obligations in the following nominal amounts:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Call commitments	4	4
Permanent debt obligations	873	919
	877	923

The maturities of the permanent debt obligations as at 30 September 2022 are shown in the following table:

€'000	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Permanent debt obligations	685	188	0	873

As in the previous year, there were no contingencies as at 30 September 2022.

Trust assets amounted to 4,000 euros as at the reporting date (previous year: 4,474,000 euros). This amount is attributable to balances held on trust accounts for purchase price settlements. Trust liabilities exist in the same amount. DBAG does not generate any income from trustee activities.

32. Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

In accordance with IAS 7, cash flows are recorded in the consolidated statement of cash flows in order to present information about the changes in the Group's cash funds. Cash flows are broken down into cash flows from operating activities, cash flows from investing activities and cash flows from financing activities. The indirect presentation method was applied for cash flows from operating activities.

Proceeds and payments relating to financial assets are recorded in cash flows from investing activities instead of in cash flows from operating activities, since this classification gives a more faithful representation of DBAG's business model. In order to provide information that is relevant for DBAG's activities as a private equity company, the subtotal "Cash flow from investment activity" is reported.

Proceeds and payments arising on interest are presented in the cash flow from operating activities. In the reporting year, this includes interest received in the amount of 649,000 euros (previous year: 481,000 euros) as well as interest paid in the amount of -173,000 euros (previous year: -1,154,000 euros).

Furthermore, this item includes income taxes received and paid in the amount of -1,586,000 euros (previous year: 4,695,000 euros) as well as dividends in the amount of 865,000 euros (previous year: 367,000 euros).

The cash flows from financing activities includes payments for lease liabilities, proceeds from drawdowns of credit lines as well as payments for redemption of credit lines and payments to shareholders.

€'000	1 Oct 2021	Cash flows	Other changes	30 Sep 2022
Credit liabilities	0	41,000	0	41,000
Lease liabilities	4,096	(1,073)	(1,569)	1,454
	4,096	39,927	(1,569)	42,454

The other changes in lease liabilities are primarily due to the termination of the rental agreement for the property in Börsenstrasse 1 in Frankfurt/Main.

Cash and cash equivalents at the start and end of the period mainly existed in the form of bank balances.

In the year under review, financial resources invested in mutual funds were sold.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

33. Financial risks and risk management

DBAG is exposed to financial risks that arise from investments in equity or equity-like instruments, predominantly in unlisted companies, and from the investment of financial resources (sum total of cash and cash equivalents and securities). As a result of these financial risks, the value of assets may decline and/or profits may be reduced. These risks are not hedged by DBAG.

The following section describes the financial risks, as well as objectives and methods of DBAG's risk management.

33.1. Market risk

The fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows of financial instruments may fluctuate due to rising or falling market prices. Market risk can be further differentiated into currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Exposure to market risks is regularly monitored as a whole.

33.1.1. Currency risk

The exposure to currency risk results from investments denominated in British pounds sterling, Danish krone, Swiss francs or US dollars, where future returns will be received in a foreign currency. The fact that future returns are impacted by currency risks may also lead to a change in fair values of the respective portfolio companies. Moreover, the changes in exchange rates have an influence on their operations and competitiveness. The extent of that impact depends in particular on the value-creation structure and the degree of internationalisation.

Extent of currency risk and exchange rate sensitivity

Financial assets are exposed to an exchange rate risk against British pound sterling of 46,000 euros (previous year: 81,000 euros), to Danish krone exchange rate risk of nil euros (previous year: 170,000 euros), to Swiss franc exchange rate risk of 31,270,000 euros (previous year: 25,291,000 euros), and to US dollar exchange rate risk of 54,471,000 euros (previous year: 25,772,000 euros). The effect on profit or loss resulting from taking into account changes in the fair value of financial assets amounts to 12,180,000 euros (previous year: 224,000 euros).

An increase or decrease of the exchange rates by ten per cent would result in a decrease or increase of net income and Group equity by 8,579,000 euros (previous year: 5,131,000 euros) exclusively due to currency translation.

Currency risk management

Individual transactions denominated in foreign currency are not hedged, since both the holding period of the investments and the amount of returns from them are uncertain. The currency risk is reduced as a result of returns from investments denominated in foreign currency.

33.1.2. Interest rate risk

Changes in the interest rate level primarily affect income generated from investing financial resources, the fair values of the indirectly held international fund investments measured

using the DCF method as well as the interest expense in relation to drawdowns of credit lines. The changes in the interest rate level also influence the profitability of portfolio companies.

Extent of interest rate risk and interest rate sensitivity

Financial resources amount to 19,158,000 euros and include cash and cash equivalents (previous year: 112,796,000 euros, consisting of cash and cash equivalents and securities). They are invested with a short-term horizon; these investments did not result in any interest income. An amount of 366,000 euros (previous year: 995,000 euros) of the financial assets was attributable to an indirectly held international fund investment measured using the DCF method; the expected returns arising from one portfolio company that has already been sold are discounted to the reporting date and amount to 1,269,000 euros (previous year: 1,252,000 euros). Existing credit liabilities amount to 41,000,000 euros (previous year: nil euros).

In relation to the international fund investment measured using the DCF method and the discounted returns from the disposed portfolio company, an increase or decrease of the reference interest rate by 100 basis points overall would result in a decrease or increase of net income and Group equity in the amount of 10,000 euros (previous year: 20,000 euros).

Interest rate risk management

The exact amount of financial resources may be subject to strong fluctuations and cannot be reasonably forecast; therefore, no hedging transactions are concluded in this regard. There is also no hedge for the indirectly held international fund investment since both the remaining term of the fund and the amount of the returns is uncertain. The interest rate risk is reduced when there are any returns from the fund. The interest rates for the agreed credit lines correspond to the EURIBOR plus a margin. The EURIBOR level applied when the credit line is utilised is based on the selected interest period, which can be up to six months.

33.1.3. Other price risks

Exposures to other price risks are primarily related to the future fair value measurement of the interests in investment entity subsidiaries and portfolio companies. The measurement of portfolio companies is influenced by a number of factors that are related to financial markets, or to the markets the portfolio companies are active on. The influencing factors include, for example, valuation multiples, performance measures and the indebtedness of the portfolio companies.

Extent of other price risks and sensitivity

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The net measurement gains and losses amount to -125,580,000 euros (previous year: 120,268,000 euros).

The sensitivity of measurement is largely determined by multiples used to determine the fair value of Level 3 financial instruments. In case of a change in the multiples by +/- 10 per cent, the fair value of the Level 3 financial instruments, ceteris paribus, would have to be adjusted by +/-84,939,000 euros (previous year: +/-51,668,000 euros) (also see note 8).

Management of other price risks

The Board of Management constantly monitors the market risk inherent in the portfolio companies held directly or through investment entity subsidiaries. For this purpose, DBAG receives information about the portfolio companies' business development on a timely basis. Board of Management members or other members of the investment advisory team hold offices on supervisory or advisory boards of the portfolio companies. In addition, the responsible investment advisory team members monitor the business development of the portfolio companies through formally implemented processes.

