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]	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Germany [2]	24,970	24,925	57,754	52,644	48,212	43,691	18,316	16,062	9,098	6,782	214,047	208,033
Europe (excluding Germany) [2]	1,103	1,054	875	3,293	856	2,584	338	827	338	799	10,321	10,848
Asia/Pacific [2]	11	3	1	1,354	-16	1,130	68	180	68	176	636	407
North America [2]	132	103	18	659	-39	808	44	121	44	121	483	346
Rest of world [2]	11	5	–	62	-33	94	14	23	14	23	73	79
Consolidation	–	–	-1,123	-1,066	3,186	-7	-138	-119	-138	-119	–	–
DB Group adjusted [2]	**26,227**	**26,090**	**57,525**	**56,946**	**52,166**	**48,300**	**18,642**	**17,094**	**9,424**	**7,782**	**225,560**	**219,713**
Reconciliation	-24	-3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DB Group [2]	**26,203**	**26,087**	**57,525**	**56,946**	**52,166**	**48,300**	**18,642**	**17,094**	**9,424**	**7,782**	**225,560**	**219,713**

[1] As of the balance sheet date.
[2] 2023 figures for external revenues and employees adjusted due to changes to the presentation of DB Schenker as discontinued operations 236 f.

Basic principles and methods

GRI

FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION

Deutsche Bahn AG (DB AG) and its subsidiaries (jointly DB Group) render passenger and transport services and operate an extensive rail infrastructure that is also available to non-Group users on a non-discriminatory basis. While the business activities in rail infrastructure and passenger transport are mainly carried out in the domestic market of Germany, business in freight transport is conducted throughout Europe.

DB AG, Potsdamer Platz 2, 10785 Berlin, is an Aktiengesellschaft (public limited company) whose shares are entirely owned by the Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Government). The company is listed in the commercial register of the Berlin-Charlottenburg district court under the number HRB 50000.

These consolidated financial statements were prepared by the Management Board and will be presented to the Supervisory Board for the Supervisory Board meeting on March 26, 2025.

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).

On September 13, 2024, the agreement to sell all subsidiaries of the former DB Schenker segment was signed. By way of application of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations," DB Schenker is reported as a discontinued operation until the sale process is completed and is no longer a business segment in accordance with IFRS 8. The term "DB Group" in the DB Group financial statements is generally used for continuing operations. Any use of the term that varies 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 are realized or fall due within 12 months after the end of the year under review or if they are cash or cash equivalents. 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 date on which DB AG obtains the possibility of control.

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

Capital consolidation is carried out in accordance with IFRS 3 using the acquisition method.

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 at 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 measured at fair value is recognized 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 that 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.

Associated companies are defined as equity participations in which DB Group is able to exercise significant influence over financial and business policies. 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 less than 20% of the voting rights are also classified as associated companies. Here, significant influence exists despite a lower shareholding, e.g. due to various co-determination rights in key business policy issues or because members of the Management Board are appointed by DB Group.

Joint ventures and associated companies are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 (Investments in Associated Companies 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 is based on the functional currency concept in accordance with IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates) and IAS 29 (Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) for the annual financial statements of subsidiaries domiciled in a hyperinflationary economy. The simplifications of IAS 21.40 (Application of Average Exchange Rates for a Period) were used for the currency translation of income and expense items. Translation effects from the translation of the functional currency of foreign subsidiaries into the Group reporting currency are recognized in the currency reserve.

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); the financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the euro are translated into the reporting currency in accordance with IAS 21.

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

	As of Dec 31		Annual average	
€ 1 EQUIVALENT TO	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Australian dollar (AUD)	1.67720	1.62630	1.63991	1.62889
Canadian dollar (CAD)	1.49480	1.46420	1.48211	1.45974
Swiss franc (CHF)	0.94120	0.92600	0.95245	0.97174
Renminbi yuan (CNY)	7.58330	7.85090	7.78748	7.66013
Danish krone (DKK)	7.45780	7.45290	7.45890	7.45099
Pound sterling (GBP)	0.82918	0.86905	0.84654	0.86984
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	8.06860	8.63140	8.44498	8.46748
Japanese yen (JPY)	163.06000	156.33000	163.82427	151.95065
Norwegian krone (NOK)	11.79500	11.24050	11.62837	11.42476
Polish zloty (PLN)	4.27500	4.33950	4.30606	4.54169
Swedish krona (SEK)	11.45900	11.09600	11.43095	11.47431
Singapore dollar (SGD)	1.41640	1.45910	1.44575	1.45242
US dollar (USD)	1.03890	1.10500	1.08232	1.08157

