Information by regions

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JAN 1 THROUGH DEC 31 / € million	External revenues		Non-current assets [1]		Capital employed [1]		Gross capital expenditures		Net capital expenditures		Employees [1]	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Germany	28,843	29,003	52,644	48,935	43,691	40,236	16,062	14,273	6,782	5,709	221,114	212,188
Europe (excluding Germany) [2]	9,063	11,681	3,293	5,087	2,584	3,868	827	801	799	762	39,624	40,849
Asia/Pacific	3,822	5,983	1,354	1,408	1,130	1,120	180	247	176	247	17,191	18,006
North America	2,746	4,417	659	750	808	1,025	121	106	121	106	10,853	11,299
Rest of world	720	1,001	62	58	94	93	23	39	23	39	3,641	3,735
Consolidation	–	–	-1,066	-1,024	-7	-1,053	-119	-113	-119	-113	–	–
DB Group adjusted [2]	**45,194**	**52,085**	**56,946**	**55,214**	**48,300**	**45,289**	**17,094**	**15,353**	**7,782**	**6,750**	**292,423**	**286,077**
Reconciliation	-3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DB Group [2]	**45,191**	**52,085**	**56,946**	**55,214**	**48,300**	**45,289**	**17,094**	**15,353**	**7,782**	**6,750**	**292,423**	**286,077**

[1] As of the balance sheet date.
[2] 2022 figures for external revenues and employees adjusted due to changes to the presentation of DB Arriva as discontinued operations 231 f.

GRI

Basic principles and methods

FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION

Deutsche Bahn AG (DB AG), and its subsidiaries (together DB Group) provide services in the fields of passenger transport as well as transport and logistics, and operate an extensive rail infrastructure which is also available to non-Group users on a non-discriminatory basis. Whereas rail infrastructure and passenger transport activities are conducted primarily in the company's domestic market of Germany, business activities in freight transport are conducted on a Europe-wide basis and logistics activities are conducted on a worldwide basis.

DB AG, Potsdamer Platz 2, 10785 Berlin is an Aktiengesellschaft (stock corporation); its shares are held entirely by the Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Government). The company is listed in the trade register of the Amtsgericht (local court) of Berlin-Charlottenburg under the number HRB 50000. DB Group has issued securities in accordance with Section 2 (1) Clause 1 of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz; WpHG); these securities are traded on organized markets in accordance with Section 2 (11) WpHG.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Management Board, and will be submitted to the Supervisory Board for the Supervisory Board meeting on March 20, 2024.

PRINCIPLES OF PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of Section 315e of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch; HGB) and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applied in the EU and their interpretation by the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The accounting standards have been applied consistently throughout the entire reporting period with no changes compared with the previous year.

The financial year of DB AG and its incorporated subsidiaries is the same as the calendar year. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in euros. Unless otherwise specified, all figures are stated in millions of euros (€ million).

The agreement to sell all remaining subsidiaries of the former DB Arriva segment was signed in October 2023. With the application of IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations," DB Arriva is reported as discontinued operations until the completion of the sales process and henceforth no longer constitutes a business segment under IFRS 8. When used below, the term "Group" in the DB Group financial statements is generally used for continuing operations. Any use of the term that deviates from this is supplemented by separate explanations.

STRUCTURE OF THE BALANCE SHEET AND THE STATEMENT OF INCOME

Assets and liabilities are stated in the balance sheet either as current or non-current items. Assets and liabilities are classified as current if they will be realized or are due within 12 months after the end of the year under review. The notes to the balance sheet take account of the requirements of the ordinance relating to the structure of the annual financial statements of transport companies. The statement of income uses the structure of total cost accounting.

CONSOLIDATION METHODS

a) Consolidation principles

In the consolidated financial statements of DB AG, DB AG and all companies (subsidiaries) are fully consolidated in accordance with IFRS 10 from the time at which DB AG acquires control.

