Annual Report
2024 / 2025

SCHOTT

SCHOTT Group Key Figures

From October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025

(in EUR millions, unless stated otherwise)	2024/2025	2023/2024	Change in %
Sales	2,825	2,836	0
Domestic	315	328	−4
Foreign	2,510	2,508	0
EBITDA	593	635	−7
as a percentage of sales	21	22	
EBIT	230	400	−43
as a percentage of sales	8	14	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	226	402	−44
Group earnings	165	308	−46
Cash flow from operating activities	423	531	−20
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	369	447	−17
Total assets	4,874	4,811	1
Equity	3,331	3,186	5
Equity ratio (%)	68	66	
Long-term funds available[1]	4,133	4,059	2
as a percentage of total assets	85	84	
Net financial assets[2]	550	738	
Expenditure on research and development	116	112	4
as a percentage of sales	4	4	
Employees as of the balance sheet date (number)	17,392	17,099	2

For computational reasons, rounding differences of +/– one unit (million euros, %) may occur in the table.

[1] Equity, non-current provisions, and non-current liabilities.
[2] Cash and cash equivalents and funds less financial liabilities.

Pioneering Solutions Since 1884

We make possible what seems impossible. At SCHOTT, we believe that shared responsibility, experience, and close collaboration can create groundbreaking solutions. This belief also shapes the relationships we build with our customers.

As an international technology group specializing in innovative materials such as specialty glass, glass-ceramics, and polymers, we develop unique solutions that make a difference for companies and industries alike: yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

Whether as flexible glass in foldable smartphones, glass-ceramic mirror substrates in the world's largest telescopes, or laser glass in nuclear fusion, many SCHOTT products are used in high-tech applications that push today's technological boundaries.

A pioneering spirit makes our approximately 17,400 experts in more than 30 countries trusted partners for a wide range of industries, including healthcare, home appliances, consumer electronics, semiconductors, optics, astronomy, energy, and aerospace. Responsibility for our employees, society, and the environment is also deeply embedded in our DNA.

Whatever challenges the future may bring, we look forward to finding innovative solutions and turning visions into reality.

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Foreword by the Board of Management

Facts about the fiscal year

2.8

EUR billion

Global sales

230

EUR million

EBIT

369

EUR million

Investments in property, plant and equipment

68

percent

Equity ratio

Dear Readers,

Fiscal year 2024/2025 was a challenging year for SCHOTT. Economic uncertainty and a difficult business environment shaped our performance. In the majority of our businesses, we fell short of our own expectations. In other areas, however, we were able to achieve in some cases significant growth, which demonstrates how valuable our broadly diversified portfolio is for our resilience. To remain capable of acting under the given conditions, we continued to systematically develop our operational processes and production capacities and aligned them closely with market realities. Across the globe, we are working intensively together to find effective responses to the current challenges and to sustainably strengthen our competitiveness.

Revenue of the SCHOTT Group declined slightly by 0.4 % compared with the previous year. Adjusted for currency and portfolio effects, revenue increased slightly by 0.3 %. Operating result (EBIT) decreased from EUR 400 million in the prior year to EUR 230 million. This was primarily due to impairment losses totaling nearly EUR 100 million that we were required to recognize in the past fiscal year. It is encouraging that we were once again able to increase our equity ratio, which now stands at 68 %.

While demand in the home appliances market remained subdued in fiscal year 2024/2025, other areas were able to partially offset this development. SCHOTT Pharma, for example, remains on a growth trajectory. Growth was driven by continued strong demand for high-value solutions such as sterile cartridges in the Drug Containment Solutions segment. Particularly positive was the performance of the Electronic Packaging business, which recorded the strongest growth across the entire Group in fiscal year 2024/2025. This underscores the importance of reliably packaged electronic components for future markets such as communications, mobility, and energy.

Our investments continued to focus on strategic projects with long-term potential. SCHOTT Pharma pursued its global expansion program, opened Europe's largest ampoule manufacturing facility in Serbia, and celebrated the groundbreaking for a new plant in Hungary. Further strategic initiatives include expanding the production of high-end optics for augmented reality, particularly at our new site in Malaysia, as well as the start of construction of the electric glass melting tank in Mitterteich – a flagship project for the decarbonization of our energy-intensive production processes. With the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, signed in January, we specifically strengthened our expertise in quartz glass for the semiconductor industry and expanded our portfolio to include a strategically important future field that further enhances our position in high-growth high-tech markets.

The high level of investments made in recent years and temporarily lower capacity utilization in certain segments are currently impacting our return on capital. In the new fiscal year, we will therefore place a particular focus on further increasing efficiency, systematically leveraging synergies, and consistently aligning our innovative strength with growth and margin-strong markets.

Thanks to a solid financial base, high liquidity, and forward-looking corporate governance, SCHOTT continues to stand on a very robust foundation. Our financial strength provides us with the independence and flexibility required to invest for the long term and in a sustainable manner.

Despite a challenging environment, we look to the future with confidence. SCHOTT has a strong team, an outstanding culture, and follows a clear strategy that views change as an opportunity. With technological excellence, sustainable action, and a clear focus on future markets, we will continue our growth trajectory.

Our special thanks go to all employees, customers, and partners worldwide. Their commitment, trust, and loyalty are the foundation of our success – today and in the future.

December 2025

SCHOTT AG
The Board of Management

Dr. Heinz Kaiser

Member of the
Board of Management
since 2016

Dr. Torsten Derr

Chairman of the
Board of Management
and Labor Director
since 2025

Dr. Andrea Frenzel

Member of the
Board of Management
since 2023

Marcus Knöbel

Member of the
Board of Management
since 2024

Report by the Supervisory Board

Dr. Michael Bolle
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Dear Readers,

The past fiscal year was a challenging one for SCHOTT, shaped by economic uncertainty, necessary adjustments, and a continuing difficult market environment. As a result, SCHOTT was once again unable to achieve growth and closed the year with results significantly below those of the previous year. On a positive note, the Group's broad and well-balanced business and technology portfolio was further strengthened through the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau and once again contributed to demonstrating resilience in a challenging market environment, while achieving notable successes in individual businesses. The key financial indicators remain solid, and SCHOTT continues to be an innovative, stable, and reliable partner for its customers, providing a strong foundation for the tasks and challenges ahead.

