

Registration number: 743136 (Ireland)

Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

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for the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

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Company Information

Directors
Derek Collins
Fabian Heller
Paul Adderley
Marc Wawerla (Appointed 01 October 2025)

Secretary
Daniel Spencer

Registered office
29 Earlsfort Terrace,
Dublin 2,
D02 AY28,
Ireland.

Registered number
743136

Auditor
Kiely & Co,
26 Pembroke Street Upper,
Dublin 2,
D02 X361,
Ireland.

**Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 30 September 2025.

Principal Activities

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Carl Zeiss Beteiligungs-GMBH a company incorporated in Germany. The principal activities of the Company are the marketing, sale, distribution and after sale support across Ireland, for goods, services and software available from the Carl Zeiss Group worldwide. Principally for the Industrial Quality and Research (IQR) portfolio.

Disclosure of a long period

The current period represents a period of one year from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025, however as the company was incorporated on 13 June 2023 the prior period represents the period 13 June 2023 to 30 September 2024. As such there is a difference in the comparable periods.

Business Review and Results

The global economic environment, low levels of business confidence and the ongoing Geopolitical tensions continued to contribute to unpredictability for the year under review. Despite this, the Industrial Quality and Research Segment showed a positive development in both incoming orders and revenues following significant extraordinary investment in new capital programs from some sectors.

Although the high level of capital Investment in the market is forecast to drop next year, the underlying sources of revenue and profitability for the business remain healthy.

Our Digital Transformation agenda continues at pace with the successful completion this year of key enterprise platform implementations to support improvements in business process management, customer support, personnel planning and employee engagement.

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 and the Balance Sheet as at that date are set out on pages 12 and 13.

Turnover for the financial year amounted to €7,467,186 (2024: €3,231,111). The Company's after-tax profit amounted to €658,828 (2024: €500,301).

The net current asset position of the Company as at the financial year end amounted to €1,319,263 (2024: €695,753).

The net asset position of the Company as at the financial year end amounted to €1,403,279 (2024: €744,451).

No final or interim dividend was paid or declared in the year (2024: €Nil).

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year and prior period were as follows:

	30 Sep 2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
Turnover (€)	7,467,186	3,231,111
Trade receivables in revenue (%)	14	44
Inventory in turnover (%)	1	2
Headcount (average)	9	9

Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)

Business Review and Results (continued)

The directors consider the key performance indicators (KPIs) of the Company to be revenue, trade receivables in revenue and inventory in revenue and regularly monitor these against the budget.

The KPIs reflect a positive period for Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited, with the last quarter showing particularly strong revenue development.

Future developments

The Company will continue with its current operations for the foreseeable future.

Political contributions

The Company did not make any political contributions during the financial year. (2024: €Nil).

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Global Factors:

Ongoing Geopolitical developments and the potential for impact on our business operations continue to be monitored. Though we consider that this risk has increased during the year, the impact on the global supply chain has remained largely unaffected.

Competitive risk:

This is ameliorated by the Carl Zeiss corporate policy of continuous product development, investment in new technologies and Company acquisitions. This is backed up in the Irish market by the provision of added value service to our customers, providing fast response times and a close business relationship.

Financial risk:

Financial risk is primarily through customer credit exposure. Credit risk is minimised by granting credits to the guidelines of appropriate Customer Credit Rating Tools and the regular review thereof, coupled with robust debtor management policy.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation by its operations and applying cash collection targets throughout the Company. The Company is also party to group cash pool arrangements and a letter of financial support has been received from its parent undertaking confirming its intention to support the Company for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Price Risk.

As the Company sources its products from group factories the materials price risk is within the group's transfer price policies. Global procurement teams assist with keeping cost increases to a minimum. New product innovations assist with ensuring the profitability of the group. Where possible price increases mitigate the impact of cost increases. Globally Zeiss mitigate against the actions of competitors with a strong diversified product portfolio focusing on global megatrends. Locally we utilise our sales and service teams to secure our position in our local markets.

Employee matters

We recognize the importance of well-motivated and well-trained team members for long-term success and regularly survey employees for feedback on a wide range of issues.

Findings from these and a variety of other dialogue events with employees are factored into both the operational and strategic planning of the business.

Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)

Employee matters (continued)

We encourage a culture of feedback and trust, and the ZEISS Code of Conduct describes the principles of how we behave and how we conduct our business and this forms part of the induction program for all new team members.