For the purpose of standardized accounting, the affiliated companies have applied the accounting directives of the parent company.

Capital is consolidated in accordance with the acquisition method in line with IFRS 3.

The equity attributable to Group shareholders is shown separately from the non-controlling interests in the equity of subsidiaries. The amount is calculated based on the non-controlling interests at the time of the initial consolidation and the changes in equity attributable to this interest after that time.

Non-controlling interests are calculated on a pro rata basis from the assets, liabilities and contingent obligations valued with their fair value.

Intra-Group liabilities as well as expenses and income and intercompany results between fully consolidated companies are completely eliminated.

b) Business combinations

All subsidiaries acquired after December 31, 2002, have been consolidated using the acquisition method under IFRS 3.

Any difference between the acquisition costs of the business combination and the acquired assets valued at fair value is shown as goodwill. If the purchase price is lower than the fair value of the acquired assets, the difference is recognized immediately in the statement of income after reassessment.

The acquisition and sale of shares in an already fully consolidated company that do not result in a change of control are recognized in equity transactions. In this respect, there have been no changes in the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized from such transactions.

c) Joint ventures, joint operations and associated companies

Joint ventures are defined as companies which are managed by DB AG jointly with another party either directly or indirectly, and in which the partners own rights to the net assets of the company.

A joint operation is defined as agreements that are managed by DB AG jointly with another party either directly or indirectly, and in which the parties involved in the joint operation have rights relating to the assets and obligations relating to the liabilities attributable to the agreement.

Associated companies are defined as equity participations in which DB Group is able to exercise a significant influence on the financial and business policy. Significant influence is normally defined as a situation in which DB AG directly or indirectly holds 20 to 50% of the voting rights in these companies and the related assumption of association is not refuted.

In exceptional cases, companies in which DB Group holds fewer than 20% of the voting rights are also classified as associated companies. Despite such a low shareholding, a significant influence is deemed to exist in such cases, for instance as a result of various rights of codetermination in major issues concerning business policy or because members of general management are appointed by DB Group.

Joint ventures and associated companies are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 (Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures). Alternatively, they are valued in accordance with IFRS 5 if the shares are classified as held for sale.

Intercompany results attributable to transactions with associated companies or joint ventures are eliminated on a pro rata basis.

In the case of joint operations, the assets, liabilities, income and expenses have to be recognized on a pro rata basis.

CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Currency translation uses the concept of functional currency according to IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates) or IAS 29 (Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) for annual financial statements of subsidiaries that are based in a hyperinflationary country. The currency translation of income and expense items was based on the simplifications of IAS 21.40 (application of average exchange rates for a period).

No major subsidiary was domiciled in a hyperinflationary economy in the year under review or the previous year.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in euros (reporting currency); in accordance with IAS 21, the financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the euro are converted into the reporting currency.

The following exchange rates are some of the rates used for currency translation purposes:

	As of Dec 31		Annual average	
€ 1 EQUIVALENT TO	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Australian dollar (AUD)	1.62630	1.56930	1.62889	1.51653
Canadian dollar (CAD)	1.46420	1.44400	1.45974	1.36975
Swiss franc (CHF)	0.92600	0.98470	0.97174	1.00475
Renminbi yuan (CNY)	7.85090	7.35820	7.66013	7.07898
Danish krone (DKK)	7.45290	7.43650	7.45099	7.43955
Pound sterling (GBP)	0.86905	0.88693	0.86984	0.85268
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	8.63140	8.31630	8.46748	8.24745
Japanese yen (JPY)	156.33000	140.66000	151.95065	138.02515
Norwegian krone (NOK)	11.24050	10.51380	11.42476	10.09953
Polish zloty (PLN)	4.33950	4.68080	4.54169	4.68564
Swedish krona (SEK)	11.09600	11.12180	11.47431	10.62887
Singapore dollar (SGD)	1.45910	1.43000	1.45242	1.45127
US dollar (USD)	1.10500	1.06660	1.08157	1.05335

CRITICAL ESTIMATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are based on assessments and assumptions relating to the future. Based on past experience and reasonable expectations of future events, the estimations and assessments that are derived are continuously reviewed and adjusted where appropriate. Nevertheless, the estimations will not always correspond to the subsequent actual circumstances.