As mandated by law, the Articles of Association and the Rules of Procedure, the Supervisory Board monitored and advised the Board of Management of SCHOTT AG during fiscal year 2024/2025. The cooperation was characterized by trust and a constructive exchange. The Board of Management regularly informed the Supervisory Board about the business situation and performance, the current earnings situation, the risk situation and risk management, short- and long-term planning, major investments, and organizational measures taken. In addition, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board maintained close contact with the Board of Management and was continuously informed about economic developments and strategic initiatives.

The Supervisory Board convened four meetings during fiscal year 2024/2025, including one strategy meeting. It thoroughly reviewed the reports and proposed resolutions submitted by the Board of Management and adopted the resolutions required by law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules of Procedure. Topics included, among others, the adoption of the annual financial statements of SCHOTT AG and the approval of the consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2023/2024. The measures taken by the Executive Board in response to current challenges or investments, for example in the Pharma business or in the field of augmented reality, were discussed in detail. In addition, the resolution on the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau was adopted at the December meeting.

At its strategy meeting, the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management aligned on adjustments to the Group strategy in light of the current geopolitical situation as well as on current strategic issues, such as the market situation in the individual business units. Furthermore, the Group IT function was presented to the Supervisory Board in greater depth, and current topics such as artificial intelligence and cybersecurity were discussed in detail. At the autumn meeting of the Supervisory Board, the annual budget for fiscal year 2025/2026 was approved.

To support the performance of its duties, the Supervisory Board established three committees. The Audit Committee met three times during the past fiscal year. Its work focused primarily on monitoring the accounting process, the effectiveness of the internal control system, risk management, and the internal audit system, as well as the audit of the financial statements. In four meetings, the Executive Committee discussed target-setting and Board of Management remuneration and adopted corresponding resolutions for submission to the Supervisory Board. The Chairs of the Audit Committee and the Executive Committee regularly reported to the Supervisory Board on the work of their respective committees. It was not necessary to convene the Mediation Committee during the past fiscal year.

KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, audited the separate financial statements of SCHOTT AG for fiscal year 2024/2025 as well as the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) pursuant to Section 315e (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB), including the combined management report, and issued an unqualified auditor's report in each case. The report of the Board of Management on relationships with affiliated companies ("dependent company report") was also audited by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main.

The financial statements and audit reports were made available to all members of the Supervisory Board in good time. The Supervisory Board examined the documents and discussed the annual financial statements at the Audit Committee meeting on December 18, 2025, and at the Supervisory Board meeting on December 19, 2025. The auditors attended both meetings, presented the key audit findings, provided additional information, and answered outstanding questions. The Chairwoman of the Audit Committee reported to the plenary session on the results of the Audit Committee's review of the financial statements. Following its own review of the documents, the Supervisory Board concurred with the auditors and approved the financial statements prepared by the Board of Management. The Supervisory Board concurs with the proposal of the Board of Management to distribute a dividend of EUR 18,400,000.00 from the balance sheet profit of EUR 1,800,375,564.30 to the Company's sole shareholder, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, which will decide on this matter at the Annual General Meeting, and to carry forward EUR 1,781,975,564.30. The separate annual financial statements of SCHOTT AG as of September 30, 2025, are thus adopted.

In accordance with Section 312 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), the Board of Management has prepared the above-mentioned dependent company report for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025. The auditors issued the following audit opinion on the results of their audit:

"Based on our audit performed in accordance with our professional standards, we confirm that
1. the factual statements in the report are correct, and
2. the consideration paid by the Company for the legal transactions listed in the report was not unreasonably high."

The Supervisory Board concurred with the auditors' conclusion. Based on the final results of its own review, the Supervisory Board raises no objections to the concluding statement of the Board of Management contained in the dependent company report.

The Supervisory Board would like to thank the members of the Board of Management as well as all employees of SCHOTT worldwide for their strong performance during fiscal year 2024/2025.

Mainz, December 19, 2025

For the Supervisory Board

Dr. Michael Bolle
Chairman

Combined management report

For the fiscal year from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025

About the Group

Preliminary remarks

This management report summarizes the management report of the SCHOTT Group (hereinafter also referred to as “SCHOTT,” “Group,” or “we”) and the management report of SCHOTT AG, Mainz (hereinafter also referred to as “SCHOTT AG”). Unless otherwise stated, the following statements refer to the SCHOTT Group. Additional information on SCHOTT AG is provided in the section “Annual Financial Statements of SCHOTT AG.”

Organization profile

The SCHOTT Group is an international technology group with over 140 years of experience in the fields of specialty glass, glass ceramics, and high-tech materials. Our main markets are the home appliance, pharmaceutical, electronics, optics, life sciences, automotive, and aerospace industries. We currently employ around 17,400 people worldwide and operate production sites and sales offices in 32 countries. In the fiscal year 2024 /2025, we generated consolidated sales of EUR 2,825 million.

The parent company of the SCHOTT Group is SCHOTT AG in Mainz. As of the balance sheet date, the SCHOTT Group comprises SCHOTT AG and 12 (previous year: 12) domestic and 52 (previous year: 52) foreign consolidated companies. The sole shareholder of SCHOTT AG is the Carl Zeiss Foundation, which is not engaged in any business activities in accordance with its statutes and is based in Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena.

