
Carl Zeiss A/S

Bregnerødvej 133, DK-3460 Birkerød

Annual Report for 1 October 2023 -
30 September 2024

CVR- nr. 84 78 62 17

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company
on December 20, 2024

Eva Bromels Callmar
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Carl Zeiss A/S for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 September 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company's operations for 2023/24.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review. We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Birkerød, December 20, 2024

Executive Board

Lena Edlund

Board of Directors

Eva Bromels Callmar,
Chairman

Lena Edlund

Vibeke Oxholm

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Carl Zeiss A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Carl Zeiss A/S for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines 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, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, 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

Independent Auditor's Report

ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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 Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements 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 contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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.

Copenhagen, December 20, 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR. 33 77 12 31

Martin Lunden
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32209

Gösta Gauffin
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne45821

Company Information

The Company

Carl Zeiss A/S
Bregnerødvej 133
DK-3460 Birkerød

CVR No: 84 78 62 17

Financial period: 1 October - 30 September
Municipality of reg. office: Rudersdal

Board of Directors

Eva Bromels Callmar, Chairman
Lena Edlund
Vibeke Oxholm

Executive Board

Lena Edlund

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Financial Highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company is described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	153.638	154.119	130.091	126.673	97.692
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	7.217	5.578	7.265	7.772	6.675
Net financials	128	-85	-1	2.723	109
Net profit/loss for the year	5.737	4.364	5.658	8.858	5.275
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	65.118	73.031	65.366	54.495	51.860
Equity	23.773	20.436	25.476	27.554	25.455
Investment in property, plant and equipment	4.183	1.284	—	1.223	5.747
Number of employees	38	37	36	37	33
Financial ratios					
Gross margin	27,0 %	23,6 %	28,7%	29,7%	32,4%
Profit margin	4,7 %	3,6 %	5,6%	6,1%	6,8%
Solvency ratio	36,5 %	28,0 %	39,0 %	50,6 %	49,1 %
Return on equity	26,0 %	19,0%	21,3%	33,4%	19,2%

Management's Review

Main activity

Carl Zeiss A/S sells and markets high-tech products and solutions in medical technology, industrial metrology, research microscopy as well as consumer products for hunting and nature. The company handles sales, service, consulting and marketing of ZEISS products in Denmark and Iceland.

Carl Zeiss A/S is a 100% owned subsidiary of Carl Zeiss Beteiligungs GmbH based in Oberkochen, Germany. Consolidated financial statements are prepared in the Group's parent company Carl Zeiss AG, HRB 501555, headquartered in Oberkochen, Germany. The ZEISS group is one of the world's leading technology companies with a balanced portfolio focused on attractive future markets in optics, precision mechanics, and optoelectronics. For more than 175 years, the company has shaped technological progress, driven the development of optics with solutions from its four segments to meet customer needs. ZEISS has approximately 43,000 employees and is represented in about 50 countries worldwide.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023/24 shows a profit of TDKK 5.737, and at 30 September 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 23.773.

Dividends of TDKK 2.400 were paid during the financial year. Proposed dividends for the financial year 2023/24 is TDKK 10.000.

The past year

The year has been influenced by continued uncertainty as to the macroeconomic and political environment in the outside world.

The company had revenue in line with revenue last year and in line with budget for the year. Compared to the previous year, revenue increased for the industry metrology segment and medical technology sector. Consumer products have experienced a recovery which was offset by a decline in revenue for the research microscopy sector. Compared to what was expected, there was a slower recovery within consumer products, due to the macroeconomic environment in Denmark. Less funds available during the year in the research microscopy sector were offset by the industrial metrology segment that was stronger than expected with industrial customers investing in new instruments. Profit margin ended at 4,7%, in line with previous year (3,6%) and within expected range.

Strategy and objectives

The company will follow its strategy and will focus on the current business portfolio and the products developed and produced by the ZEISS Group.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

During next year revenue is expected to be approximately MDKK 10 lower than this year but the profit margin to remain within the range 3-8%. The outlook is however remaining uncertain due to the macroeconomic and political situation in Denmark, Europa and rest of the world. To a large extent it is the economic situation that affects the demand for the company's products and services, purchasing costs and thus also the company's margins.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 October - 30 September

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Revenue		153.638	154.119
Other operating income	1	9.814	8.345
Expenses for products and consumables		-87.622	-92.105
Other external expenses		-34.380	-33.986
Gross profit		41.450	36.373
Staff expenses	2	-31.954	-29.013
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-2.279	-1.782
Profit before financial income and expenses		7.217	5.578
Financial income	4	881	656
Financial expenses	5	-753	-741
Profit before tax		7.345	5.493
Tax on profit for the year	6	-1.608	-1.129
Net profit for the year		5.737	4.364

Balance Sheet 30 September

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Acquired intangible assets	7	128	0
Intangible assets		128	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	8	6.508	4.604
Property, plant and equipment		6.508	4.604
Other receivables		258	258
Other Receivables		258	258
Fixed assets		6.894	4.862
Merchandise		8.013	6.689
Inventories		8.013	6.689
Trade receivables		29.786	40.762
Receivables from group enterprises		17.281	17.884
Deferred tax assets	9	237	274
Prepayments	10	2.712	2.550
Receivables		50.016	61.470
Cash at bank and in hand		195	10
Current assets		58.224	68.169
Assets		65.118	73.031