The estimations and assessments that may involve a significant risk during the next financial year in the form of major adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed under the relevant items.

As an operator of critical infrastructure and an organization that operates over a wide area, DB Group is potentially strongly affected by the possible impact of climate change. The financial impact of extreme weather conditions is already being recorded as part of major loss events.

Accounting and valuation methods

A) STANDARDS, REVISIONS OF STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS THAT ARE THE SUBJECT OF MANDATORY FIRST-TIME ADOPTION FOR REPORTING PERIODS STARTING JANUARY 1, 2023, OR EARLY ADOPTION

In the year under review, the consolidated financial statements first took account of all new and revised standards and interpretations which are the subject of mandatory first-time adoption starting on or after January 1, 2023, which are also relevant for DB Group and which have not been the subject of early adoption in previous periods. The changes to the standards have been recognized in accordance with the transitional regulations. The impact of the new regulations is considered to be immaterial.

B) STANDARDS, REVISIONS OF STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS THAT HAD BEEN ADOPTED AS OF THE REPORTING DATE, BUT THAT ARE NOT YET THE SUBJECT OF MANDATORY ADOPTION AND EARLY ADOPTION

Various new accounting standards and interpretations were published in 2023, but these are not mandatory for reporting periods up to December 31, 2023. These were not applied early by DB Group. The impact of the new regulations is considered to be immaterial.

GRI COMPARABILITY WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR

Changes in segment allocation

With the signing of the binding agreement on the sale of all subsidiaries of the DB Arriva segment in October 2023, the Group division is classified as a discontinued operation 231f. according to IFRS 5 and has been reported as such. Since the year under review, DB Arriva has no longer been reported as a segment in the consolidated financial statements of DB Group. Segment reporting as of December 31, 2023, was adjusted accordingly:

- **Period-related values:** Adjustment of previous year's figures in the DB Group column.
- **Reporting date-related figures:** No adjustment of the previous year's figures in the DB Group column; values for the former DB Arriva segment were shown in the reconciliation column.
- **Gross and net capital expenditures and investment grants:** Presentation of the values of the former DB Arriva segment until October 2023 and the previous year in the reconciliation column.
- **Employees:** Adjustment of the previous year's figure in the DB Group column; no reconciliation of the values of the former DB Arriva segment.

DB Group's continuing operations are now comprised of the remaining eight segments alone.

Introduction of Group charges

Since January 1, 2023, the segments have been partly burdened by a Group charge on the apportionable costs for the various governance functions of Group management. As a result, the net profit and loss for the Subsidiaries/Other segment improved by € 335 million as of December 31, 2023, and declined accordingly in the other segments (mainly DB Netze Track: € 157 million, DB Regional: € 50 million, DB Long-Distance: € 44 million, DB Cargo: € 30 million, DB Netze Stations: € 23 million).

GRI Scope of consolidation and investments in other companies

A) SUBSIDIARIES

According to IFRS 3, the acquisition cost of a business combination is determined by the fair values of the assets given and the liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of the transaction. The acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are valued under IFRS 3 at their fair value at the date of acquisition, irrespective of any non-controlling interests. Alternatively, acquired non-current assets or groups of assets which are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 are shown at their fair value less costs to sell.