CRITICAL ESTIMATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are based on assessments and assumptions concerning the future. Based on historical experience and reasonable expectations of future events, the derived estimates and assessments are continuously reviewed and adjusted if necessary. 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 MANDATORY FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR REPORTING PERIODS BEGINNING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2024, OR ARE ADOPTED EARLY

In the year under review, all new and revised standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the first time from January 1, 2024, are also relevant for DB Group and have not already been adopted early in previous periods were taken into account for the first time in the consolidated financial statements. 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. The clarifications from IAS 1 on the maturity classification of liabilities and the significance of substantive rights to defer settlement have no impact on DB Group in this context. Existing roll-over loans are to be terminated in the course of the sale of DB Schenker and are therefore classified as current. Covenants do not exist to a material extent.

The amendment to IFRS 16 on accounting for sale and leaseback transactions is aimed at arrangements in which the seller as lessee pays variable lease payments. In DB Group, sale and leaseback transactions are carried out in exceptional cases. In addition, fixed leasing rates are regularly agreed. The amendment to the standard thus has no impact on the financial statements of DB Group.

Disclosures on supplier financing agreements have already been made in DB Group in some cases in the past. Minor additions are made here to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.

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

In 2024, various new accounting standards and interpretations were published, but these are not mandatory for reporting periods ending on or before December 31, 2024. They were not applied prematurely by DB Group. The impact of the new regulations is not expected to be material for DB Group. Among other things, there are no material transactions with non-exchangeable currencies in DB Group, meaning that the clarifications from IAS 21 have no impact on accounting in DB Group. Furthermore, we do not currently expect the changes in presentation resulting from the replacement of IAS 1 by IFRS 18 to have a material impact on the presentation of DB Group's financial statements. The other IFRS revisions that are not yet mandatory are also not expected to have a material impact on accounting in DB Group.

COMPARABILITY WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR

GRI

DB Arriva sale is completed

The sale of DB Arriva was completed as of May 31, 2024. In connection with the deconsolidation of DB Arriva, taking into account a possible earn-out, there was a result from discontinued operations in the amount of € –26 million. The completed sale of DB Arriva resulted in a cash inflow of € 1.2 billion. In connection with the deconsolidation of DB Arriva, there was a cash outflow (as assets held for sale) in the amount of € 488 million. DB Arriva was already reported as a discontinued operation in the previous year due to the expected sale.

Changes in segment allocation

DB INFRAGO

As of January 1, 2024, the former DB Netze Track and DB Netze Stations segments were merged into the new DB InfraGO segment. The previous year's figures were adjusted accordingly; this did not have any effect on profits.

DB SCHENKER

With the signing of the binding agreement on the sale of all subsidiaries of the DB Schenker segment on September 13, 2024, the segment will be classified as discontinued operations 236f. in accordance with IFRS 5 and reported as such. DB Schenker is no longer reported as a segment in the consolidated financial statements of DB Group. The segment reporting as of December 31, 2024, was adjusted accordingly:

- **Period-related figures:** Adjustment of the previous year's figures in the DB Group column.
- **Figures as of the reporting date:** No adjustment of the previous year's figures in the DB Group column; figures for the former DB Schenker segment were reported in the reconciliation column.
- **Gross and net capital expenditures and investment grants:** Figures for the former DB Schenker segment until September 2024 and the previous year are shown in the reconciliation column.
- **Employees:** Adjustment of the previous year's figure in the DB Group column, no reconciliation of the figures for the former DB Schenker segment.

The continuing operations of DB Group are subsequently made up of the remaining six segments.

Treatment of own work capitalized on inventories

Since 2024, the reconditioning of spare parts is no longer reported gross under own work capitalized and cost of materials, but netted under changes in inventories. The previous year's figures for own work capitalized and cost of materials were adjusted accordingly.

Scope of consolidation and investments in other companies

GRI

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.

The scope of consolidation of DB Group has developed as follows:

	Germany 2024	Rest of world 2024	Total 2024	Total 2023
FULLY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES				
As of Jan 1	101	369	**470**	501
Additions	1	0	**1**	27
Additions from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	1
Disposals	–1	–130	**–131**	–58
Disposals from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	–1
As of Dec 31	**101**	**239**	**340**	**470**

Additions of companies and parts of companies

As in the previous year, DB Group did not make any acquisitions in accordance with IFRS 3 in 2024. The additions to the scope of consolidation related to a foundation and an acquisition in which no business operations within the meaning of IFRS 3 were acquired; there was no business combination within the meaning of IFRS 3 in this case.