Directors and Secretary

The Directors who served throughout the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements were as follows:

- Derek Collins
- Fabian Heller
- Paul Adderly
- Marc Wawerla (Appointed 01 October 2025)
- Peter Jochen (Resigned 30 September 2025)

The Secretary who served throughout the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements was as follows:

- Daniel Spencer

Directors' and Secretary's interest in shares and debentures

In accordance with section 260(f) of the Companies Act 2014, none of the Company Directors or Company Secretary who held office at the year end, their spouses or children held any disclosable interests in shares of the Company or any other group companies.

Going concern

The Company has adequate financial resources at its disposal to cover operational expenditure for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Accounting records

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to adequate accounting records by employing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at the Company's registered office at 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 AY28, Dublin.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each person who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

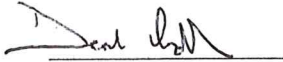
- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)

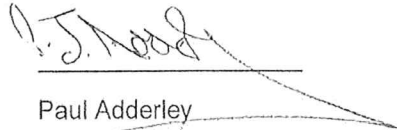
Auditors

The independent auditors, Kiely and Co will continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by



Derek Collins
Director



Paul Adderley
Director

Date: 17 February 2026

**Directors' Responsibilities Statement
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure framework. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position, of the Company as at the end of the financial year, and the profit or loss for the financial year, and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited ('the company') for the financial period ended 30 September 2025 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 September 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of Sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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 financial statements.

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 opinion. 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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Deirdre Kiely

for and on behalf of

KIELY & CO

Statutory Auditor

26 Pembroke Street Upper

Dublin 2

Date: 17 February 2026

**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

	Note	<i>30.09.2025</i> €	<i>Period from 13.06.2023 to 30.09.2024</i> €
Turnover	4	7,467,186	3,231,111
Cost of Sales		(5,536,625)	(1,960,139)
Gross profit		1,930,561	1,270,972
Administrative expenses		(1,191,359)	(693,356)
Other operating income		5,976	5,823
Other operating expenses		-	(500)
Operating profit	5	745,178	582,939
Interest received and similar income	8	36,415	17,585
Interest expense and similar charges	9	(4,773)	(6,544)
Other gains/(losses)	10	6,350	(1,072)
Profit before taxation		783,170	592,908
Tax on profit	11	(124,342)	(92,607)
Profit for the financial year		658,828	500,301

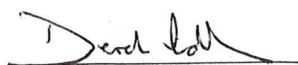
All profit and loss and other comprehensive income amounts pertain to the continuing activities of the Company and are attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

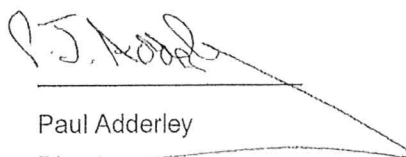
Balance Sheet
As at 30 September 2025

	Note	30.09.2025 €	30.09.2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	12	11,821	-
Tangible assets	13	112,024	179,461
Deferred tax assets	14	8,327	-
		<u>132,172</u>	<u>179,461</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	15	54,474	56,354
Debtors	16	4,665,295	1,845,002
		<u>4,719,769</u>	<u>1,901,356</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(3,400,506)	(1,205,603)
Net Current Assets		<u>1,319,263</u>	<u>695,753</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		1,451,435	875,214
Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year	18	(48,156)	(116,135)
Provisions for liabilities			
Provisions	20	-	(14,628)
Net Assets		<u>1,403,279</u>	<u>744,451</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called-up share capital	21	2,800,000	2,800,000
Profit and Loss account	21	(1,396,721)	(2,055,549)
Shareholders' Funds		<u>1,403,279</u>	<u>744,451</u>

The financial statements of Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited (registered number 743136) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17 February 2026. There were signed on its behalf by:



Derek Collins
Director



Paul Adderley
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

	Called up share capital €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 13 June 2023	-	-	-
Issue of share capital	2,800,000	-	2,800,000
Profit for the financial year	-	500,301	500,301
Total comprehensive income	-	500,301	500,301
Common control transaction	-	(2,555,850)	(2,555,850)
At 30 September 2024	2,800,000	(2,055,549)	744,451

	Called up share capital €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 October 2024	2,800,000	(2,055,549)	744,451
Profit for the financial year	-	658,828	658,828
Total comprehensive income	-	658,828	658,828
At 30 September 2025	2,800,000	(1,396,721)	1,403,279

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

1. Corporate Information

Carl Zeiss Ireland Limited is a Company, domiciled and registered in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is at 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 AY28, Ireland and its registration number is 743136.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Carl Zeiss AG. ("ultimate parent undertaking"). The consolidated financial statements of Zeiss Beteiligungs GMBH are publicly available from the website www.zeiss.de.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS101").