For information on risk management, we refer to the discussions in the combined management report in the “Opportunities and risks” section.

33.2. Liquidity risk

There is currently no liquidity risk identifiable for DBAG. Freely available cash and cash equivalents amount to 19,158,000 euros (previous year: 37,737,000 euros). Including securities in the amount of nil euros (previous year: 75,059,000 euros) and the portion of two credit lines that has not been drawn in a total of 65,660,000 euros (previous year: 106,660,000 euros), available financial resources amount to 84,818,000 euros (previous year: 219,456,000 euros).

Other current liabilities of 2,045,000 euros (previous year: 2,267,000 euros) are due within one year; of that amount, 513,000 euros (previous year: 948,000 euros) refer to current lease liabilities. The co-investment agreements alongside the DBAG funds amount to 199,267,000 euros (previous year: 317,806,000 euros).

DBAG expects that it will be able to cover the shortfall of 116,494,000 euros (previous year: 100,617,000 euros) by cash inflows from the disposal of portfolio companies.

33.3. Default risk

DBAG may also be exposed to risks when a contracting party fails to meet its obligations, causing financial losses to be incurred by DBAG.

Extent of default risk

The carrying amount represents the maximum exposure to default risk for the following items of the statement of financial position:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Receivables	21,475	45,132
Other financial instruments	42,225	20,332
Cash and cash equivalents	19,158	37,737
Other assets ¹	1,365	917
	84,224	104,118

¹ Excluding deferred items, value-added tax and other items in the amount of 1,545,000 euros (previous year: 1,778,000 euros).

The loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost amounted to 30,000 euros (previous year: 25,000 euros).

Management of default risk

Receivables: debtors are our co-investment vehicles and the DBAG funds. The payment obligations may be fulfilled by capital calls from DBAG or from their investors, respectively.

Other financial instruments: this item includes short-term loans to our co-investment vehicles. After the end of the term of up to 270 days, the funds are called at DBAG and the loans are repaid.

Cash and cash equivalents: cash and cash equivalents are deposits held at German credit institutions and are part of the respective institutions' protection systems.

34. Financial instruments

Financial assets, other financial instruments and securities are carried completely at fair value. Receivables, cash and cash equivalents and financial instruments contained in other assets are measured at amortised cost and largely reported under current assets. They are of good credit quality and are unsecured. For these instruments, we assume that the carrying amount reflects their fair value.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. We assume that the carrying amount reflects their fair value.

CARRYING AMOUNT AND FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS				
€'000	Carrying amount 30 Sep 2022	Fair value 30 Sep 2022	Carrying amount 30 Sep 2021	Fair value 30 Sep 2021
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets	553,323	553,323	545,339	545,339
Other financial instruments	42,225	42,225	20,332	20,332
Securities	0	0	75,059	75,059
	595,548	595,548	640,730	640,730
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Receivables	21,475	21,475	45,132	45,132
Cash and cash equivalents	19,158	19,158	37,737	37,737
Other assets ¹	1,365	1,365	917	917
	41,999	41,999	83,786	83,786
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Liabilities under interests held by other shareholders	58	58	58	58
Loan liabilities	41,000	41,000	0	0
Other liabilities ²	1,124	1,124	936	936
	42,182	42,182	994	994

1 Excluding deferred items, value-added tax and other items in the amount of 1,545,000 euros (previous year: 1,778,000 euros).

2 Excluding lease liabilities and tax liabilities in the amount of 1,863,000 euros (previous year: 4,480,000 euros).

34.1. Disclosures on the hierarchy of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are allocated to the following three levels in accordance with IFRS 13:

LEVEL 1: Use of prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

LEVEL 2: Use of inputs that are observable, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

LEVEL 3: Use of inputs that are not materially based on observable market data (unobservable parameters). The materiality of these inputs is judged on the basis of their influence on fair value measurement.

The financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis can be classified as follows:

MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

€'000	Fair value 30 Sep 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets	553,323	0	0	553,323
Other financial instruments	42,225	0	0	42,225
	595,548	0	0	595,548

MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

€'000	Fair value 30 Sep 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets	545,339	0	0	545,339
Other financial instruments	20,332	0	0	20,332
Securities	75,059	0	75,059	0
	640,730	0	75,059	565,671

There are no assets or liabilities that were not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The valuation categories in accordance with IFRS 9 have been defined as classes in accordance with IFRS 13 for Level 1 and 2 financial instruments. Level 3 financial instruments are allocated to the following classes:

CLASSIFICATION OF LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

€'000	Investment entity subsidiaries	Portfolio companies	Other	Total
30 Sep 2022				
Financial assets	550,147	3,042	135	553,323
Other financial instruments	42,225	0	0	42,225
	592,372	3,042	135	595,548
30 Sep 2021				
Financial assets	541,748	3,483	107	545,339
Other financial instruments	20,332	0	0	20,332
	562,080	3,483	107	565,671

The following tables show the changes in Level 3 financial instruments in the year under review and in the previous year, respectively:

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

€'000	1 Oct 2021	Additions	Disposals	Changes in value	30 Sep 2022
Investment entity subsidiaries	562,080	253,700	99,746	(123,663)	592,372
Portfolio companies	3,483	0	0	(442)	3,042
Other	107	27	0	0	135
	565,671	253,727	99,746	(124,104)	595,548

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

€'000	1 Oct 2020	Additions	Disposals	Changes in value	30 Sep 2021
Investment entity subsidiaries	412,523	110,390	81,771	120,938	562,080
Portfolio companies	4,152	0	0	(668)	3,483
Other	55	54	0	(2)	107
	416,730	110,444	81,771	120,268	565,671

The changes in value are recognised in net income from investment activity.

In both the year under review and the previous year, there were no transfers between levels.

Other financial instruments have terms of up to 270 days; their fair value corresponds to their amortised cost. Measurement is based on unobservable inputs. The following tables, therefore, only present financial assets. The possible ranges for unobservable inputs regarding financial assets are as follows:

RANGES FOR UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

€'000	Fair value 30 Sep 2022	Valuation method	Unobservable inputs	Range
Financial assets				
Investment entity subsidiaries	550,147	Net asset value ¹	EBITDA-margin	2 to 47%
			Net Debt ² to EBITDA	0.5 to 48.8
			Multiples discount	0 to 10%
Portfolio companies	3,042	Multiples method	EBITDA-margin	6%
			Net Debt ² to EBITDA	2.3
			Multiples discount	0%
Other	135	Net asset value	n/a	n/a
	553,323			

1 The net asset value is determined using the sum-of-the-parts method. If the multiples method is used for the investments included therein, the same unobservable parameters are used as those for calculating the fair value of interests in portfolio companies (see note 6).