Disposals of companies and parts of companies

The disposals from the group of consolidated companies included the disposal of all remaining companies of the former DB Arriva segment, three liquidations, one merger and one further sale. The sales have generated a cash outflow of € 1,225 million (previous year: cash inflow of € 15 million).

Effects on the consolidated statement of income

Overall, the effects of the changes in the scope of consolidation compared to the previous year on the consolidated statement of income were not material.

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

	Germany 2024	Rest of world 2024	Total 2024	Total 2023
JOINT VENTURES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD				
As of Jan 1	11	10	**21**	**21**
Additions	0	0	**0**	**1**
Additions from change in the type of inclusion	0	0	**0**	**0**
Disposals	-1	-8	**-9**	**-1**
Disposals from change in the type of inclusion	-1	0	**-1**	**0**
As of Dec 31	**9**	**2**	**11**	**21**
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD				
As of Jan 1	**45**	**36**	**81**	**85**
Additions	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Additions from change in the type of inclusion	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Disposals	**-1**	**-13**	**-14**	**-1**
Disposals from change in the type of inclusion	**0**	**-2**	**-2**	**-5**
As of Dec 31	**45**	**21**	**66**	**81**

All joint ventures and associated companies are immaterial from the perspective of DB Group, both individually and collectively.

C) DISCONTINUED OPERATION DB SCHENKER

On September 13, 2024, DB AG signed the agreement on the sale of all subsidiaries of the DB Schenker segment to the Danish transport and logistics group DSV, Hedehusene/Denmark. The former DB Schenker segment thus meets the classification criteria under IFRS 5 for disclosure as a discontinued operation. Subject to the regular closing conditions, the sale transaction is expected to be completed in 2025.

For the discontinued operation DB Schenker, the result was reported in the consolidated income statement and the individual cash flows by category in the consolidated cash flow statement. The financial information was adjusted accordingly for the previous year in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement in accordance with IFRS 5. In the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2024, the assets and liabilities attributable to the discontinued operation were reported separately. The scheduled depreciation of assets within the discontinued operation was also discontinued with the classification.

The assets and liabilities relating to discontinued operations as of December 31, 2024, were as follows:

€ million	As of Jan 1, 2024	Disposals	Additions	As of Dec 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	1,362	-1,362	3,843	3,843
Intangible assets	81	-81	1,555	1,555
Investments accounted for using the equity method	32	-32	9	9
Financial assets available for sale	2	-2	9	9
Inventories	68	-68	9	9
Receivables and other assets	1,299	-1,299	3,859	3,859
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	445	-445	1,145	1,145
Deferred tax assets	17	-17	165	165
Assets	**3,306**	**-3,306**	**10,595**	**10,595**
Financial debt	536	-536	1,706	1,706
Other liabilities	1,011	-1,011	3,878	3,878
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	2	2
Pension obligations	47	-47	124	124
Other provisions	224	-224	360	360
Deferred income	243	-243	26	26
Deferred tax liabilities	96	-96	75	75
Liabilities	**2,157**	**-2,157**	**6,171**	**6,171**

The figures as of January 1, 2024, relate to the discontinued operation DB Arriva, which was disposed of in the year under review.

None of the cash and cash equivalents were restricted as of December 31, 2024 (as of December 31, 2023: € 321 million, of which relating to the discontinued operation DB Arriva: € 320 million) were restricted.

In detail, profit after taxes from discontinued operations were composed as follows:

	DB Schenker		DB Arriva	
€ million	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues	19,201	19,104	1,730	4,018
Other income, inventory changes and other internally produced and capitalized assets, income from companies accounted for using the equity method, other financial result	1,209	1,155	105	293
Expenses	-19,161	-19,363	-1,658	-4,208
Profit before taxes on income from discontinued operations	**1,249**	**896**	**177**	**103**
Taxes on income	-217	-227	-13	9
Impairment losses and disposal result in connection with discontinued operations	–	–	-190	-431
Profit after taxes from discontinued operations	**1,032**	**669**	**-26**	**-319**

The number of employees excluding apprentices and dual students (part-time employees converted to full-time equivalents) for the discontinued operation DB Schenker as of December 31, 2024, was 71,102 (as of December 31, 2023: 34,358; discontinued operation DB Arriva).

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN DB GROUP

The financial management of DB Group is aimed not only at sustainably increasing the value of the company, but also at maintaining a capital structure that is appropriate for maintaining a very good credit rating.