2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except certain items disclosed in the accounting policies that are shown at fair value.

The Company's financial statements are presented in euro ("€") which is also its functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest euro except when otherwise indicated.

2.3 Summary of disclosure exemptions

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs") but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2014. As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 to present comparative information in respect of: paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1, paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 1 to 44E, 44H(b)(ii) and 45 to 63 of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases
- the requirements of paragraphs 44F, 44G, 44H(a), 44H(b)(i), 44H(b)(iii) and 44H(c) of IAS 7;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.3 Summary of disclosure exemptions (continued)

- the requirements of paragraphs 88C and 88D of IAS 12 Income Taxes;
- the requirements of paragraph 74A(b) of IAS 16;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and;
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

2.4 Adoption of new and revised Standards

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective;

- *IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

2.5 Going concern

The Company has adequate financial resources at its disposal to cover operational expenditure for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.6 Other accounting policies

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2025.

Turnover

Turnover was generated from products and services from metrology related activities.

The Company recognises turnover when control over the distinct goods and services is transferred to the customer, i.e. as soon as the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the goods or services transferred.

The recognition of turnover requires a contractual agreement that creates legally enforceable rights and obligations. The amount of turnover recognised is the expected consideration to which the Company is contractually entitled. Where required, turnover is adjusted for variable price components such as cash discounts, price reductions, customer bonuses and rebates.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when control is transferred to the customer, which is normally when the goods are delivered. Turnover from services is recognised over the period in which the service is provided because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits. The sale of assurance-type warranty, beyond the

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Turnover (continued)

initial warranty period, is treated as a separate performance obligation and the revenue is recognised over the contractually agreed warranty period.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when control is transferred to the customer, which is normally when the goods are delivered. Turnover from services is recognised over the period in which the service is provided because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits. The sale of assurance-type warranty, beyond the initial warranty period, is treated as a separate performance obligation and the revenue is recognised over the contractually agreed warranty period.

If a single contract with a customer comprises several performance obligations (normally the delivery of a product and related services), the agreed transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations in accordance with the relative stand-alone selling prices.

Taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns in respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Pension

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale comprise of purchase cost on a weighted average valuation. Work in progress and finished goods comprise of the cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads, based on a normal level of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective items where appropriate.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recognised at cost and subsequently stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Asset Class	Depreciation Policy
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
Right of use assets	Over the duration of the lease

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account.

An item of tangible fixed assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Asset Class	Depreciation Policy
Computer software	5 years

Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Company and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Company.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and;
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used; and;
- A lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset.

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right of use assets are presented within the tangible assets line of the balance sheet.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'impairment of tangible and intangible assets' policy.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Common control transactions

The Company has applied the book value method of accounting for business combinations under common control. This policy is applied when the Company enters into a transaction with a group Company that has the same parent and control is not transitory. The assets and liabilities of the transferred business are recognised at their existing carrying values as recorded in the groups consolidated financial statements.

Differences between consideration paid and carrying amounts are recognised in the retained earnings.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets, and financial liabilities are measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Classification and measurement

Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology:

Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:

- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”); or
- financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
- financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss.

The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, as detailed below:

Financial assets at amortised cost;

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPTL:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities, that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
- the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On the derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received is recognised as a gain or loss in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly.

Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Debtors

Trade debtors are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost.

Provision for impairment is made through or loss when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full.

For trade and other receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Provision for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Estimated future costs of the warranty offered on instrument system sales are charged to the profit and loss account as the revenues derived from the related instrument system sales are recognised.

Interest receivable

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

2.6 Other accounting policies (continued)

Interest payable

Interest payable is recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In applying the accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Useful economic lives of intangible and tangible assets.

The annual amortisation and depreciation charge for intangible and tangible is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets.

The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually.

They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See notes 12 and 13 for the carrying amount of intangible and tangible assets and note 2.6 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Recoverability of amounts owed by external trade debtors.