2 Net debt of portfolio company

RANGES FOR UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

€'000	Fair value 30 Sep 2021	Valuation method	Unobservable inputs	Range
Financial assets				
Investment entity subsidiaries	541,748	Net asset value ¹	EBITDA-margin Net Debt ² to EBITDA Multiples discount	(2) to 48% 0.2 to 10.8 0 to 10%
Portfolio companies	3,483	Multiples method	EBITDA-margin Net Debt ² to EBITDA Multiples discount	7% 2.4 0%
Other	107	Net asset value	n/a	n/a
	545,339			

1 See footnote 1 in the preceding table

2 See footnote 2 in the preceding table

In our view, the change in unobservable inputs used for calculating the fair value of Level 3 financial instruments has the following effects on measurement amounts:

RANGES FOR UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

€'000	Fair value 30 Sep 2022	Change in unobservable inputs		Change in fair value
Financial assets¹				
Investment entity subsidiaries	550,147	EBITDA	+/- 10%	82,487
		Net debt	+/- 10%	48,320
		Multiples discount	+/- 5 percentage points	1,027
Portfolio companies	3,042	EBITDA	+/- 10%	341
		Net debt	+/- 10%	154
		Multiples discount	+/- 5 percentage points	0
Other	135		n/a	n/a
	553,323			

1 In the case of recent newly-acquired investments, a change in the unobservable inputs has no effect on the fair value.

RANGES FOR UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

€'000	Fair value 30 Sep 2021	Change in unobservable inputs		Change in fair value ²
Financial assets¹				
Investment entity subsidiaries	541,748	EBITDA	+/- 10%	49,308
		Net debt	+/- 10%	17,281
		Multiples discount	+/- 5 percentage points	1,145
Portfolio companies	3,483	EBITDA	+/- 10%	371
		Net debt	+/- 10%	156
		Multiples discount	+/- 5 percentage points	0
Other	107		n/a	n/a
	545,339			

1 See footnote 1 in the preceding table

2 The measurement method was slightly adjusted in the year under review. The previous year's figures were restated accordingly.

Two portfolio companies held indirectly via investment entity subsidiaries are measured on the basis of revenue. Should the underlying multiples change by +/-10 per cent, this would result ceteris paribus in an adjustment in the fair values by +/-2,111,000 euros (previous year: 1,989,000 euros), as determined using the adjusted measurement method.

34.2. Net gain or loss on financial instruments measured at fair value

The net gain or loss on financial instruments measured at fair value comprises fair value changes recognised through profit or loss, realised gains or losses from the disposal of financial instruments, current income as well as exchange rate changes.

The following net gains or losses on financial assets recognised at fair value are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

NET GAIN OR LOSS FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

€'000	2021/2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	2020/2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Net income from investment activity	(98,883)	0	0	(98,883)	178,378	0	0	178,378
Other operating income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other operating expenses	(257)	0	(257)	0	(54)	0	(54)	0
Net interest income	0	0	0	0	703	0	0	703
	(99,139)	0	(257)	(98,883)	179,028	0	(54)	179,081

34.3. Net gain or loss on financial instruments measured at amortised cost

The net gain or loss on financial instruments measured at amortised cost largely comprises income from Fund Services, consultancy expenses and costs that can be passed through as well as interest.

NET GAIN OR LOSS ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

€'000	2021/2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	2020/2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Income from Fund Services	43,156	0	0	43,156	42,083	0	0	42,083
Other operating income	2,863	0	0	2,863	2,898	0	0	2,898
Other operating expenses	(3,409)	0	0	(3,409)	(4,968)	0	0	(4,968)
Net interest income	28	0	0	28	(12)	0	0	(12)
	42,639	0	0	42,639	40,002	0	0	40,002

35. Capital management

The objective of DBAG's capital management is to ensure the availability of the Group's long-term capital requirements as well as to increase the enterprise value of DBAG over the long term.

The amount of equity is managed on a long-term basis by distributions and share repurchases and by capital increases.

Overall, the capital of DBAG consists of the following components:

€'000	30 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2021
Liabilities		
Liabilities under interests held by other shareholders	58	58
Provisions	18,712	26,659
Credit liabilities	41,000	0
Lease liabilities	1,454	4,096
Other liabilities	5,728	5,378
	66,952	36,191
Equity		
Subscribed capital	66,733	66,733
Reserves	259,566	251,221
Consolidated retained profit	253,156	380,807
	579,455	698,762
Equity as a proportion of total capital (in %)	89.64	95.08

Above and beyond the capital requirements as stipulated in the German Stock Corporation Act, DBAG is subject to capital restrictions pursuant to the German statutory legislation on special investment companies (Gesetz über Unternehmensbeteiligungsgesellschaften – UBGG). In order to maintain the status of a special investment company, a capital contribution of 1,000,000 euros on its share capital must have been paid in. This amount was fully paid in, both in the reporting year and the previous year.

36. Earnings per share based on IAS 33

	2021/2022	2020/2021
Net income (€'000)	(97,564)	185,134
Number of shares at the reporting date 30 September	18,804,992	18,804,992
Number of shares outstanding at the reporting date 30 September	18,804,992	18,804,992
Average number of shares outstanding	18,804,992	17,211,180
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in €)	(5.19)	10.76

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net income for the year attributable to DBAG by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year.

Earnings per share may be diluted due to so-called potential shares arising under stock option programmes. DBAG has not launched such a stock option programme for years. Accordingly, there are no stock options outstanding as at the reporting date. Therefore, diluted earnings per share correspond to basic earnings per share.

37. Disclosures on segment reporting

DBAG's business model is geared towards augmenting the Company's value over the long term through successful investments in equity investments, in conjunction with sustainable income from Fund Services. The investments are entered into as co-investor of DBAG funds and also independently from these funds: either as majority investments by way of management buyouts (MBOs) or minority investments aimed at financing growth.

In order to be able to separately manage the two described business lines of DBAG, the internal reporting system calculates a separate operating result (segment earnings). For that

reason, the business lines “Private Equity Investments” and “Fund Investment Services” are presented as reportable segments.

SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS FROM 1 OCTOBER 2021 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

€'000	Private Equity Investments	Fund Investment Services	Group Reconciliation ¹	Group 2021/2022
Net income from investment activity	(98,883)	0	0	(98,883)
Income from Fund Services	0	44,279	(1,122)	43,156
Income from Fund Services and investment activity	(98,883)	44,279	(1,122)	(55,726)
Other income/expense items	(12,413)	(28,902)	1,122	(40,192)
Earnings before taxes (segment result)	(111,296)	15,377	0	(95,918)
Income taxes				(1,639)
Earnings after taxes				(97,557)
Net income attributable to other shareholders				(7)
Net income				(97,564)
Financial assets	553,323			
Other financial instruments	42,225			
Financial resources ²	19,158			
Credit liabilities	(41,000)			
Net asset value	573,707			
Assets under management or advisory³		2,504,318		

- 1 A synthetic administration fee is calculated for the Private Equity Investments segment in the internal reporting system and taken into account when determining segment earnings. The fee is based on DBAG's co-investment interest.
- 2 The financial resources are used by DBAG for investments in equity or equity-like instruments. They contain the line items “Cash and cash equivalents” and, if applicable, “Long-term securities” and “Short-term securities”.
- 3 Assets under management or advisory comprises the funds invested in portfolio companies, other financial instruments and the financial resources of DBAG as well as the funds invested in portfolio companies and the callable capital commitments of the funds managed or advised by DBAG.

SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS FROM 1 OCTOBER 2020 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

€'000	Private Equity Investments	Fund Investment Services	Group Reconciliation ¹	Group 2020/2021
Net income from investment activity	178,378	0	0	178,378
Income from Fund Services	0	43,408	(1,325)	42,083
Income from Fund Services and investment activity	178,378	43,408	(1,325)	220,461
Other income/expense items	(10,670)	(25,397)	1,325	(34,741)
Earnings before taxes (segment result)	167,708	18,012	0	185,720
Income taxes				(577)
Earnings after taxes				185,143
Net income attributable to other shareholders				(9)
Net income				185,134
Financial assets	545,339			
Other financial instruments	20,332			
Financial resources ²	112,796			
Credit liabilities	0			
Net asset value	678,466			
Assets under management or advisory³		2,473,235		

1 See footnote 1 in the preceding table

2 See footnote 2 in the preceding table

3 See footnote 3 in the preceding table

Products and services

DBAG invests in companies as a co-investor alongside DBAG funds by way of majority or minority investments. We basically structure majority investments as so-called management buyouts. Growth financing is made by way of a minority investment, for example via a capital increase. In addition, DBAG invests independently from the DBAG funds outside the scope of their investment strategies. Within the scope of its investment activity, DBAG achieved net gains and losses on measurement and disposal as well as current income from financial assets totalling -98,883,000 euros (previous year: 178,378,000 euros). Income from Fund Services amounted to 43,156,000 euros in the reporting year (previous year: 42,083,000 euros).

Geographical activities and sector focus

In geographical terms, the majority of the portfolio companies have their registered office or main business focus in the German-speaking region of Europe. Since 2020, we have also invested in companies in Italy, one of the most important industrialised economies in the European Union with a high proportion of family-owned companies. In exceptional cases, we also invest in companies that operate outside of German-speaking countries and Italy. Net income from investment activity refers to companies domiciled in the Germany, Austria and Switzerland region in the amount of -95,941,000 euros (previous year: 170,361,000 euros), to companies domiciled in Italy in the amount of 4,679,000 euros (previous year: 6,708,000 euros), and to companies domiciled in other European countries in the amount of -6,140,000 euros (previous year: 1,308,000 euros).

For many years, DBAG's investment focus was on manufacturing companies and their service providers, which form the backbone of Germany's *Mittelstand* and its excellent global reputation. This market segment now also includes IndustryTech companies in particular – i.e. companies whose products provide the foundation for automation, robotics and digitalisation. For almost a decade, we have also been investing in companies from the

broadband/telecommunications, IT services & software and healthcare sectors. Further information on the key sectors can be found in the combined management report under the heading "Broadly diversified sector spectrum".

€'000	Industry und IndustryTech	Industrial services	Broadband/ telecommunications	IT services & software	Healthcare	Other	Total
30 Sep 2022							
Interests in investment entity subsidiaries	12,405	(9,864)	(77,675)	2,384	(2,910)	(25,127)	(100,787)
Interests in portfolio companies	0	0	0	0	0	424	424
Other financial assets and financial instruments	134	0	0	0	0	1,347	1,481
	12,539	(9,864)	(77,675)	2,384	(2,910)	(23,357)	(98,883)
30 Sep 2021							
Interests in investment entity subsidiaries	2,069	2,524	86,649	18,978	26,725	41,732	178,676
Interests in portfolio companies	0	0	0	0	0	(301)	(301)
Other financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	2,069	2,524	86,649	18,978	26,725	41,434	178,378

For more information on the composition of the portfolio and its development, we refer to the section "Private Equity Investments business line" in the combined management report.

Clients

DBAG's customers are the investors in DBAG funds. They comprise German and international institutional investors, especially pension funds, funds of funds, banks, foundations, insurance companies or family offices.

DBAG generates its income from Fund Services from investors, none of whom account for more than ten per cent of DBAG's total income.

38. Declaration of Compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code

A "Declaration of Compliance" pursuant to section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz – AktG) was submitted by the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Beteiligungs AG and is permanently accessible to shareholders at DBAG's website²³.

39. Disclosures on related parties

Related companies within the meaning of IAS 24 are: the investment entity subsidiaries (see note 4.3) and the companies indirectly held via the investment entity subsidiaries, provided DBAG holds at least 20 per cent of the relevant company's shares (primarily holding companies in DBAG ECF, subsidiaries of Deutsche Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, of DBAG Bilanzinvest II (TGA) GmbH & Co. KG and of DBAG Bilanzinvest IV (Dental) GmbH & Co. KG), the unconsolidated subsidiaries of DBAG (see note 4.5) as well as the unconsolidated structured companies (see note 4.6).

Related persons, within the meaning of IAS 24, are key management personnel. At the DBAG Group, these include all Board of Management, senior executives and the members of DBAG's Supervisory Board.

²³ <https://www.dbag.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/declarations-of-compliance>

Income and expenses, receivables and liabilities from Fund Services

DBAG provides investment related services to the DBAG funds and the co-investment vehicles via its fully-consolidated subsidiaries.

The following fully-consolidated companies are responsible for fund management: AIFM-DBG Fund VII (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VII GP S.à r.l., DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) L.P., DBG Management GmbH & Co. KG, DBG Management GP (Guernsey) Limited, DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG and DBG New Fund Management GmbH & Co. KG. DBAG pays no fees for the management of the co-investment vehicles of DBAG ECF and DBAG Fund V. Since the launch of DBAG Fund VI, DBAG has paid a volume-based fee for the management of its co-investments to DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP, to DBG Fund VII GP S.à r.l., and to AIFM DBG Fund VII (Guernsey) L.P. as well as to DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) L.P. Based on the same principles and terms and conditions as for the investors in DBAG funds, this fee is determined by reference to a fixed percentage of a fund's committed or invested capital.

The management companies receive advisory services from DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG and DBAG Italia S.r.l., and pay an advisory fee for these services.

The fees from these activities – including amounts received from DBAG fund investors – are recognised in the item "Income from Fund Services" (see note 10). In the year under review, income from Fund Services consisted of income from co-investment vehicles in the amount of 8,932,000 euros (previous year: 8,641,000 euros) and income from the DBAG funds in the amount of 33,953,000 euros (previous year: 33,134,000 euros). Fees paid by DBAG are also recognised in the "Net gain or loss from investment activity" item, reducing value (see note 9).

As at the reporting date, receivables from management fees against DBAG funds amount to 15,637,000 euros (previous year: 33,647,000 euros, see note 19), while receivables from management fees against the co-investment vehicles amounted to 4,510,000 euros (previous year: 9,593,000 euros, see note 19).

Relationships to DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG and DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG

DBAG itself holds a capital interest of 20 per cent in the fully-consolidated DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG. The remaining 80 per cent are held by the Board of Management members who are part of the investment advisory team. Income from the interest on their capital accounts amounts to 236 euros (previous year: 236 euros). The interests in the general partner of DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG are held by DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG itself. The general partner receives an annual liability fee in the amount of 3,125 euros.