The SCHOTT Group’s operating business is divided into three segments and seven business units. The following overview assigns the segments and business units to the corresponding main markets:

Segments and Business units	Main markets
Precision Materials	
▪ Electronic Packaging	▪ Electronics / Automotive Industry
▪ Pharma	▪ Pharmaceutical
▪ Tubing	▪ Pharmaceutical
Optical Industries	
▪ Advanced Optics	▪ Optics
▪ Lighting and Imaging	▪ Electronics / Automotive and aerospace industry
Home Appliances	
▪ High-Performance Materials	▪ Household appliances industry
▪ Flat Glass	▪ Household appliances industry

The business units can be subdivided primarily by the type of products and production processes as well as by their fields of application.

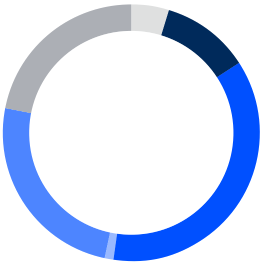
In the **Precision Materials** segment, Electronic Packaging stands for the development and manufacture of hermetic housings and other components for protecting sensitive electronics. The business unit addresses a wide range of applications and sales markets, including automotive and consumer electronics, energy and medical technology, and data and telecommunications. The Pharma product portfolio includes prefillable glass and polymer syringes as well as pharmaceutical vials, cartridges, and ampoules made of glass. Tubing produces a variety of glass tubes, rods, and profiles for pharmaceutical and technical applications.

The Advanced Optics business unit in the **Optical Industries** segment has an extensive portfolio of optical glasses, special materials, and components for a wide range of applications in optics, lithography, astronomy, optoelectronics, architecture, life sciences, and research. Lighting and Imaging offers a wide range of high-tech solutions for lighting and image transmission, particularly in the medical technology, automotive and aviation industries, industrial equipment, and security technology markets.

In the **Home Appliances** segment, High-Performance Materials (until fiscal year 2023/2024: Home Tech) covers a comprehensive range of solutions made of specialty glass and glass ceramics. These mainly include glass ceramic cooktops and fire viewing panels, as well as borosilicate glass for a wide range of applications. The Flat Glass business unit develops, produces, and distributes a broad product portfolio of refined flat glass for the household appliance industry, such as outer panes for stoves, viewing panels for microwave ovens, and shelves for refrigerators, as well as for the commercial presentation of refrigerated and frozen foods, and even system solutions.

The most important industries in which SCHOTT operates in terms of sales are the pharmaceutical industry and the household appliance industry, followed by industrial optics and sensor technology, the automotive industry, life sciences, and consumer electronics. SCHOTT currently generates over 80 % of its sales in these markets. Accordingly, industry developments can have a significant impact on the business performance of the respective business units at SCHOTT.

Sales by region



Economic Report

Macroeconomic and industry-specific framework conditions

In fall 2025, the global economy continues to be influenced by US tariff policy. New trade agreements, including those with the EU, have created some planning security, but at the same time have permanently anchored significantly higher tariff levels. In view of the pronounced economic uncertainty, the global economy nevertheless proved to be quite robust in the course of 2025. A rather subdued development in the eurozone and the US was offset by continued significant expansion in the emerging markets, which was due in particular to strong growth in overall economic production in China and India. However, the economy also proved robust in the other emerging markets, such as Latin America.

For Europe, where the SCHOTT Group generates almost half of its sales, economic research institutes expect growth of 1.5 % (previous year: 1.4 %). The German economy is expected to grow by 0.3 % (previous year: decline of 0.5 %). Growth of 1.8 % is expected for the USA (previous year: 2.8 %). The Chinese market, our largest sales market in Asia, is expected to grow by 4.9 % (previous year: 5.0 %). For Asia as a whole, economic research institutes expect economic output to increase by 4.4 %, following 4.3 % in the previous year.[1]

In the industries relevant to SCHOTT, global growth rates of between 2 % and 6 % are expected for 2025. The highest growth rates are forecast for the life science and pharmaceutical industries, at 6 % and 5 % respectively. Growth of 4 % is expected for the household appliance industry.[2]

Business development and situation of the Group

Result of operations

(in EUR millions)	2024/2025	2023/2024	Change
Sales	2,825.0	2,836.3	−11.3
EBIT	229.6	400.5	−170.9
Financial result	−4.1	2.0	−6.1
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	225.5	402.5	−177.0
Income taxes	−60.4	−93.7	+33.3
Income from continuing operations	165.2	308.8	−143.6
Consolidated profit for the period	165.1	308.2	−143.1

[1] Figures according to the Joint Economic Forecast of the leading German economic research institutes of September 25, 2025. The previous year's figures in this and the next paragraph represent the actual growth rates according to the Joint Economic Forecast, not the forecast figures for the calendar year stated in the previous year's Group management report. All figures are price-adjusted in accordance with the Joint Economic Forecast.
[2] Internal forecasts taking into account relevant market studies, for example from statistical service providers, banks or management consultancies

Course of business and development of sales

The SCHOTT Group's sales revenues declined slightly in the past fiscal year from EUR 2,836 million to EUR 2,825 million. Exchange rate fluctuations of the euro reduced Group sales by EUR 55 million compared to the previous year (previous year: reduction in Group sales of EUR 124 million). Adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations, sales growth amounted to 2 % (previous year: 3 %).

The share of sales generated in Europe decreased from 49 % to 47 %. The Asia and South Pacific region contributed 25 % to consolidated sales (previous year: 24 %), while the contribution from North America rose from 21 % in the previous year to 22 %. As in the previous year, we generated 5 % of sales in South America and 1 % in the Middle East and Africa (previous year: 1 %).

In the **Precision Materials** segment, sales revenues increased from EUR 1,622 million to EUR 1,662 million. While the Pharma and Electronic Packaging business units increased their sales revenues, Tubing recorded a slight decline in sales.