The recoverability of external trade debtors of €1,059,446 (2024: €1,439,509) is assessed using an expected credit loss model. Expected credit losses of €117,943 (2024: €24,500) have been recognised at the reporting date, reflecting management's assessment of lifetime credit losses on these receivables.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Provisions

The Company makes an estimate of the present value of the warranty provision of €Nil (2024: €14,628) which relates to estimated future costs of the warranty offered on instrument system sales.

Lease liabilities

The company is using incremental borrowing rates of 3.04% and 3.35% (2024: 3.04% and 3.35%), as determined by the group.

4. Turnover

Turnover is primarily derived from activities within Ireland. The amount of turnover derived from other countries is not material.

An analysis of turnover by nature is shown below:

	2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Sale of goods	5,455,320	1,504,009
Software and services	2,011,866	1,727,102
	<u>7,467,186</u>	<u>3,231,111</u>

5. Operating Profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Right of use amortisation	65,435	55,337
Amortisation of Intangible assets	1,075	-
Reversal of warranty provision	(14,628)	(20,758)
Expected credit loss	93,443	-
Reversal of expected credit loss	-	(19,400)
Audit remuneration	18,064	17,750
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,442	3,244
Reversal of impairment of inventory	(762)	(2,592)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

6. Staff Costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year (including directors) was as follows:

	2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Sales	5	5
Service	3	3
Administration	1	1
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows;

	2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Wages and salary	728,846	634,087
Social security costs	108,070	113,829
	<u>836,916</u>	<u>747,916</u>

7. Directors' Remuneration

	2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Directors' remuneration	10,333	10,000
	<u>10,333</u>	<u>10,000</u>

No pension contributions were made for the benefit of directors during the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (2024: Nil).

8. Interest Received and Similar Income

	2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Interest receivable from group companies	36,415	17,585
	<u>36,415</u>	<u>17,585</u>

9. Interest Expense and Similar Charges

	2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Interest payable to group companies	432	1,150
Interest on lease liabilities	4,341	5,394
	<u>4,773</u>	<u>6,544</u>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

10. Other gains or losses

	2025 €	Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024 €
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	6,350	(1,072)
	<u>6,350</u>	<u>(1,072)</u>

11. Tax on Ordinary Activities

(a) *Tax charged in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income*

	2025 €	Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024 €
Current income tax in the Statement of Profit or Loss:		
Irish corporation tax	<u>124,342</u>	<u>92,607</u>

(b) *Reconciliation of the expected tax charge at the standard tax rate to the actual tax charge at the effective rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland (12.5%) to the profit before tax for the year.*

	2025 €	Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024 €
Profit before taxation	783,170	592,908
Profit multiplied by standard rate of Corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland of 12.5%	97,896	74,114
Effects of:		
Tax on profit at higher rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland of 25% (Income)/expenses not (chargeable)/deductible for tax purposes	4,552	2,198
Timing differences	13,567	6,848
Timing differences	8,327	9,447
Current tax charge for the year	<u>124,342</u>	<u>92,607</u>

Circumstances affecting current and future tax charges:

The corporation tax rate is expected to remain at 12.5%.

On 27 December 2023, the Act to ensure Global Minimum Taxation for Corporate Groups (Minimum Tax Act - MinStG) was enacted in Germany. The legislation is based on the implementation of Pillar 2 model regulation, published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As the ultimate parent company is resident in Germany, the Zeiss Group is generally subject to the regulation.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

11. Tax on Ordinary Activities (continued)

The legislation is to be applied for first time to fiscal years beginning on or after 30 December 2023. Consequently, the Zeiss group is not subject to any tax obligations under the MinStG in fiscal year 2024/25. A cross functional project is currently being carried out within Zeiss Group to adapt to the relevant regulations.

Based on the analysis of the data for fiscal year 2024/25 and taking into account the transactional exemptions to be utilized it is assumed that the global minimum taxation will not have any material impact on Zeiss Group.