DBAG itself holds a capital interest of 20 per cent in the fully-consolidated DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG. 80 per cent of the shares are held by the Board of Management members who are part of the investment advisory team. Income from the interest on their capital accounts amounts to 113 euros (previous year: 113 euros). The interests in the general partner of DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG are held by DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG itself. The general partner receives an annual liability fee in the amount of 3,125 euros.

For more information on the interests held by the members of the Board of Management, we refer to note 25.

Relationships to DBG Fund HoldCo GmbH & Co. KG and DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) Limited

DBAG holds 13.04 per cent of the shares in DBG Fund HoldCo GmbH & Co. KG (Fund HoldCo). The remaining 86.96 per cent of the shares in Fund HoldCo are held by the Board of Management members who are part of the investment advisory team. Income from the interest on their capital accounts amounts to 464 euros (previous year: 465 euros). Fund HoldCo's general partner receives an annual liability fee in the amount of 1,250 euros. DBAG is entitled to the remaining net retained profit.

Fund HoldCo is the general partner of the fully-consolidated companies AIFM-DBG Fund VII (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) L.P. and European Private Equity Opportunity Manager LP. In the year under review, net retained profit totalling 3,188 euros (previous year: 3,583 euros) was allocated to Fund HoldCo from these companies, and an amount of 3,260 euros (previous year: 3,728 euros) was paid out to Fund HoldCo.

Via the interest held by DBAG in Fund HoldCo, 13.04 per cent of the shares in Fund HoldCo's subsidiary, DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) Limited, are indirectly held by DBAG. DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) is the founding limited partner of the fully-consolidated companies AIFM-DBG Fund VII (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP, DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) L.P. and European PE Opportunity Manager LP. In the year under review, net retained profit totalling 3,188 euros (previous year: 3,583 euros) was allocated to DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) Limited from these companies, and an amount of 3,260 euros (previous year: 3,728 euros) was paid out to DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) Limited.

Via the interest held by DBAG in Fund HoldCo, a further 11.05 per cent of the shares in DBG Management GP (Guernsey) Ltd. are indirectly held by DBAG. As in the previous year, no distribution was made in the financial year 2021/2022.

Relationships to co-investment vehicles

The co-investment vehicles of DBAG Fund VII and DBAG Fund VIII are granted short-term loans as pre-financing of investments in new portfolio companies. These are reported in the item "Other financial instruments" (see note 21); the fair value changes amount to 1,480,000 euros (previous year: 703,000 euros) and are recognised in net income from investment activity (previous year: interest income) (see note 14). As at the reporting date, there are liabilities to co-investment vehicles in the amount of 9,000 euros (previous year: 9,000 euros).

Other related party disclosures

As at the reporting date, there are no receivables from portfolio companies (previous year: 29,000 euros, see note 19).

Private co-investments of team members and carried interest

Selected members of the investment advisory team as well as selected members of senior management who are not members of the investment advisory team participate in a fund's performance in return for their immaterial shareholder contribution to the respective fund ("carried interest") after the fund investors and DBAG have realised their invested capital plus a preferred return (full pay-out of capital). Carried interest of not more than 20 per cent²⁴ is paid out once proceeds on disposal are generated and full repayment has been achieved; the remaining 80 per cent²⁵ (net sales proceeds) is paid to the investors in

²⁴ The maximum disproportionate share of earnings for DBAG Fund VII B [Konzern] SCSp and DBAG Fund VIII B [Konzern] (Guernsey) L.P. amounts to 10 per cent.

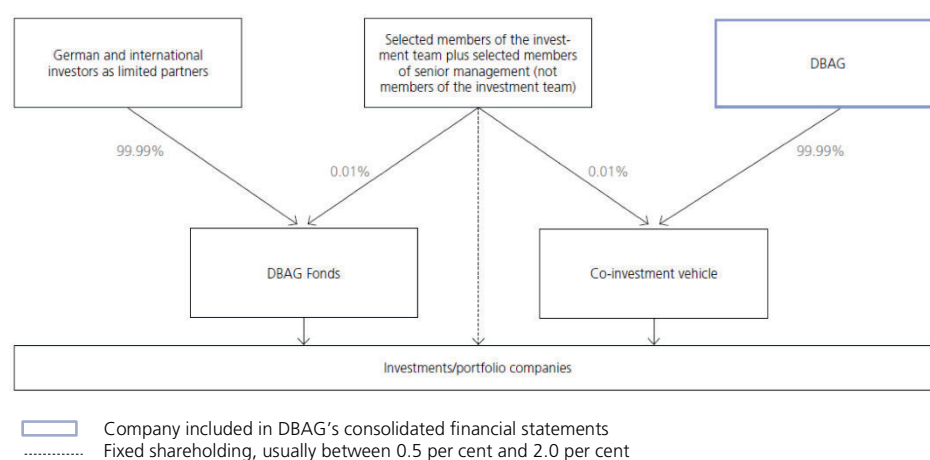
²⁵ The share of the investors and DBAG for DBAG Fund VII B [Konzern] SCSp and DBAG Fund VIII B [Konzern] (Guernsey) L.P. amounts to a total 90 per cent.

the relevant DBAG fund and to DBAG. The structure of the investment, its implementation and key economic aspects are in conformity with common practice in the private equity industry and constitute a prerequisite for the placement of DBAG funds. For the individuals participating, their partnership status constitutes a privately assumed investment risk which serves the purpose of aligning their interests with those of DBAG fund investors; the purpose of carried interest is to promote their initiative and their dedication to the success of the investment.

Since the launch of DBAG Fund VI, the investment structure of DBAG funds is as follows (significantly simplified):

OVERVIEW INVESTMENT STRUCTURE

The percentages relate to the equity interest.



The Board of Management members who are part of the investment advisory team as well as the senior executives entitled to carried interest made the following investments in the reporting year and the previous year, respectively, and received the following repayments from the DBAG funds and the co-investment vehicles:

	Investments during the reporting period		Repayments during the reporting period	
	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management
€'000				
1 Oct 2021 - 30 Sep 2022				
DBAG Fund V	8	5	30	18
DBAG ECF I	17	3	5	1
DBAG ECF II	21	5	447	233
DBAG ECF III	130	30	0	0
DBAG Fund VI	233	108	909	438
DBAG Fund VII	1,489	777	797	420
DBAG Fund VIII	3,734	2,477	0	0
Total 2021/2022	5,632	3,406	2,188	1,110

€'000	Investments during the reporting period		Repayments during the reporting period	
	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management
1 Oct 2020 - 30 Sep 2021				
DBAG Fund IV	0	0	146	146
DBAG ECF I	32	5	457	84
DBAG ECF II	24	11	0	0
DBAG ECF III	198	49	0	0
DBAG Fund VI	131	58	1,054	426
DBAG Fund VII	440	231	0	0
DBAG Fund VIII	1,237	699	0	0
Total 2020/2021	2,061	1,054	1,657	656

The following table outlines carried interest entitlements from the co-investment vehicles and DBAG funds for the Board of Management members entitled to carried interest and the members of senior management entitled to carried interest. For details regarding the share of the co-investment vehicles, we refer to the section “DBAG’s integrated business model” in the combined management report.