Changes in the scope of fully consolidated companies of DB Group are detailed in the following:

	Germany 2023	Rest of world 2023	Total 2023	Total 2022
FULLY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES				
As of Jan 1	103	398	**501**	**523**
Additions	24	3	**27**	**20**
Additions from change in the type of inclusion	1	0	**1**	**0**
Disposals	-26	-32	**-58**	**-42**
Disposals from changein the type of inclusion	-1	0	**-1**	**0**
As of Dec 31	**101**	**369**	**470**	**501**

Additions of companies and parts of companies

DB Group had no expenses in the year under review (previous year: € 288 million) on company acquisitions according to IFRS 3. The additions concerned the first-time full consolidation of GHT Mobility GmbH Group (GHT), Berlin. Prior to this, GHT was included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. As a result of amended company law agreements and against the background of the financing conditions, DB Group has controlled GHT since January 1, 2023:

COMPANY	Activities	Segment
GHT Mobility GmbH Group, Berlin, Germany	Operating on-demand transport services	DB Regional, from January 1, 2023

The addition of GHT was not significant for DB Group. After being initially consolidated, GHT has generated revenues of € 2 million and a net profit of € 0 million.

As a result of DB AG's decision to withdraw from the company as a majority owner and not to provide any further financial resources, GHT filed for insolvency at the beginning of May 2023.

The additions also included the founding of three companies.

Disposals of companies and parts of companies

The disposals from the scope of consolidation include GHT, seven mergers, ten liquidations and 17 sales (mainly companies from the former DB Arriva segment in Denmark, Serbia and Poland, the sale of which was already complete and independent of the sale of the remaining companies in October 2023, as well as companies in Russia from the DB Schenker segment). The sales have generated a cash outflow of € 15 million (previous year: cash inflow of € 47 million).

As was the case in the previous year, there were no major effects on profits due to the loss of control in the year under review.

The deconsolidation of GHT resulted in a disposal loss of € 15 million and the sale of the companies in Russia resulted in a disposal loss of € 5 million. The results are shown in other operating expenses (Note (7) 239f.) or other operating income (Note (3) 235). In addition, there was a loss of € 13 million from discontinued operations.

Effects on the consolidated statement of income

Overall, the effects of the changes in the scope of consolidation on the consolidated statement of income which have occurred compared with the changes in the previous year are not significant and are presented in the following overview:

€ million	DB Group Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2023	thereof from additions to the scope of consolidation	Amounts for disposals from the scope of consolidation
Revenues	45,191	412	- 295
Inventory changes and other internally produced and capitalized assets	4,626	0	0
Overall performance	49,817	412	- 295
Other operating income	3,354	83	- 3
Cost of materials	- 25,276	- 230	202
Personnel expenses	- 19,604	- 121	53
Scheduled depreciation, amortizations and impairments	- 3,912	- 96	7
Other operating expenses	- 5,652	- 125	19
Operating profit (EBIT)	- 1,273	- 77	- 17
Result of investments accounted for using the equity method	9	0	0
Net interest income	- 617	- 8	0
Other financial result	- 78	0	- 9
Financial result	- 686	- 8	- 9
Profit / loss before taxes on income	**- 1,959**	**- 85**	**- 26**
Taxes on income	- 73	4	1
Net profit / loss for the year after taxes on income from continuing operations	**- 2,032**	**- 81**	**- 25**
Net profit / loss for the year after taxes on income from discontinued operations	- 319	-	21
Net profit / loss for the year after taxes on income	**- 2,351**	**- 81**	**- 4**

The revenues attributable to changes in the scope of consolidation were as follows:

JAN 1 THROUGH DEC 31 / € million	Revenues from: Additions to the scope of consolidation	Revenues from: Disposals from the scope of consolidation
USA Truck Group, Van Buren / USA [1]	409	-
GHT Mobility GmbH Group, Berlin, Germany	2	-
Les Triporteurs Group, Rennes / France [1]	1	-
Bitergo, Dortmund [1]	0	-
MTS-Markentechnik Group, Rülzheim [1]	-	242
ELAG Emder Lagerhaus und Automotive GmbH, Emden [1] and EVAG Emder Verkehrs und Automotive Gesellschaft mbH, Emden [1]	-	37
Etihad Rail DB Operations LLC, Abu Dhabi / United Arab Emirates [1]	-	8
Luxemburger Transport Logistik Diekirch S.A., Wilwerdange / Luxembourg	-	5
AO Schenker, Moscow / Russia Schenker Business Services OOO, Moscow / Russia	-	3
Total	**412**	**295**

[1] Acquired / sold during the previous year.