The capital structure is managed using the debt coverage ratio. The debt coverage is defined as the ratio of operating cash flow after taxes to net debt (net financial debt plus pension obligations and 50% of hybrid capital). The main management tools used are an increase in the operative cash flow and the scheduled repayment of financial debt.

The target is a debt coverage of 15%. The debt coverage developed as follows:

DEBT COVERAGE / € million	2024	2023	Change absolute	Change %
EBITDA adjusted [1]	2,943	882	+2,061	-
+ Operating interest balance	-689	-558	-131	+23.5
+ Original tax expense [1]	-28	-31	+3	+9.7
Operating cash flow after taxes [1]	**2,226**	**293**	**+1,933**	**-**
Net financial debt as of Dec 31	32,574	33,953	-1,379	-4.1
+ Pension obligations as of Dec 31	3,318	3,492	-174	-5.0
+ Hybrid capital [2] as of Dec 31	1,001	1,001	-	-
Net debt as of Dec 31	**36,893**	**38,446**	**-1,553**	**-4.0**
Debt coverage [1] (%)	**6.0**	**0.8**	**+5.2**	**-**

[1] Figure for 2023 adjusted due to the reclassification of DB Schenker as a discontinued operation.
[2] As assessed by the rating agencies, half of the hybrid capital shown on the balance sheet is taken into account in the calculation of the adjusted net debt.

Debt coverage improved as the operating cash flow after taxes increased due to the profit development. The reduction in net debt mainly as a result of lower net financial debt had a supporting effect.

AS OF DEC 31 / € million	2024	2023	Change absolute	Change %
Property, plant and equipment	56,027	54,037	+1,990	+3.7
+ Intangible assets/goodwill	1,396	2,819	-1,423	-50.5
+ Inventories	2,185	2,099	+86	+4.1
+ Trade receivables	3,198	5,447	-2,249	-41.3
+ Receivables and other assets	4,283	4,641	-358	-7.7
− Receivables from plan assets and pension reimbursement claims	-106	-112	+6	+5.4
− Financial receivables and earmarked-allocated bank deposits (excluding receivables from finance lease)	-758	-784	+26	-3.3
+ Income tax receivables	32	52	-20	-38.5
+ Non-current assets held for sale	10,624	3,306	+7,318	-
− Trade liabilities	-3,457	-6,224	+2,767	-44.5
− Miscellaneous and other liabilities	-4,268	-4,984	+716	-14.4
− Income tax liabilities	-33	-144	+111	-77.1
− Other provisions	-9,019	-8,333	-686	+8.2
− Deferred income	-1,739	-1,363	-376	+27.6
− Liabilities in connection with assets held for sale	-6,199	-2,157	-4,042	-
Capital employed	**52,166**	**48,300**	**+3,866**	**+8.0**

For further calculation purposes, the following table derives the adjusted EBIT and the adjusted EBITDA from the operating profit (EBIT) of the continuing operations reported in the income statement. The corresponding disclosures at the segment level have been calculated using the same method.

€ million	2024	2023	Change absolute	Change %
Operating loss (EBIT)	-634	-2,338	+1,704	+72.9
Income from the disposal of financial instruments	-1	-3	+2	+66.7
Expenses from the disposal of financial instruments	1	16	-15	-93.8
Adjustment of provisions/receivables from tunnel accident	1	-30	+31	-
Electricity price brake	-	-163	+163	+100
Restructuring/contract obligations (personnel)	287	194	+93	+47.9
Allocation to provision for ecological burdens	81	67	+14	+20.9
Valuation of derivative structuring portfolio	-50	-	-50	-
Adjustment of provisions for dismantling obligations and reversals of impairment of real estate	-64	19	-83	-
Other	44	56	-12	-21.4
Operating loss (EBIT) adjusted for special items	**-335**	**-2,182**	**+1,847**	**-84.6**
PPA amortization customer contracts (depreciation and amortization)	2	2	-	-
EBIT adjusted	**-333**	**-2,180**	**+1,847**	**-84.7**
Scheduled depreciation and impairments	3,218	3,124	+94	+3.0
PPA amortization customer contracts (depreciation)	-2	-2	-	-
Special items on scheduled depreciation, impairments recognized/reversed	60	-60	+120	-
EBITDA adjusted	**2,943**	**882**	**+2,061**	**-**

2024 EBIT was adjusted for special items totaling € 299 million (previous year: € 156 million). These resulted primarily from expenses for restructuring and contractual personnel obligations, including as part of personnel measures in the DB Cargo segment. The expenses for environmental contamination in the Subsidiaries/Other segment resulted from adjustments to the provision for environmental contamination at DB AG. The reversal of impairment losses on land resulted from the revaluation of real estate risks in the DB InfraGO segment.