The Pharma business unit saw a slight increase in sales compared with the previous year. Growth was driven by sustained high demand for premium solutions in the pharmaceutical packaging sector (High Value Solutions). Sales revenues from solutions for drug storage (vials, ampoules, cartridges) grew solidly compared with the previous year. The strong demand for pharmaceutical vials and cartridges in ready-to-use configuration as well as for special pharmaceutical vials contributed significantly to this development. Sales of drug delivery systems (glass and polymer syringes) remained at the previous year's level in the past fiscal year. The continuing high demand for prefillable glass syringes had a particularly positive effect. This was offset by a decline in sales of polymer syringes, which had a negative impact on sales development. From a regional perspective, sales growth was concentrated in North and South America, while Europe and Asia saw slight declines in sales.

In the Tubing business unit, sales revenues declined slightly compared with the previous year. The pharmaceutical tubing business continues to be affected by high inventories in the pharmaceutical industry and overcapacity in the market and achieved sales at the previous year's level. In contrast, sales in the technical tubing business declined significantly. A decline in sales was recorded in all regions.

The Electronic Packaging business unit achieved solid sales growth in the past fiscal year. Sales growth was driven in particular by the automotive sector and glass powder business. We also achieved solid sales growth in the industrial applications business (e.g., industrial sensors, data and telecommunications), while sales of thermal fuses declined moderately. As in the previous year, all regions contributed to sales growth.

In the **Optical Industries** segment, we increased sales from EUR 431 million to EUR 444 million.

The Advanced Optics business unit achieved solid sales growth compared to the previous year. Sales development benefited from the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau on February 1, 2025, a manufacturer of quartz glass, particularly for components in the semiconductor industry. In contrast, sales in the other businesses developed unevenly. While the augmented reality business grew, sales of optical glass, filters and components, and ZERODUR® glass-ceramics declined overall. From a regional perspective, sales grew significantly in Asia and slightly in North America, while declining significantly in Europe.

The Lighting and Imaging business unit achieved sales revenues at the previous year's level. We achieved solid sales growth in the fiber optic components business for medical technology, while the businesses with classic industrial applications (special light guides for the semiconductor industry) and defense and security technology declined moderately. From a regional perspective, declines in sales in Asia and North America were offset by an increase in sales in Europe.

In the **Home Appliances** segment, sales declined from EUR 795 million to EUR 765 million.

The High-Performance Materials business unit saw a slight decline in sales compared with the previous year. Sales of glass-ceramic cooktops fell significantly due to persistently weak market demand and continued intense price competition. Business with fire viewing panels also declined significantly, due to weak overall demand and high inventories among fireplace manufacturers. In contrast, sales of products for other industries grew significantly. By region, sales declined in Europe and particularly in North America, while sales in Asia increased.

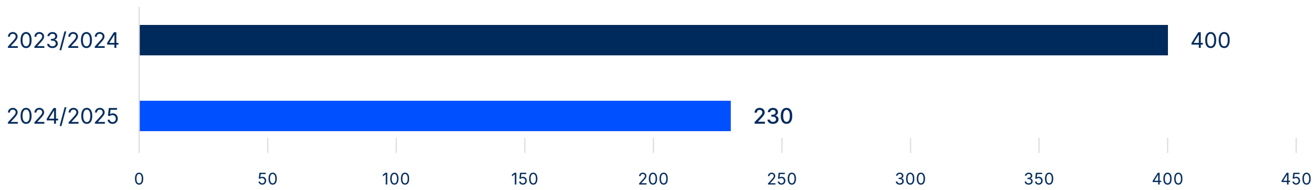
Sales revenues in the Flat Glass business unit declined slightly compared with the previous year. Currency effects contributed to this decline once again; adjusted for currency effects, sales would have increased slightly. The Home Appliance business saw a moderate decline in sales, which was attributable to negative currency effects and continued weak demand in markets that are important to us. In contrast, we achieved solid sales growth in the Food Display business.

Order book

The order book as of the balance sheet date ensures an average of around five months of production capacity utilization (previous year: five months).

Result from operating activities

EBIT (in EUR millions)



Operating profit (EBIT, i.e. earnings before interest, income taxes and profit from discontinued operations) decreased from EUR 400 million in the previous year to EUR 230 million in the reporting year. Based on constant exchange rates, EBIT would have amounted to EUR 237 million. In addition to operational losses, the decline in EBIT within the Group is primarily attributable to impairment charges totaling around EUR 97 million recognized in the reporting year.

In the **Precision Materials** segment, the Pharma business unit succeeded in slightly increasing EBIT. We achieved a significant increase in EBIT in the business with drug containment solutions (vials, ampoules, cartridges). The main drivers of this development were, in particular, a change in the product mix as a result of increased demand for premium solutions (high-value solutions) and efficiency measures introduced in the previous year. These positive effects more than offset start-up costs associated with capacity shifts between production sites within the business. In contrast, the drug delivery systems business (glass and polymer syringes) saw a moderate decline in EBIT. This was mainly due to declining sales of polymer syringes and the associated lower production capacity utilization. In addition, start-up costs associated with capacity expansions in the glass syringe segment had a negative impact on EBIT. The positive development in the glass syringe segment only partially offset these effects.

The Electronic Packaging business unit significantly increased its EBIT compared with the previous year. Almost all business areas within the division contributed to this. The increase in sales revenues was largely offset by stable manufacturing costs, as increases in personnel and material costs were offset by a significant improvement in operational productivity.

In the Tubing business unit, EBIT declined significantly compared with the previous year. The decline was due to the pharmaceutical tubing business and is largely attributable to impairment losses on fixed assets in the low double-digit million range recognized in the fiscal year. The impairments mainly affected production facilities at several locations and resulted from the expected permanent decline in demand. In addition, the goodwill of the business unit was written off in full in the low single-digit million range.

In the **Optical Industries** segment, the Advanced Optics business unit suffered a significant decline in EBIT despite higher sales revenues. The decline in earnings was due to lower sales in existing business, expenses for the development of new business with augmented reality, and earnings impacts in connection with the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau in the past fiscal year.

