

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Bobst Group SA

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APM)

Bobst Group uses certain key figures to measure its performance that are not defined by Swiss GAAP FER. Management believes that these non-Swiss GAAP FER performance measures provide useful information regarding the Group's financial and operating performance.

As these measures are not defined by Swiss GAAP FER, the calculation may differ from similar figures presented by other companies. The APM used by Bobst Group are explained and reconciled to Swiss GAAP FER performance measures as explained below.

NET CASH / NET DEBT

Net cash / Net debt is our financial liquidity metric that measures our company ability to pay all its debts if they were due today. This ratio describes the cash and cash equivalents minus the borrowings. A positive amount indicates net cash while a negative amount means net debt. It is defined as:

In million CHF	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Net cash / Net debt		
+ Cash and cash equivalent	458.0	287.7
- Non-current borrowings	(402.7)	(402.0)
- Current borrowings	(209.3)	(11.5)
Total	(154.0)	(125.8)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (CAPEX)

CAPEX corresponds to the addition of the cash outflows relating to the purchase of intangible fixed assets and the purchase of tangible assets.

In million CHF	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Capital expenditure (CAPEX)		
+ Purchase of intangible assets	10.1	14.4
+ Purchase of tangible assets	31.2	31.1
Total	41.3	45.5

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APM)

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE)

ROCE is a profitability ratio that measures how efficiently a company can generate profits from its capital employed by comparing operating result to capital employed. At BOBST it is defined as:

In million CHF	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024 *restated
Return on capital employed (ROCE)		
+ Non-current assets	386.1	400.7
- Investments in associates	(0.8)	(0.9)
- Employer contribution reserves	(25.7)	(25.7)
+ Inventories	489.4	539.4
+ Current receivables	390.1	418.4
+ Current finance lease receivables	3.7	4.1
+ Current income tax	12.4	8.4
+ Current prepaid expenses	23.7	36.3
- Non-current trade and other payables	(27.6)	(34.5)
- Current trade and other payables	(415.2)	(437.2)
- Current Accrued expenses & Deferred income	(198.9)	(214.4)
- Income tax payables	(8.8)	(8.5)
Capital employed	628.4	686.1
Operating result (EBIT)	72.7	141.6
ROCE	11.6	20.6

NET WORKING CAPITAL (NWC)

The NWC is the receivables accounts and the inventories minus the payables accounts. It is a measure of a company's liquidity and its ability to meet short-term obligations, as well as fund operations of the business. At BOBST it is defined as:

In million CHF	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024 *restated
Net working capital (NWC)		
+ Inventories	489.4	539.4
+ Current receivables	390.1	418.4
+ Current finance lease receivables	3.7	4.1
+ Current prepaid expenses	23.7	36.3
+ Non-current receivables	5.2	8.7
+ Non-current finance lease receivables	2.7	9.4
+ Non-current prepaid expenses	10.7	9.1
- Current trade and other payables	(415.2)	(437.2)
- Current Accrued expenses & Deferred income	(198.9)	(214.4)
- Non-current trade and other payables	(27.6)	(34.5)
Net working capital	283.8	339.3

Certain statements in the Alternative Performance measures, including but not limited to those regarding expectations for general economic development and the market situation, expectations for customer industry profitability and investment willingness, expectations for Company growth, development and profitability and the realization of synergy benefits and cost savings, and statements preceded by “expects”, “estimates”, “forecasts” or similar expressions, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current decisions and plans as well as on currently known factors. They involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause the actual results to materially differ from the results currently expected by the Company.

Potential risks and uncertainties include such factors as general economic conditions, foreign exchange rate fluctuations and interest rate fluctuations, competitive product and pricing pressures, the Company's operating conditions, and regulatory developments.