€'000	1 Oct 2021 ¹		Reduction due to disbursement ¹		Addition (+) / reversal (-) ¹		30 Sep 2022	
	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management
DBAG Fund V	2,979	1,842	(196)	(121)	341	211	3,125	1,932
DBAG ECF I	20,294	3,779	(143)	(27)	(7,927)	(1,476)	12,224	2,277
DBAG ECF II	20,871	5,016	(1,956)	(454)	(8,475)	(2,143)	10,440	2,420
DBAG ECF III	20,111	4,436	0	0	(20,111)	(4,436)	0	0
DBAG Fund VI	11,118	5,293	0	0	(10,708)	(5,098)	410	195
DBAG Fund VII	4,602	1,935	0	0	(865)	(364)	3,737	1,570
	79,974	22,301	(2,295)	(601)	(47,744)	(13,306)	29,936	8,394

¹ Carried interest entitlements at the start and end of the financial year relate to key management personnel and the members of the Board of Management as at the respective reporting date. Additions and reversals may be due – inter alia – to key management personnel and members of the Board of Management joining or leaving the Company as well as – with regard to the “of which” disclosure in relation to the Board of Management – due to key management personnel joining the Board of Management during the year.

€'000	1 Oct 2020		Reduction due to disbursement		Addition (+) / reversal (-)		30 Sep 2021	
	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management	Key management personnel	of which: Board of Management
DBAG Fund V	6,101	2,638	0	0	(3,122)	(797)	2,979	1,842
DBAG ECF I	24,969	4,913	(11,321)	(2,108)	6,646	975	20,294	3,779
DBAG ECF II	8,016	2,535	0	0	12,854	2,482	20,871	5,016
DBAG ECF III	0	0	0	0	20,111	4,436	20,111	4,436
DBAG Fund VI	10,869	3,729	0	0	249	1,564	11,118	5,293
DBAG Fund VII	0	0	0	0	4,602	1,935	4,602	1,935
	49,956	13,815	(11,321)	(2,108)	41,340	10,595	79,974	22,301

In the consolidated financial statements, carried interest is taken into account in the fair value measurement of the shares of DBAG in the co-investment vehicles of a fund ("net asset value"). In this context, the total liquidation of the fund portfolio as at the reporting date is assumed (see note 6, paragraph "Fair value measurement methods on hierarchy level 3"). In the year under review, the net asset values of the co-investment vehicles DBAG Fund V, DBAG ECF I, DBAG ECF II, DBAG Fund VI and DBAG Fund VII (top-up fund) are reduced by carried interest entitlements, by a total amount of 21,991,000 euros (previous year: 51,649,000 euros), of which 11,252,000 euros (previous year: 30,672,000 euros) are attributable to key management personnel. The carried interest for DBAG ECF III, DBAG Fund VII (main pool) and DBAG Fund VIII amounts to nil euros (previous year: 9,945,000 euros for DBAG ECF III).

This carried interest, which is taken into account upon measurement, may increase or decrease in value in the future, and is not disbursed until the requirements under the Articles of Association are met.

Remuneration based on employment or service contracts

Total remuneration for members of the Board of Management amount to 5,331,000 euros (previous year: 3,944,000 euros). This includes short-term benefits of 416,000 euros (previous year: 734,000 euros), long-term benefits of 685,000 euros (previous year: 884,000 euros), current service cost of 112,000 euros (previous year: 160,000 euros) and termination benefits of 2,054,000 euros (previous year: nil euros). An amount of 2,312,000 euros (previous year: 3,851,000 euros) of the provisions for pension obligations was attributable to Board of Management members. There was no share-based payment.

The total remuneration for senior executives amounts to 8,866,000 euros (previous year: 9,874,000 euros). This includes short-term benefits of 3,252,000 euros (previous year: 4,150,000 euros), long-term benefits of 4,000 euros (previous year: 3,000 euros) and current service cost of 64,000 euros (previous year: 114,000 euros). An amount of 2,157,000 euros (previous year: 3,638,000 euros) of the provisions for pension obligations was attributable to senior executives. There was no share-based payment.

The total remuneration for Supervisory Board members amounts to 495,000 euros (previous year: 495,000 euros).

Former Board of Management members and their surviving dependants received total payments of 1,066,000 euros (previous year: 962,000 euros). The present value of pension obligations to former Board of Management members and their surviving dependants amounted to 15,932,000 euros at the reporting date (previous year: 21,524,000 euros).

Other transactions with key management personnel

Senior executives acquired 2,125 (previous year: 1,600) shares of DBAG at preferential terms. The resulting pecuniary advantage amounted to 20,000 euros (previous year: 19,000 euros), and is recognised under personnel expenses. The resulting receivables from the senior executives were settled (previous year: receivables in the amount of 42,000 euros).

DBAG granted loans to senior executives in the amount of 291,000 euros at standard market conditions (previous year: 252,000 euros). Interest income amounts to 9,000 euros (previous year: 6,000 euros). Loan commitments to senior executives were fully drawn (previous year: undrawn loan commitments in the amount of 53,000 euros).

No loans or advances were granted to members of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board. Contingent liabilities were entered into by DBAG neither for the members of the Board of Management nor for the members of the Supervisory Board.

40. Events after the reporting date

The first close of subscriptions for DBAG ECF IV, a successor fund of DBAG ECF, occurred in November 2022. Investors made capital commitments in the amount of almost 97 million euros, of which almost 72 million euros were accepted in the first closing. DBAG entered into a co-investment agreement for the fund amounting to 49 per cent of the total commitment, not more than 100 million euros.

In addition, the term of DBAG Fund VI was extended by one year. Accordingly, the fund's contractual term ends in February 2024.

In November 2022, we agreed the sale of our investment in Cloudflight. The disposal price was taken into account in the measurement of the co-investment vehicle of DBAG Fund VII as at 30 September 2022. DBAG and DBAG Fund VII remain invested as non-controlling shareholders.

In mid-November 2022, DBAG founded DBAG Luxembourg SARL. The purpose of this subsidiary is to provide management or investment-related services to Luxembourg companies and enterprises in future. The company was founded by means of contributions in kind in the amount of 12,000 euros; DBAG holds 100 per cent of the shares.

41. Fees for the auditor

Total fees paid to the auditor BDO are composed of as follows:

€'000	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Parent company	Subsidiary	Total	Parent company	Subsidiary	Total
Audit of separate/consolidated financial statements	407	16	423	369	2	371
Other assurance services	39	18	57	3	0	3
Other services	0	0	0	312	0	312
	446	35	480	683	2	685

The services associated with auditing the separate and consolidated financial statements also include audit activities relating to the audit of the financial statements as at 30 September 2022 that were conducted early. Of that amount, 113,000 euros refer to the additional expense for the audit of the previous year's consolidated financial statements (previous year: 42,000 euros).

Other assurance services mainly refer to confirmations of financial covenants included in loan agreements, the audit of the remuneration report, activities concerning the review of the half-yearly financial statements as at 31 March 2022 as well as the review of measures to prevent financial crime.