The Lighting and Imaging business unit achieved a slight increase in EBIT. In the industrial applications business, the decline in volume in the semiconductor business had a negative impact, which was offset by earnings increases in the medical technology business.

In the **Home Appliances** segment, High-Performance Materials posted a significant negative EBIT. In the past fiscal year, business performance fell significantly short of expectations in some areas, leading to a more cautious outlook. As a result, an impairment requirement in the high double-digit million range was identified and recognized, which affected not only the goodwill of the business unit but also other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Even adjusted for impairment charges, EBIT declined significantly compared with the previous year.

The Flat Glass business unit suffered a decline in EBIT and closed the fiscal year with a slightly negative EBIT. In addition to the subdued development of home appliance applications, restructuring and reorganization costs contributed to this in particular. The continuing high inflation at our site in Turkey also had a negative impact.

Cost of sales amounted to EUR 1,944 million (previous year EUR 1,905 million). This resulted in a gross profit of EUR 881 million (EUR 931 million previous year). The gross margin thus decreased from 32.8 % to 31.1 %.

Selling expenses rose slightly from EUR 279 million to EUR 283 million. The Selling expense ratio thus increased from 9.8 % to 10.0 %.

The R&D ratio increased from 3.9 % in the previous year to 4.1 %. Research and development expenses amounted to EUR 116 million after EUR 112 million in the previous year.

General administrative expenses rose slightly from EUR 180 million in the previous year to EUR 185 million. The administrative expense ratio for the past fiscal year was thus 6.5 %, compared with 6.3 % in the previous year.

Other operating income decreased from EUR 56 million in the previous year to EUR 43 million. The decline is primarily attributable to lower income from the reversal of provisions and accrued liabilities of EUR 13 million and to declining income from grants and reimbursements of EUR 6 million. This was offset by income from the reversal of a contingent purchase price obligation in the amount of EUR 3 million.

Other operating expenses amounted to EUR 122 million after EUR 25 million in the previous year. The increase is mainly attributable to restructuring expenses, which rose from EUR 4 million in the previous year to EUR 105 million in the reporting year. This includes approximately EUR 97 million in impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, mainly in the High-Performance Materials and Tubing business units. This was offset by a EUR 4 million decrease in bank charges.

Financial result

The financial result was a net financial expense of EUR 4 million, compared with net financial income of EUR 2 million in the previous year. The main reason for the weaker financial result was lower interest income of EUR 11 million compared with the previous year. The decline in interest income is primarily attributable to a decrease in interest-bearing investments, particularly as a result of the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, and lower interest rates compared to the previous year.

Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses for continuing operations declined from EUR 94 million to EUR 60 million. The reason for the decline in tax expense is the decrease in earnings before income taxes from EUR 402 million to EUR 226 million. This was offset by the increase in the Group tax rate from 23 % in the previous year to 27 % in the past fiscal year.

Discontinued operations and consolidated profit for the period

The consolidated net income of EUR 165 million (previous year: EUR 308 million) includes, for the reporting period, in addition to the positive result from continuing operations of EUR 165 million (previous year: EUR 309 million), a minor loss from discontinued operations (previous year: loss of EUR 1 million). The result from discontinued operations primarily relates to the photovoltaic business discontinued in fiscal year 2011/2012 and is mainly associated with still existing warranty obligations.

Financial position

(in EUR millions)	2024/2025	2023/2024	Change
Cash flow from operating activities*	423.4	531.3	−107.9
Cash outflow from investment activities*	−489.0	−383.3	−105.7
Cash flow from financial assets*	138.7	−598.2	+736.9
Cash flow from financing activities*	−137.1	632.7	−769.8
Change in cash and cash equivalents	−63.9	182.5	−246.4
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	295.1	118.4	+176.7
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rates and due to changes in the scope of consolidation and presentation	−4.2	−5.7	+1.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	227.0	295.1	−68.1

* from continued and discontinued activities

Consolidated statement of cash flows and investment analysis

In the reporting year, cash flow from operating activities declined from EUR 531 million to EUR 423 million. The most significant factor influencing this decline is working capital adjusted for currency effects, which increased by EUR 85 million in the reporting period, whereas it declined by EUR 5 million in the previous year. Consolidated net income declined by EUR 143 million compared to the previous year. In contrast, depreciation and amortization increased by EUR 128 million , which is primarily attributable to impairment losses of EUR 97 million in the reporting year.

Cash outflow from ongoing investing activities increased from EUR 383 million in the previous year to EUR 489 million. While payments for investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were reduced by EUR 41 million compared with the previous year, EUR 144 million was paid out for company acquisitions in the reporting year (previous year EUR 2 million). The payments related predominantly to the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau.

Cash flow from operating activities less cash flow from ongoing investing activities resulted in a net cash outflow of EUR 66 million in the reporting year (previous year: net cash inflow of EUR 148 million).

Inflows from disposals of financial assets mainly related to time deposits of EUR 155 million and bonds and money market funds of EUR 58 million. This was offset by outflows of EUR 77 million, mainly for securities and funds.

In the previous year, EUR 198 million had been paid out for time deposits. This payment was reported in the cash flow from financing activities in the previous year's cash flow statement. The presentation was adjusted in the reporting year so that changes in time deposits are reported in cash flow from investing activities. The previous year's presentation was changed accordingly. Taking into account the change in presentation, cash outflows from investing activities decreased overall from EUR 981 million in the previous year to EUR 350 million.

Of the cash-effective investments made in the fiscal year, 69 % related to the "Pharma," "Advanced Optics," and "Electronic Packaging" business units. As in the previous year, investments focused on growth projects, in particular the construction and expansion of production facilities in Germany, Malaysia, Switzerland, and Hungary, among other locations, capacity expansions, and the construction and conversion of melting tanks.