B) JOINT VENTURES, ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND COMPANIES WITH JOINT BUSINESS OPERATIONS

	Germany 2023	Rest of world 2023	Total 2023	Total 2022
JOINT VENTURES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD				
As of Jan 1	11	10	**21**	**25**
Additions	1	0	**1**	**1**
Additions from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	**0**
Disposals	- 1	0	**- 1**	**- 5**
Disposals from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	**0**
As of Dec 31	**11**	**10**	**21**	**21**
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD				
As of Jan 1	48	37	**85**	**83**
Additions	2	0	**2**	**9**
Additions from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	**0**
Disposals	- 1	0	**- 1**	**- 6**
Disposals from change in the type of inclusion	- 4	- 1	**- 5**	**- 1**
As of Dec 31	**45**	**36**	**81**	**85**
COMPANIES WITH JOINT BUSINESS OPERATIONS				
As of Jan 1	0	0	**0**	**1**
Additions	0	0	**0**	**0**
Additions from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	**0**
Disposals	0	0	0	**- 1**
Disposals from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	**0**
As of Dec 31	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

From the perspective of DB Group, no joint venture, associated company or company with joint business operations is significant, either individually or when viewed together.

C) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On October 16, 2023, DB AG signed the agreement to sell all remaining subsidiaries of DB Arriva to I Squared Capital, Miami / USA. This means that the former DB Arriva segment met the classification criteria under IFRS 5 for reporting as discontinued operations. Subject to regular completion conditions, the closing of the sales transaction is expected in 2024.

For the discontinued operations, income was reported separately in the consolidated statement of income and the individual cash flows per category were reported separately in the consolidated statement of cash flows. The financial information was adjusted accordingly for the previous year in the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of cash flows in accordance with IFRS 5. In the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, the assets and liabilities attributable to the discontinued operations were reported separately. The classification also included the scheduled depreciation of the assets within the discontinued operations.

The assets and liabilities in connection with the discontinued operation were as follows:

AS OF DEC 31 / € million	**2023**
Property, plant and equipment	1,362
Intangible assets	81
Investments accounted for using the equity method	32
Available for sale financial assets	2
Inventories	68
Receivables and other assets	1,299
Derivative financial instruments	0
Cash and cash equivalents	445
Deferred tax assets	17
Assets	**3,306**
Financial debt	536
Other liabilities	1,011
Derivative financial instruments	0
Pension obligations	47
Other provisions	224
Deferred income	243
Deferred tax liabilities	96
Liabilities	**2,157**

As of December 31, 2023, there were restrictions on the right of disposal over property, plant and equipment amounting to € 33 million (as of December 31, 2022: € 27 million).

As of December 31, 2023, cash and cash equivalents amounting to € 320 million (as of December 31, 2022: € 329 million) fell to companies that may be restricted mainly due to the requirements of the rail franchises in the United Kingdom.

In detail, net loss after taxes from the discontinued operations was as follows:

€ million	**2023**	2022
Revenues	4,018	4,212
Other income, inventory changes and other internally produced and capitalized assets, income from companies accounted for using the equity method, other financial result	293	412
Expenses	- 4,208	- 4,783
Net profit / loss before taxes from discontinued operations	**103**	**- 159**
Taxes on income	9	- 15
Impairment losses in connection with discontinued operations	- 431	-
Net loss after taxes from discontinued operations	**- 319**	**- 174**

The number of employees excluding apprentices and dual degree students (part-time employees converted to full-time employees) for the discontinued operations as of December 31, 2023: 34,358 (as of December 31, 2022: 38,059).

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN DB GROUP

The purpose of the financial management of DB Group is not only to achieve sustainable growth in the enterprise value but also to comply with a capital structure that is adequate for maintaining a very good credit rating.

