
Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S

Bregnerødvej 133, 1., DK-3460 Birkerød

**Annual report for 1 October 2021 -
30 September 2022**

CVR no. 66 45 94 11

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General Meeting
of the Company on 19/12 2022

Niklas Olsson
Chairman of the General
Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors has today considered and adopted the Annual report of Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022.

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 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021/22.

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, 19 December 2022

Executive Board

Niklas Olsson

Board of Directors

Sven Hermann
Chairman

Boris Dejonckheere

Paul Bilsdorfer

Patrik Schönhult

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The Financial Statements are 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 of the Company at 30 September 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence:

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.

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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 over-ride of internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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 note 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.

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.

Copenhagen, 19 December 2022
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Peter Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Mne33246

Company Information

The company	Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S Bregnerødvej 133, 1. DK-3460 Birkerød Telephone: +45 70 25 70 00 Website: www.zeiss.dk CVR No: 66 45 94 11 Financial period: 1 October - 30 September Municipality of reg. office: Rudersdal
Board of Directors	Sven Hermann, Chairman Boris Dejonckheere Paul Bilsdorfer Patrik Schönhult
Executive Board	Niklas Olsson
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Management's Review

Key activities

As in previous years, the main activity has been processing and trading of spectacle lenses and optical instruments to opticians.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021/22 shows a profit of TDKK 2.115, and at 30 September 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 7.038.

Unusual events

Like other companies, Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S suffer from the uncertainty and instability in the market due to inflation, increased interest rate and other external factors impacting the customers purchasing power. The company is well prepared and will evaluate and handle the risks and uncertainty continuously.

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	2021/22	2020/21
		TDKK	TDKK
Revenue		46.456	45.936
Other operating income		1.010	977
Expenses of raw materials and consumables		-32.798	-31.392
Other external expenses		-9.162	-9.145
Gross profit/loss		5.506	6.376
Staff expenses	1	-2.731	-2.561
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-76	-83
Impairment of current assets		-33	-16
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		2.666	3.716
Financial income	2	197	43
Financial expenses	3	-138	-186
Profit/loss before tax		2.725	3.573
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-610	-790
Net profit/loss for the year		2.115	2.783

Distribution of profit

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	2.572	3.679
Retained earnings	-457	-896
	<u>2.115</u>	<u>2.783</u>

Balance Sheet 30 September

Assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		TDKK	TDKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		154	231
Property, plant and equipment		154	231
Fixed assets		154	231
Inventories		330	856
Trade receivables		8.717	9.163
Receivables from group enterprises		412	3.157
Deferred tax assets		53	65
Other short-term receivables		5	—
Corporation tax		1.037	112
Prepayments		513	28
Receivables		10.737	12.525
Cash at bank and in hand		8.681	9.866
Current assets		19.748	23.247
Assets		19.902	23.478

Balance Sheet 30 September

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital	5	500	500
Retained earnings		3.966	4.423
Proposed dividend for the year		2.572	3.679
Equity		7.038	8.602
Trade payables		678	290
Payables to group enterprises		7.673	9.403
Other payables	6	4.513	5.183
Short-term debt		12.864	14.876
Debt		12.864	14.876
Liabilities and equity		19.902	23.478
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 October	500	4.423	3.679	8.602
Ordinary dividend paid	—	—	-3.679	-3.679
Net profit/loss for the year	—	-457	2.572	2.115
Equity at 30 September	500	3.966	2.572	7.038

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021/22	2020/21
	TDKK	TDKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and Salaries	2.568	2.398
Pensions	137	133
Other social security expenses	26	30
	2.731	2.561
Average number of employees	4	4
2 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	—	3
Other financial income	4	17
Exchange gains	193	23
	197	43
3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	34	5
Other financial expenses	101	59
Exchange loss	(18)	122
	138	186
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	598	756
Deferred tax for the year	12	34
	610	790
5 Share capital		

The share capital consists of 100 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 5. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
Other payables		
Other short-term payables	<u>4.513</u>	<u>5.183</u>
	<u>4.513</u>	<u>5.183</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Rent and lease obligations	902	123

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in Group, and, as from the financial year , the Company is liable together with the other jointly taxed companies for the total income tax and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

8 Related parties

Consolidated financial statements Basis

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Carl Zeiss Vision International GmbH	Germany

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S for 2021/22 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2021/22 are presented in TDKK.

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 due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been 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.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences 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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income Statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debt, payments under operating leases etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity

The entity is jointly taxed with other sister companies. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

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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9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Dividend

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

As management company for all the entities in the joint taxation arrangement, the parent company is liable for payment of the sister companies' income taxes vis a vis the tax authorities as the sister companies pay their joint taxation contributions. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as income tax receivables or payables.

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 income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprise cash which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Given the nature of the Group's cash pool arrangement, cash pool balances are not considered cash, but are recognised under "Receivables from group entities".

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"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Patrik Schönhult

Client Signer

On behalf of: Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S

Serial number: 19681220xxxx

IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx

2022-12-19 15:05:27 UTC



NIKLAS OLSSON

Client Signer

On behalf of: Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S

Serial number: 19801020xxxx

IP: 81.230.xxx.xxx

2022-12-19 15:12:38 UTC



Boris Rik M Dejonckheere

Client Signer

On behalf of: Carl Zeiss Vision Danmark A/S

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Sven Hermann

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2022-12-21 16:00:15 UTC

Peter Jensen

EY Signer

On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serial number: CVR:30700228-RID:60017354

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