Cash flow from financing activities resulted in a net outflow of EUR 137 million in fiscal year 2024/2025, following a net inflow of EUR 633 million in the previous year. In the previous fiscal year EUR 911 million had flowed in as a result of the IPO of the Pharma business unit. Furthermore, the repayment of a shareholder loan in connection with the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau increased cash outflow from financing activities by EUR 43 million. This was offset by the repayment of financial loans, which decreased by EUR 98 million compared to the previous year, and the allocation to plan assets, which decreased from EUR 109 million to EUR 18 million in the previous year.

We adjusted the previous year's cash flow from financing activities in line with cash flow from investing activities by the payment into time deposits in the amount of EUR 198 million.

This resulted in a cash-effective decrease in cash and cash equivalents of EUR 64 million. Taking into account exchange rate and consolidation-related changes, which reduced cash and cash equivalents by EUR 4 million, cash and cash equivalents decreased from EUR 295 million at the end of the previous fiscal year to EUR 227 million at the end of current fiscal year.

As of the balance sheet date, order backlog from investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounted to EUR 188 million (previous year: EUR 203 million). The largest current investment projects relate to the creation, expansion, and modernization of production capacities in the "Pharma" and "Advanced Optics" business units.

Financing instruments

The SCHOTT Group has a diversified range of instruments at its disposal for financing its business activities, consisting mainly of credit lines, loans, and leasing agreements.

In August 2024, SCHOTT AG concluded a credit line in the amount of EUR 150 million with an international banking consortium, which was extended in fiscal year 2024/2025 until August 2030. This syndicated credit line was not utilized at any time during fiscal year 2024/2025.

The companies of the SCHOTT Group repaid all maturing loan liabilities in accordance with their contracts in fiscal year 2024/2025.

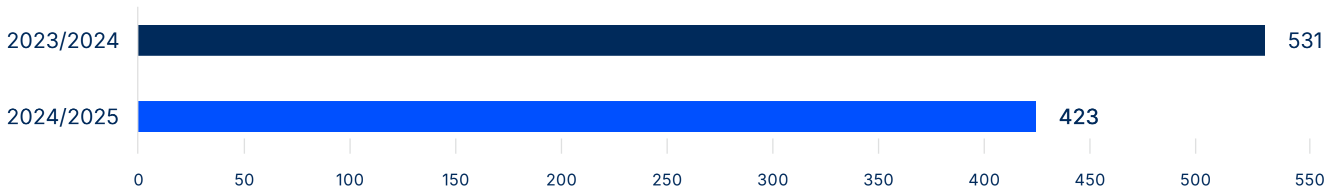
Lease liabilities with a total volume of EUR 158 million (previous year: EUR 166 million) continued to exist on the balance sheet date.

SCHOTT AG had used a program for the revolving sale of receivables with a volume of up to EUR 50 million until December 2024. This agreement was terminated in September 2024 with three months' notice to December 16, 2024.

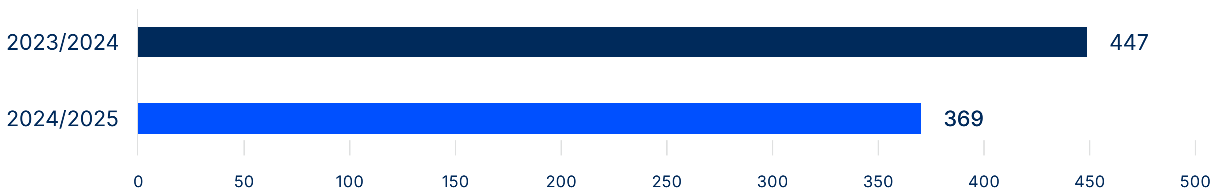
SCHOTT AG also has additional bilateral credit agreements with banks totaling EUR 158 million, which can be used for guarantees, sureties, or cash credit lines. Of these credit lines, which are available until further notice, EUR 90 million was freely available as of the balance sheet date. In addition, the SCHOTT Group has access to further bilateral guarantee credit lines and credit agreements at the local level.

SCHOTT was able to meet its payment obligations at all times in fiscal year 2024/2025. SCHOTT continues to strive for a financial position in line with the requirements of an investment grade rating. Based on the company's planning, we assume that the SCHOTT Group will also have sufficient financial resources in fiscal year 2025/2026 to finance its planned investments and meet its other financial obligations.

Cash flow from operating activities (in EUR millions)



Investments in property, plant and equipment (in EUR millions)



Net assets

(in EUR millions)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024	Change
Non-current assets	2,821.2	2,662.8	+158.4
Current assets	2,053.1	2,148.7	−95.6
TOTAL ASSETS	4,874.3	4,811.5	+62.8
Equity	3,331.1	3,185.6	+145.5
Non-current liabilities	801.6	873.1	−71.5
Current liabilities	741.6	752.8	−11.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,874.3	4,811.5	+62.8

Non-current assets

Intangible assets rose from EUR 114 million on the previous year's balance sheet date to EUR 209 million. The acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau resulted in additions of EUR 153 million, of which EUR 64 million was goodwill and EUR 89 million was other intangible assets, in particular technology and customer base. Other additions in the past fiscal year amounting to EUR 4 million mainly related to capitalized development costs and software. In contrast, depreciation and amortization amounting to EUR 56 million and currency translation amounting to EUR 5 million reduced the carrying amount. Depreciation and amortization of goodwill amounted to EUR 37 million.

Property, plant and equipment increased from EUR 2,068 million to EUR 2,146 million; please also refer to the notes to the cash flow statement and investment analysis. In the past fiscal year, SCHOTT invested EUR 369 million in property, plant and equipment, compared to EUR 447 million in the previous year. This also includes EUR 23 million in rights of use from leasing contracts capitalized in the reporting year (previous year: EUR 58 million). This was offset by depreciation and amortization of EUR 307 million, of which EUR 53 million related to impairments, and currency translation of EUR 29 million.