Balance Sheet 30 September

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital	11	2.900	2.900
Retained earnings	12	10.873	15.136
Proposed dividend for the year	12	10.000	2.400
Equity		23.773	20.436
Other provisions	13	1.590	1.859
Provisions		1.590	1.859
Trade payables		4.869	3.087
Payables to group enterprises		12.839	25.101
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		2.860	3.144
Bank overdraft		—	22
Other payables		6.868	8.082
Deferred income	14	12.319	11.300
Short term liabilities		39.755	50.736
Liabilities		39.755	50.736
Liabilities and equity		65.118	73.031

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 October	2.900	15.136	2.400	20.436
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-2.400	-2.400
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-4.263	10.000	5.737
Equity at 30 September	2.900	10.873	10.000	23.773

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
1 Other operating income		
Recharged expenses intercompany	9.266	7.886
Other income	548	459
	9.814	8.345

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and Salaries	26.426	25.500
Pensions	2.914	2.685
Other social security expenses	200	228
Other staff expenses	2.414	600
	31.954	29.013
Average number of employees	38	37

Pursuant to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2.279	1.782
	2.279	1.782

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
4 Financial income		
Financial income from associates	464	299
Exchange gains	417	357
	881	656
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
5 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	30	153
Exchange loss	723	588
	753	741
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	1.571	1.289
Deferred tax for the year	37	-37
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-123
	1.608	1.129
7 Intangible assets		
		Acquired intangible assets
		TDKK
Cost at 1 October		—
Additions for the year		128
Cost at 30 September		128
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 October		—
Amortisation for the year		—
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 September		—
Carrying amount at 30 September		128

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	
	TDKK	
Cost at 1 October		11.043
Additions for the year		4.183
Disposals for the year		-879
Cost at 30 September		14.347
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 October		6.439
Depreciation for the year		2.279
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets		-879
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 September		7.839
Carrying amount at 30 September		6.508

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
Deferred tax asset at 1 October	274	237
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	(37)	37
Deferred tax asset at 30 September	237	274

10 Prepayments

Prepayments primarily consists of prepaid taxes and accrual of costs related to software sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Equity

The share capital is distributed as follows:

	Number	Nominal value TDKK
A-shares	322	322
B-Shares	2.578	2.578
	2.900	2.900

	2023/24 TDKK	2022/23 TDKK
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12 Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	10.000	2.400
Retained earnings	-4.263	1.964
	5.737	4.364
	2023/24 TDKK	2022/23 TDKK

13 Other provisions

Other provisions	1.590	1.859
	1.590	1.859

Other provisions comprises provisions for warranties relating to sales.

14 Deferred income

Deferred income primarily consists of income related to service contracts.

	2023/24 TDKK	2022/23 TDKK
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15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations	5.235	5.690
Rent and lease obligations	5.235	5.690

Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax and the Group's jointly taxed income and Danish withholding taxes on dividend, royalties and interest. The total tax liability appear in the annual report of Carl Zeiss Vision A/S, which acts as the administrative company of the joint taxation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Related parties

Controlling interest	<u>Basis</u>
Carl Zeiss Beteiligungs GmbH, Tyskland/Germany	Parent company
Carl Zeiss AG, Tyskland/Germany	Ultimate parent company

The Company solely discloses related party transactions that have not been carried out on an arm's length basis, cf. section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. All transactions have been carried out on an arm's length basis.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the ultimate Parent Company:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Carl Zeiss AG	Germany

The Group Annual Report of Carl Zeiss AG may be obtained at the following web address:
<https://www.zeiss.com/annual-report/home.html?vaURL=www.zeiss.com/annualreport>

17 Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Carl Zeiss A/S for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023/24 are presented in TDKK.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Carl Zeiss AG, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals as a result of changes in accounting estimates of amounts which were previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in respect of which the entity does not bear all significant risks and enjoy all significant benefits associated with the title to the assets are considered operating leases. Payments under operating leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognized exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for products and consumables

Expenses for products and consumables comprise the products and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise payroll and other staff related expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the core activities of the enterprise, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the income statement in the financial year when the dividend is declared.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group entities. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Jointly taxed companies entitled to a tax refund are, at a minimum, reimbursed by the administrative company according to the current rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed companies having paid too little tax pay, at a maximum, a surcharge according to the current rates applicable to interest surcharges to the administrative company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are defined as identifiable non-financial assets with no physical substance acquired for permanent ownership or use. Intangible assets are usually costs of development projects acquired for consideration, internally generated intangible assets and certain software expenses, including patents, rights and licences.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortization period is 5 years based on a specific assessment of the individual asset.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures, fittings, tools & equipment	3-10 years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. Where there is indication of impairment, each individual asset or group of assets generating independent cash flows is tested for impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price (recoverable amount). Where an impairment loss is recognised on a group of assets, a loss is first allocated to goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro rata basis.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits and prepaid expenses.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower cost of weighted average and net realisable value.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired, in which case the carrying amount is reduced to the net realisable value.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to guarantee commitments, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event at the balance sheet date and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated, based on the liability method, of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income, as well as temporary differences on non-amortisable goodwill.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable in-come for the year adjusted for tax on taxable in-comes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the in-come statement in financial income and expenses.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank balances.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross Profit X 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit Margin	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials X 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Solvency Ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Profit for the year X 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$