42. Members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management

Supervisory Board*

Dr Hendrik Otto

Dusseldorf, Germany (Chairman)

Member of the Board of Management of WEPA SE, Arnsberg, Germany (until 21 November 2022)

No statutory offices or comparable offices in Germany and abroad

Philipp Möller

Hamburg, Germany (Deputy Chairman until his departure on 30 September 2022)

Managing Partner of Möller & Förster GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany

Statutory offices

- › GWF Messsysteme AG, Luzern, Switzerland

Dr Maximilian Zimmerer

Munich, Germany (Deputy Chairman since 1 October 2022)

Supervisory Board

Statutory offices

- › Investmentaktiengesellschaft für langfristige Investoren TGV, Bonn, Germany (Chairman)
- › Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Munich, Germany

Sonja Edeler

Hanover, Germany

Head of Finance, Audit and Corporate Security at Dirk Rossmann GmbH, Burgwedel, Germany

No statutory offices or comparable offices in Germany and abroad

Axel Holtrup

London, United Kingdom

Independent investor

No statutory offices or comparable offices in Germany and abroad

Dr Jörg Wulfken

Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, Germany

Attorney and Partner at Bruski, Smeets & Lange Rechtsanwälte, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Comparable offices in Germany and abroad

- › Georgian Credit, Tbilisi, Georgia (Chairman)

*Statutory office: offices held on other statutory supervisory boards; comparable offices in Germany and abroad: offices held on comparable domestic and international supervisory bodies of commercial enterprises, each as at 30 September 2022

Board of Management*

Torsten Grede

Frankfurt/Main, Germany (Spokesman)

Comparable offices in Germany and abroad

- › Treuburg Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Ingolstadt, Germany
- › Treuburg GmbH & Co. Familien KG, Ingolstadt, Germany

Tom Alzin

Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Comparable offices in Germany and abroad

- › Discus Investment SARL, Senningerberg, Luxembourg
- › Calypso Investment B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands (until 14 December 2021)
- › Verde Bidco SpA, Milan, Italy (until 29 April 2022)
- › Verde Midco S.r.l., Milan, Italy

Jannick Hunecke

Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Comparable offices in Germany and abroad

- › Gienanth Group GmbH, Eisenberg, Germany
- › Frimo International GmbH, Lotte, Germany

Susanne Zeidler

Frankfurt/Main, Germany (until 31 January 2022)

Statutory offices

- › Fresenius Management SE, Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, Germany

Comparable offices in Germany and abroad

- › DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

*Statutory office: offices held on other statutory supervisory boards; comparable offices in Germany and abroad: offices held on comparable domestic and international supervisory bodies of commercial enterprises, each as at 30 September 2022 or until the date of retirement from the Board of Management, respectively

43. List of subsidiaries and associates pursuant to section 313 (2) HGB

Name	Registered office	Equity interest in %
Fully-consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries		
AIFM-DBG Fund VII Management (Guernsey) LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest I (Smart Metering) Verwaltungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest II (TGA) Verwaltungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest III Verwaltungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest IV (Dental) Verwaltungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund IV SCSp ¹	Senningerberg, Luxemburg	0.00
DBAG Italia S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	100.00
DBG Advising GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	20.00
DBG Advising Verwaltungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBG ECF IV GP S.à r.l. ¹	Senningerberg, Luxemburg	0.00
DBG Fund HoldCo GmbH & Co. KG ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	13.04
DBG Fund LP (Guernsey) Limited ¹	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBG Fund VI GP (Guernsey) LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBG Fund VII GP S.à r.l.	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxembourg	100.00
DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBG Fund VIII GP (Guernsey) Limited ¹	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
DBG Management GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBG Management GP (Guernsey) Ltd.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	15.00
DBG Managing Partner GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	20.00
DBG Managing Partner Verwaltungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBG New Fund Management GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBG Service Provider Verwaltungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
European PE Opportunity Manager LP	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	0.00
RQPO Beteiligungs GmbH ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	49.00
RQPO Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. Papier KG ¹	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	90.00
Unconsolidated investment entity subsidiaries		
DBAG Bilanzinvest I (Smart Metering) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest II (TGA) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Co-Invest (TGA) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Co-Invest (TGA) Verwaltungs GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
R+S Holding GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
R+S Beteiligungs GmbH ²	Fulda, Germany	0.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest III (data centers) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
Green Datahub Holding GmbH ²	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBAG Bilanzinvest IV (Dental) GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	100.00
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund Konzern GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	99.00
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund IV Konzern SCSp	Senningerberg, Luxemburg	99.01
DBAG Fund V Konzern GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	99.00
DBAG Fund VI Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	99.99
DBAG Fund VII Konzern SCSp	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxembourg	99.99
DBAG Fund VII B Konzern SCSp	Luxembourg-Findel, Luxembourg	99.99
DBAG Fund VIII A Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	99.99
DBAG Fund VIII B Konzern (Guernsey) L.P.	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	99.99
Deutsche Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Königstein/Taunus, Germany	100.00
DBG Advisors Kommanditaktionär GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBG Alpha 5 GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBG Asset Management Limited	St. Helier, Jersey	0.00
DBG Epsilon GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBG Fourth Equity International GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00
DBV Drehbogen GmbH	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	0.00

¹ Unconsolidated subsidiary – see note 4.5

² The Company holds interests in subsidiaries both directly and indirectly. Disclosures to these subsidiaries are not provided due to insignificance.

This is a convenience translation of the German original. Solely the original text in German language is authoritative.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Deutsche Beteiligungs AG, Frankfurt/Main

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OF THE COMBINED MANAGEMENT REPORT

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Beteiligungs AG and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022, and comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In addition, we have audited the combined management report of Deutsche Beteiligungs AG for the financial year from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the combined management report listed in the chapter "other information".

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 IFRSs as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e (1) HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2022, and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022, and
- › the accompanying combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this combined management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our opinion on the combined management report does not cover the content of those parts of the combined management report listed in the chapter "other information".

Pursuant to § 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

Basis for the opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report in accordance with § 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014, referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) point (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We identified the following matters as key audit matters:

Valuation of financial assets

The financial statement position "Financial assets" amounts to 553.3 million euro and mainly consists of DBAG's share in investment entity subsidiaries that are not consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statement according to IFRS 10.31 sentence 1. Per IFRS 10.31 sentence 2 in connection with IFRS 9, investments are valued at their fair value through profit and losses. The fair value is determined according to IFRS 13 considering the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) Guidelines effective 2018 and the Corona Pandemic Supplements from March 2020.

The fair value of the investment entity subsidiaries corresponds to the Company's share of the sum of the fair values of each portfolio company (sum-of-the-parts-methodology). The valuation at the fair value assumes the sale of all shares of portfolio Company's at the balance sheet date. Individual contractual agreements are included in the valuation, in particular agreements with members of the investment advisory team regarding their profit participation of DBAG Funds, so-called Carried Interest.

The Company has implemented a process to determine the fair values of the portfolio companies that considers the fact that market prices cannot be observed. The Company uses the multiples method to determine the fair values of the portfolio companies based on financial results (market approach). The main non-observable assumptions used in the valuation are the sustainable earnings derived from the projections of each portfolio Company and the expected cashflows, respectively, as well as the net debt. Regardless of the valuation approach, the fair values determined are considered level 3 according to the fair value hierarchy due to unobservable input factors used in the calculation.