Based on adjusted EBIT, return on capital employed (ROCE) is calculated as a key component of the value management concept. The capital employed represents the use of capital provided by shareholders and debt investors that is tied up in DB Group and that is associated with yield expectations. The derivation is based on the closing balance sheet for the year under review for the continuing operations and for the previous year, including discontinued operations. The following table shows the process of calculating capital employed, using the asset and liability items shown in the balance sheet.

			Change	
AS OF DEC 31 / € million	**2023**	2022	absolute	%
Property, plant and equipment	54,037	52,268	+ 1,769	+ 3.4
+ Intangible assets / goodwill	2,819	2,854	- 35	- 1.2
+ Inventories	2,099	2,076	+ 23	+ 1.1
+ Trade receivables	5,447	6,334	- 887	- 14.0
+ Receivables and other assets	4,641	5,076	- 435	- 8.6
− Receivables from plan assets	- 112	- 118	+ 6	+ 5.1
− Financial receivables and earmarked bank deposits (excluding receivables from finance lease)	- 784	- 683	- 101	+ 14.8
+ Income tax receivables	52	65	- 13	- 20.0
+ Non-current assets held for sale	3,306	152	+ 3,154	-
− Trade liabilities	- 6,224	- 7,940	+ 1,716	- 21.6
− Miscellaneous and other liabilities	- 4,984	- 5,396	+ 412	- 7.6
− Income tax liabilities	- 144	- 243	+ 99	- 40.7
− Other provisions	- 8,333	- 7,570	- 763	+ 10.1
− Deferred income	- 1,363	- 1,425	+ 62	- 4.4
− Liabilities in connection with assets held for sale	- 2,157	- 161	- 1,996	-
Capital employed	**48,300**	**45,289**	**+ 3,011**	**+ 6.6**

For further calculation, the adjusted EBIT and adjusted EBITDA in the following table are derived from the operating profit (EBIT) shown in the statement of income for the continuing operations. The corresponding details at the segment level have been calculated using the same method.

			Change	
€ million	**2023**	2022	absolute	%
Operating profit / loss (EBIT)	- 1,273	1,439	- 2,712	-
Income from the disposal of financial instruments	- 4	- 15	+ 11	- 73.3
Expenses from the disposal of financial instruments	22	6	+ 16	-
Train-path price support to overcome the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic	-	- 316	+ 316	- 100
Adjustment of provisions / receivables from tunnel accident	- 30	- 38	+ 8	- 21.1
Electricity price brake	- 163	-	- 163	-
Restructuring / contract obligations (personnel)	332	88	+ 244	-
Allocation to provision for ecological burdens	67	-	+ 67	-
Adjustment of provisions for dismantling obligations and reversals of impairment of real estate	19	21	- 2	- 9.5
Depreciation on assets for sale	-	11	- 11	- 100
Other	56	24	+ 32	+ 133
Operating profit / loss (EBIT) adjusted for special items	**- 974**	**1,220**	**- 2,194**	**-**
PPA amortization customer contracts (depreciation)	10	5	+ 5	+ 100
EBIT adjusted	**- 964**	**1,225**	**- 2,189**	**-**
Scheduled depreciation and impairments	3,912	3,576	+ 336	+ 9.4
PPA amortization customer contracts (depreciation)	- 10	- 5	- 5	+ 100
Special items for scheduled depreciation, recognized impairment losses / reversals	- 61	- 13	- 48	-
EBITDA adjusted	**2,877**	**4,783**	**- 1,906**	**- 39.8**