12. Intangible Assets

	<i>Computer Software</i>	<i>Total</i>
	€	€
Cost		
As at 30 September 2024	-	-
Additions	12,896	12,896
At 30 September 2025	<u>12,896</u>	<u>12,896</u>
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at 30 September 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	1,075	1,075
At 30 September 2025	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,075</u>
Net Book Value		
At 30 September 2025	<u>11,821</u>	<u>11,821</u>

13. Tangible Fixed Assets

	<i>Fixtures, Fittings, Tools and equipment</i>	<i>Right of use assets – Motor Vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	€	€	€
Cost			
As at 30 September 2024	5,812	232,230	238,042
Additions	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	440	440
At 30 September 2025	<u>5,812</u>	<u>232,670</u>	<u>238,482</u>
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 30 September 2024	3,244	55,337	58,581
Charge for the year	2,442	65,435	67,877
At 30 September 2025	<u>5,686</u>	<u>120,772</u>	<u>126,458</u>
Net Book Value			
At 30 September 2025	<u>126</u>	<u>111,898</u>	<u>112,024</u>
At 30 September 2024	<u>2,568</u>	<u>176,893</u>	<u>179,461</u>

Right of use assets

The Company has lease contracts for multiple vehicles. The average lease term is 4 years.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

13. Tangible Fixed Assets (continued)

	30 Sep 2025	<i>Period from 13 Jun 2023 to 30 Sep 2024</i>
	€	€
Depreciation expense on right of use assets	65,435	55,337
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4,341	5,394
	<u>69,776</u>	<u>60,731</u>

14. Deferred Tax Asset

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Total
	€	€
As at 30 September 2025	-	-
Charge to the profit and loss	8,327	8,327
As at 30 September 2025	<u>8,327</u>	<u>8,327</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

15. Stock

	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2024
	€	€
Work-in-progress	4,826	6,922
Finished goods and goods for resale	49,648	49,432
	<u>54,474</u>	<u>56,354</u>

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of stocks and their carrying amounts.

Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of €Nil (2024: €762).

16. Debtors

	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2024
	€	€
<i>Amounts falling due within one year:</i>		
Trade debtors	1,059,446	1,439,509
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,228,513	387,482
Accrued income – group undertakings	-	18,011
Accrued income – third party	245,110	-
Prepayments	5,859	-
VAT receivable	124,664	-
Contract assets	703	-
Other debtors	1,000	-
	<u>4,665,295</u>	<u>1,845,002</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest paying and repayable on demand.

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of €117,943 (2024: €24,500).

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	17,996	16,427
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,800,683	775,764
Corporation Tax	42,278	81,554
VAT liability	-	17,305
PAYE liability	21,189	16,298
Deferred income	65,537	28,974
Advance from customer	226,341	100,849
Lease liabilities	65,164	62,985
Accruals	161,318	105,447
	<u>3,400,506</u>	<u>1,205,603</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 30-day terms. Other creditors are non- interest bearing.

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year

	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2024
	€	€
Lease liabilities	<u>48,156</u>	<u>116,135</u>
	<u>48,156</u>	<u>116,135</u>

19. Lease liabilities

Analysis of lease payments:

	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2024
Non-current	48,156	116,135
Current	<u>65,164</u>	<u>62,985</u>
	<u>113,320</u>	<u>179,120</u>

The total cash outflow for leases for the financial year was €65,800 (2024: €58,504).

20. Provisions

	<i>Warranty</i> €
As at 30 September 2025	14,628
Provision transferred with branch	-
Charged to profit or loss	<u>(14,628)</u>
As at 30 September 2025	<u>-</u>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 (continued)**

21. Called Up Share Capital Presented as Equity

	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2024
		€
<i>Authorised:</i>		
2,800,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>2,800,000</u>	<u>2,800,000</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry equal voting rights and no right to fixed income.

The Company's other reserves were as follows:

Profit and loss Account:

The Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

22. Pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from these of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund during the financial year amounted to €19,560 (2024: €43,560). Contributions totalling €Nil (2024: €Nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

23. Related Party Transactions

The Company has utilised the exemption under FRS 101 in relation to IAS 24, allowing it to omit disclosure of related party transactions that occur between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary involved in the transaction is wholly owned by one of the group members.

24. Immediate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Carl Zeiss Beteiligungs GmbH, a Company incorporated in Germany. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Carl Zeiss Stiftung, a Company incorporated in Germany.

The smallest and also largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Carl Zeiss AG.

The consolidated financial statements of Carl Zeiss AG are available to the public and may be obtained from their registered office at Carl-Zeiss-Strasse 22, 73447 Oberkechen, Germany.

25. Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events to report on post year end before the signing of the financial statements.

26. Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of Directors on 17 February 2026.