Investments accounted for using the equity method increased slightly year-on-year by EUR 1 million to EUR 110 million.

Deferred tax assets decreased from EUR 154 million on the previous year's balance sheet date to EUR 137 million. The decline was mainly due to lower deferred tax assets on pension provisions as a result of the increase in the discount rate.

Other non-current financial assets rose slightly from EUR 214 million to EUR 216 million. These mainly comprise securities with long-term maturities, whose carrying amount as of the balance sheet date was EUR 204 million (previous year: EUR 203 million).

Current assets

Working capital comprises inventories, contract assets, and trade receivables and payables. Working capital rose from EUR 1,013 million on the previous year's balance sheet date to EUR 1,102 million. This was primarily due to an increase in trade receivables of EUR 39 million and inventories of EUR 28 million. In addition, trade payables decreased by EUR 14 million and contract assets increased by EUR 8 million.

Other current financial assets decreased from EUR 443 million as of the previous year's balance sheet date to EUR 312 million. As of September 30, 2025, other current financial assets included, in particular, shares in money market funds amounting to EUR 233 million (previous year: EUR 211 million) and time deposits with terms of between three and twelve months amounting to EUR 50 million (previous year: EUR 205 million). The item also included positive market values from derivatives amounting to EUR 14 million (previous year: EUR 10 million).

Other current non-financial assets declined slightly year-on-year from EUR 89 million to EUR 86 million.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased from EUR 295 million as of the previous year's balance sheet date to EUR 227 million. This also included time deposits with terms of less than three months amounting to EUR 143 million (previous year: EUR 134 million). In this context, we also refer to the comments in the section "Cash flow statement and investment analysis."

Equity

The equity of the SCHOTT Group amounted to EUR 3,331 million on the balance sheet date of the reporting year, compared to EUR 3,186 million in the previous year. The equity ratio thus rose from 66.2 % to 68.3 % as of the balance sheet date. Net income for the reporting year increased equity by EUR 165 million, while actuarial gains, including deferred taxes, contributed EUR 68 million to the increase in equity. This was offset by currency translation differences of EUR 47 million, the dividend paid to the Carl Zeiss Foundation of EUR 29 million and a decline in non-controlling interests (excluding their share of net income) of EUR 12 million.

Non-current liabilities

As of the reporting date, pension provisions decreased from EUR 508 million to EUR 386 million. The increase in the discount rate from 3.36 % as of the previous year's balance sheet date to 3.83 %, together with other changes in estimates, contributed a total of EUR 95 million to the decrease. Pension provisions were also reduced by pension payments of EUR 52 million and the allocation of plan assets of EUR 18 million. Newly earned pension entitlements of EUR 30 million and net interest expense of EUR 16 million had a particular impact on increasing provisions.

Long-term available funds (equity, long-term provisions, and long-term liabilities) amounted to EUR 4,133 million (previous year: EUR 4,059 million) or 85 % (previous year: 84 %) of total assets as at the balance sheet date. Non-current assets were thus covered by equity and non-current liabilities at a ratio of 146 % (previous year: 152 %).

In addition to pension provisions, non-current liabilities primarily included non-current contract liabilities of EUR 142 million (previous year: EUR 103 million), other non-current financial liabilities of EUR 138 million (previous year: EUR 146 million), deferred tax liabilities of EUR 63 million (previous year: EUR 36 million) and other non-current provisions of EUR 57 million (previous year: EUR 63 million). As of the balance sheet date of the reporting year, other non-current financial liabilities primarily related to non-current lease liabilities amounting to EUR 135 million (previous year: EUR 142 million).

Current liabilities

In addition to trade payables, current liabilities primarily include short-term provisions, for example for taxes, warranty obligations, and other provisions, as well as accrued liabilities, particularly in the area of human resources.

Accrued liabilities decreased slightly from EUR 198 million in the previous year to EUR 194 million. This includes, in particular, liabilities in the area of human resources and for outstanding invoices.

Current contract liabilities increased by EUR 11 million to the previous year, and other non-financial liabilities increased by EUR 7 million, while income tax liabilities decreased by EUR 11 million.

Other current financial liabilities decreased by EUR 8 million to EUR 40 million compared to the previous year. This includes, for example, liabilities to banks, the current portion of lease liabilities, and negative market values of derivatives.

Comparison of business development with the previous year's forecasts

Compared to the previous year, sales declined by 0.4 %, while our forecast had predicted sales growth of between 3 % and 6 %, adjusted for the effects of acquisitions and divestments. Adjusted for the sales contribution of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau (now SCHOTT Quartz Glass GmbH), which was acquired on February 1, 2025, sales would have declined by just under 2 %. Based on constant exchange rates and adjusted for the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, we achieved a slight increase in sales of 0.3 %.

EBIT decreased from EUR 400 million to EUR 230 million. Adjusted for currency effects, EBIT would have amounted to EUR 237 million. EBIT for the reporting year was impacted by unplanned impairments on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment totaling around EUR 97 million. Our forecast had anticipated EBIT growth in line with the projected sales growth, and even adjusted for the unplanned impairments, this target could not be achieved.

With regard to the key performance indicators derived from EBIT – in particular "SCHOTT Value Added" – we had forecast a result in line with the previous year, which was below the planned EBIT growth due to the continued high level of investment and the resulting increase in capital costs. After all, we achieved a negative "SCHOTT Value Added" of EUR 107 million, compared to a positive figure of EUR 91 million in the previous year. The forecast "SCHOTT Value Added" was thus missed by a similar magnitude as the planned EBIT.

We had planned investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment at the same level as the previous year. In the end, we made investments of EUR 373 million compared to EUR 448 million in the previous year. However, taking into account the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, which was not included in the forecast and resulted in additional asset additions totaling EUR 205 million, there was a significantly higher increase in assets compared to the previous year.