In the year under review, special items totaling € 299 million (previous year: € 219 million) were adjusted in EBIT. These resulted mainly from expenses for restructuring and personnel contractual commitments. As part of transformation programs to increase profits at DB Cargo and DB Schenker, provisions have been made for personnel measures and impairments have been made for property, plant and equipment and rights of use. Other expenses resulted from the set up of provisions for commitment surpluses from employment relationships (Subsidiaries/Other segment). The expenses for existing ecological burdens in the Subsidiaries/Other segment included the adjustment of the provision for ecological burdens at DB AG and for risks in connection with the sale of Brenntag in 2004. This was counteracted by the reclassification of positive effects in connection with the electricity price brake. With the exception of the DB Regional and DB Cargo segments, the relief from the electricity price brake was completely adjusted as a special item. At DB Regional and DB Cargo, partial adjustments were made to energy expenses on the basis of the price adjustments agreed with the contracting organizations and customers.

The special items recorded from continuing operations are attributable to the following segments:

€ million	2023	thereof affecting EBIT	2022	thereof affecting EBIT
DB Long-Distance	112	112	337	337
DB Regional	- 4	- 4	-	-
DB Cargo	- 94	- 94	- 20	- 20
DB Netze Track	- 23	- 14	- 9	- 2
DB Netze Stations	13	13	-	-
DB Energy	-	-	-	-
Other/consolidation Integrated Rail System	- 170	- 170	- 90	- 90
Integrated Rail System	**- 166**	**- 157**	**218**	**225**
DB Schenker	- 142	- 142	- 6	- 6
Consolidation other	-	-	-	-
DB Group	**- 308**	**- 299**	**212**	**219**

The capital employed and the adjusted EBIT have resulted in the following figures for return on capital employed (ROCE):

€ million	2023	2022	Change absolute	Change %
EBIT adjusted (continuing operations)	- 964	1,225	- 2,189	-
Ø Capital employed as of Dec 31	48,300	45,289	+ 3,011	+ 6.6
ROCE (%)	**- 2.0**	**2.7**	**-**	**-**

Taking into account the discontinued operations, there would have been no change in ROCE for DB Group (previous year: 2.8 %).

Notes to the statement of income

As a general rule, all income and expenses are reported on an unnetted basis, unless IFRS accounting rules permit or require balancing.

Expenses are recognized in the income statement at the point at which the service is used or at the point at which the expenses are incurred.

The special items detailed at income and expenses ("Total") are issues that are considered to be unusual either in terms of the amount involved and/or the actual reason behind the issue. Irrespective of the amount involved, this item comprises book profits and losses arising from transactions with subsidiaries/financial assets as well as depreciation on long-term customer contracts that have been capitalized as part of the purchase price allocation process in connection with company acquisitions. In addition, the special items recognize individual issues if they are of an exceptional nature, if they are definable for accounting purposes, if they can be measured and if the amount involved is material. In addition to the special items, effects from changes in the scope of consolidation and exchange rate effects are also disclosed separately. The item "Total – comparable" does not involve IFRS figures; instead, it involves additional disclosures in accordance with internal reporting.

Unless otherwise stated, the following disclosures and explanations on the items in the statement of income relate to the continuing operations.

(1) REVENUES

Revenues generated in DB Group result from the provision of passenger transport, freight transport and logistics services, the provision of rail infrastructure, the sale of goods and other revenues related particularly to services in rail operations, less value-added tax, discounts and any price reductions. In addition, revenues from the leasing of railway-related assets such as station space are also reported within revenues, while other rental revenues are recognized within other operating income.

In passenger transport, revenues from individual tickets are recorded in a simplified way on the first day of validity of the ticket. Revenues from season tickets are recorded over the validity period.

In the DB Regional segment, the order processing in the form of long-term transport contracts concluded with the contracting organizations of the Federal states in Germany are very important for business development. Contractual relations with customers covering several years also exist in the contract logistics line of business in the DB Schenker segment, which accounts for about 6 % of Group revenues. Revenues are realized accordingly over the contractual term of the respective long-term contract.

Revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15 is based on the principle that revenues are recognized when control over a product or service is transferred to the customers. Revenues from the provision of services is recorded at the amount expected to be received by a company in exchange for the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer (transaction price).