With respect to the consolidated financial statements, there is a risk that the fair values of the portfolio companies used in the valuation of financial assets do not meet the requirements of IFRS 13, resulting in an inappropriate valuation. There is an additional risk attached to the consideration of contractual agreements of carried interest. Finally, there is a risk that the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements according to IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 in particular are not appropriate.

We refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements regarding the Company's accounting and valuation methods (note 6). We refer to future-oriented assumptions and other significant sources of estimation uncertainties (note 8), disclosures on the financial assets (note 18), on the net result of investment activity (note 9), notes on financial instruments (note 34), disclosures regarding related party transactions (note 39), as well as to the statements in the combined management report regarding the Company's operations.

Our audit approach

First, we obtained an understanding of the Company's process to determine the fair values as part of the valuation of the shares in investment entity subsidiaries and assessed whether the valuation guidelines implemented by the Company are deemed appropriate to meet the requirements of IFRS 13. In order to gain an understanding of the organizational structure of the valuation process, we inquired with responsible employees, and obtained process descriptions, status reports, valuation documentation as well as minutes of board meetings. Based on the evidence obtained, we assessed the appropriateness of the controls implemented, particularly regarding the valuation proposals made by the Valuation Committee.

Our substantive audit procedures included reviewing the documentation of the calculations of the fair values of the portfolio companies and the assessment whether these calculations were consistent with the valuation process implemented and whether the valuation methodologies applied were deemed appropriate. In case of three Companies that were valued using the multiples approach for the first time, we assessed the appropriateness of with the valuation approach used considering observable input factors. We further assessed the calculation of the fair values and the observable inputs. For all portfolio companies, we reassessed the calculations of the fair values and the observable inputs.

We audited unobservable assumptions based on a sample selected using a risk-oriented approach.

For selected estimates of sustainable earnings and the net debt of portfolio companies, we reassessed the deviation from the budgets prepared by their management, and we obtained the approval of the respective supervisory board. In addition, we conducted interviews with members of the investment advisory team on business development, target achievement and individual issues for a risk-oriented conscious selection of portfolio companies. For adjustments of assumptions made by the valuation committee of the Deutsche Beteiligungs AG, we discussed the respective documentation with members of the valuation committee, to conclude on the reasonableness of such adjustments. We further assessed the appropriateness of selected assumptions used in the portfolio managements' projections (EBITDA margins in particular) through comparison with ranges derived from external market data for the respective performance indicators. Regarding the multiples used in the multiple's method, we involved our valuation specialists to assess the proper deviation of peer group companies and the resulting multiples based on the companies and capital market data.

We also performed substantive audit procedures regarding the consideration of carried interest in the calculation of the fair value of the shares attributable to DBAG. We evaluated the identification of carried interest entitlement and the respective valuation. Finally, we assessed whether the disclosures on the valuation of financial assets according to IFRS 7 and IFRS 13, in particular, were appropriate.

OTHER INFORMATION

The executive directors respectively the supervisory board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- › the statement on corporate governance included in section "Declaration on Corporate Governance" of the combined management report
- › the disclosures extraneous to the combined management report and marked as unaudited
- › the remaining parts of the annual financial report, with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements and combined management report and our auditor's report.

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

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

- › is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the combined management report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- › otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND THE SUPERVISORY BOARD FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE COMBINED MANAGEMENT REPORT

The executive directors board are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e (1) HGB and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance of the Group. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal controls as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, 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 unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the combined 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 combined management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the combined management report.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OF THE COMBINED 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 combined 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 opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined 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 the EU Audit Regulation 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 combined 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 combined management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- › Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the combined management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of these systems.
- › Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by 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 combined management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However,

future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.

- › Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e (1) HGB.
- › Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.
- › Evaluate the consistency of the combined 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 combined 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 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 controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on the Assurance in Accordance with § 317 (3A) HGB on the Electronic Reproduction of the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes

Reasonable Assurance Opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with § 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the reproduction of the annual financial statements and the management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the attached electronic file [deutschebeteiligungsgag-2022-09-30-de.zip] and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of § 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance only

extends to the conversion of the information contained in the annual financial statements and the management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained within this reproduction nor to any other information contained in the above-mentioned electronic file.

In our opinion, the reproduction of the annual financial statements and the management report contained in the above-mentioned electronic file and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of § 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format. We do not express any opinion on the information contained in this reproduction nor on any other information contained in the above-mentioned file beyond this reasonable assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying annual financial statements and the accompanying management report for the financial year from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022 contained in the „AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ON THE COMBINED MANAGEMENT REPORT“ above.

Basis for the Reasonable Assurance Opinion

We conducted our assurance work on the reproduction of the annual financial statements and the management report contained in the above-mentioned electronic file in accordance with § 317 (3a) HGB and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance in Accordance with § 317 (3a) HGB on the Electronic Reproduction of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes (IDW AsS 410 (10.2021)). Accordingly, our responsibilities are further described below in the “AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ASSURANCE WORK ON THE ESEF DOCUMENTS” section. Our audit firm has applied the IDW Standard on Quality Management 1: Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QS 1).

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF Documents

The executive directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic reproduction of the annual financial statements and the combined management report in accordance with § 328 (1) sentence 4 no. 1 HGB and for the markup of the consolidated financial statement in accordance with § 328 (1) sentence 4 no. 2 HGB.

In addition, the executive directors of the Company are responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the preparation of ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Work on the ESEF documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance that the ESEF documents are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 (1) HGB. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- › Identify and assess the risks of material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 (1) HGB, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinions.
- › Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the

circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.

- › Evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. whether the electronic file containing the ESEF documentation meets the requirements of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the technical specification for this electronic file applicable at the reporting date.
- › Evaluate whether the ESEF documents enable a XHTML reproduction with content equivalent to the audited annual financial statements and to the audited management report.
- › Evaluate whether the markup of the ESEF documents with inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with Articles 4 and 6 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, as applicable on the reporting date, provides an adequate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML rendering.

FURTHER INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10 OF THE EU AUDIT REGULATION

We were elected as auditor by the annual general meeting on February 17, 2022. We were engaged by the audit committee on the same day. We have been the group auditor of the Deutscheeteiligungs AG since the financial year 2018/2019.

We declare that the opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the audit committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

OTHER MATTERS – USE OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

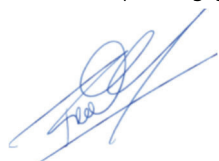
Our audit opinion should always be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the combined management report as well as the audited ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and combined management report converted to ESEF format - including the versions to be published in the Federal Gazette - are merely electronic reproductions of the audited consolidated financial statements and combined management report and do not replace them. In particular, the ESEF opinion and our audit opinion contained therein can only be used in conjunction with the audited ESEF documents provided in electronic form.

GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENGAGEMENT

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Dr Jens Freiberg.

Frankfurt/Main, 28 November 2022

BDO AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft



Dr Freiberg
German Public Auditor



Gebhardt
German Public Auditor