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

€ million	2024	thereof affecting EBIT	2023	thereof affecting EBIT
DB Long-Distance	-	-	112	112
DB Regional	1	1	-4	-4
DB Cargo	7	7	-94	-94
DB InfraGO	32	57	-10	-1
DB Energy	50	50	-	-
Other/consolidation Integrated Rail System	-414	-414	-169	-169
Integrated Rail System	**-324**	**-299**	**-165**	**-156**
Consolidation other	-	-	-	-
DB Group	**-324**	**-299**	**-165**	**-156**

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

€ million	2024	2023	Change absolute	Change %
EBIT adjusted (continuing operations)	- 333	- 2,180	+ 1,847	+ 84.7
Capital employed as of Dec 31	52,166	48,300	+ 3,866	+ 8.0
ROCE (%)	**- 0.6**	**- 4.5**	**+ 3.9**	**-**

Taking into account a complete adjustment of the discontinued operation DB Schenker, this would have resulted in a ROCE of 1.6 % for DB Group. The increase in ROCE was largely due to the improvement in the operating profit.

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 statement of income at the point at which the service is used or at the point at which the expenses are incurred.

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 transport and transport services, the provision of rail infrastructure, the sale of goods and other revenues, in particular services related to the rail operations less value-added tax, discounts and, where applicable, 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 during 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. Revenues are recognized performance-based on the volume produced.

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).

€ million	2024	2023
Revenues from freight and passenger transport services	20,589	20,299
thereof concession fees for rail transport	7,152	6,759
Revenues from operating track infrastructure	2,594	2,429
Revenues from sales of goods	1,503	1,961
Other revenues	1,209	1,106
Revenue reductions	- 154	- 106
Revenues from contracts with customers in accordance with IFRS 15	**25,741**	**25,689**
Revenues from rental and leasing	462	398
Total	**26,203**	**26,087**

Revenues from freight and passenger transport services was mainly generated by companies in the DB Regional, DB Long-Distance and DB Cargo segments. The DB InfraGO segment mainly generated revenues from the operation of rail infrastructure and revenues from rental and leasing. Revenues from the sale of goods was generated almost exclusively in the DB Energy segment. Other revenues related to all segments, but primarily to the Subsidiaries / Other segment.

In 2024, DB Group's revenues increased very slightly by € 116 million to € 26,203 million (+ 0.4 %). The DB Regional segment recorded an increase, in particular due to the dynamization of concession fees and final invoices under transport contracts, as did the DB InfraGO segment due to price factors. By contrast, revenues in the DB Energy segment fell due to lower volumes in the supply of stationary energy and traction energy to non-Group customers. The DB Cargo segment also recorded a volume-related decline in revenues as a result of the economic weakness, particularly in rail-related sectors, and the fact that customers relocated their transport operations due to the uncertainties caused by the strikes by the German Train Drivers' Union (Gewerkschaft Deutscher Lokomotivführer; GDL). Strikes had a negative impact on revenues in both the year under review and the previous year.

The lower revenues at DB Energy had an impact on the decline in revenues from sales of goods.

The development of revenues by business segments and regions can be seen at Segment information 232f.

The revenue reductions mainly related to compensation payments to customers as a result of delays and train cancellations. As was the case in the previous year, revenue reductions from long-term transport contracts (contractual penalties) were netted directly with the revenues from freight and passenger transport services.

The order book of customer contracts with contractually agreed outstanding revenues (secured revenues) was broken down as follows:

ORDER BOOK SECURED AS OF DEC 31 / € million	2024	2023 [1]
Passenger transport contracts	89,301	84,804
Logistics and freight transport contracts [2]	198	337
Other contracts [2]	1,576	1,588
Total	**91,075**	**86,729**

[1] Figures including the discontinued operation DB Schenker.
[2] Contracts with a contract term of more than 12 months and a contract volume of at least € 5 million.

Most of the secured order book will be fulfilled within a period of ten years, with percentages declining over a period of time.

In the DB Regional segment, the order book increased by € 4.8 billion due to transport contracts awarded; the decline as a result of services rendered had a dampening effect. The decline in the order backlog for logistics and freight transport contracts was mainly due to the the DB Cargo segment, but also to the discontinuation of the order backlog of the discontinued operation DB Schenker.

The exemption regulation of IFRS 15.121 (a) has been used for the logistics contracts and the other contracts.

Variable considerations of transport contracts such as price adjustment clauses or contractual penalties are only taken into consideration in the estimation of secured revenues if they are highly likely.