Key financial performance indicators

In addition to sales revenues, earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT), and investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, the key performance indicators "SCHOTT Value Added" and, from fiscal year 2024/2025, "Return on Capital Employed" ("ROCE") are important management performance indicators. The SCHOTT Value Added represents the difference between EBIT and the average cost of capital for the period. The cost of capital is calculated as the weighted average of the cost of equity and debt. Similarly, ROCE relates EBIT to average capital employed, which mainly consists of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, investments accounted for using the equity method, and working capital less contract liabilities. ROCE for the past fiscal year amounted to 6.8 %.

Non-financial performance indicators

Employees

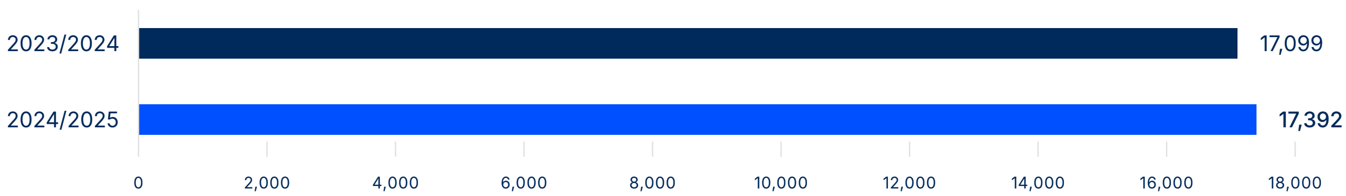
The SCHOTT Group employed 17,392 people worldwide as of September 30, 2025 (previous year: 17,099). At the end of the fiscal year, 10,983 employees were working outside Germany, which corresponds to 63 % of the Group's workforce, as in the previous year.

In the area of continuing education, our employees have access to a broad portfolio of learning content to expand and deepen their skills in various subject areas. In recent years, digital learning offerings in particular have been further expanded and will continue to be a focus of activities in the new fiscal year.

In addition, dual vocational training continues to be an important pillar for securing our future skilled labor needs. In the fiscal year 2024/2025, SCHOTT trained an average of 330 (previous year: 332) young people.

After successfully completing their training, all trainees are generally offered permanent employment. For us, securing the next generation of talent also includes hiring and supporting interns, working students, and doctoral candidates. Our International Graduate Program also offers career starters an attractive entry-level opportunity to lay the foundation for a successful professional future with us.

Employees on the balance sheet date



Research and Development

SCHOTT's central Research and Development (R&D) department and its business units are tasked with jointly driving innovation, growth, and competitiveness. Our R&D activities focus on both new products and the further development of existing products, materials, and processes.

The R&D ratio for fiscal year 2024/2025 amounted to 4.1 % of consolidated sales (previous year: 3.9 %). We increased R&D expenditure by EUR 5 million or 4 % to EUR 116 million. At the end of the past fiscal year, 713 employees were working in R&D, which corresponds to around 4.1 % of the Group's workforce (previous year: 4.3 %).

Our global R&D network includes the Otto Schott Research Center in Mainz and R&D units in the business units and in selected regions worldwide. To strengthen the growth strategy in the focus regions of China, and the USA, the New Venture Teams were further expanded there. In addition, we maintain close contacts with industry partners, universities, and research institutes worldwide.

Main focus of R&D in the fiscal year 2024/2025

SCHOTT is pursuing opportunities in strategic areas such as the further development of ever thinner and stronger glasses and new materials, as well as the optimization of processes and materials for future markets such as communication, mobility, health, and resource-efficient energy use. Digitalization and artificial intelligence methods are accelerating development processes.

In order to further expand the prerequisites for future low-carbon production technology (Scope 1), strategically important technologies for energy-intensive hot processes were further developed in the past fiscal year. As a result of successful developments in this field in recent years, the Group has started building its first prototype electric production furnace for pharmaceutical tubular glass.

Intensive activities in the field of glass development and glass processing have created technologies that have enabled the successful start of series production of highly complex lenses for augmented reality glasses.

As in the previous year, SCHOTT's research and development activities continue to focus on the following topics:

- Material development and innovations
- Melting and hot forming processes
- Surface and laser technologies
- Simulation and data science

General statement by the Board of Management on the results of operations, financial position and net assets

The 2024/2025 fiscal year was a challenging year overall for SCHOTT, marked by a difficult business environment and economic uncertainties. We fell short of our expectations in most of our business units, in some cases significantly, which could not be fully offset by the good performance in other business units.

Adjusted for currency effects and the acquisition of QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau during the fiscal year, we achieved sales growth of 0.3 %, which was significantly below our forecast.

EBIT also remained significantly below the previous year and our forecast. This also applies when EBIT is adjusted for the impairments of around EUR 97 million recognized in the reporting year. The impairments became necessary in the reporting year primarily due to the gloomy business outlook in the affected areas. As a result of the decline in EBIT, net income for the year, amounting to EUR 165 million, fell by almost half compared to the previous year, when EUR 308 million was achieved.

Cash flow from operating activities also declined, from EUR 531 million in the previous year to EUR 423 million, which is primarily attributable to an increase in working capital.

The increase in equity to EUR 3,331 million as of the balance sheet date of the reporting year, after EUR 3,186 million as of September 30, 2024, is encouraging. In addition to net income for the year, the increase is due in particular to the higher actuarial interest rate for pension provisions. The equity ratio now stands at 68 %, compared to 66 % in the previous year.

Separate Financial Statements of SCHOTT AG

General

While the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, the annual financial statements of SCHOTT AG are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the supplementary provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

SCHOTT AG is the ultimate parent company of the SCHOTT Group and is based in Mainz. SCHOTT AG has branches in Jena and Müllheim. The sole shareholder of SCHOTT AG is the Carl Zeiss Foundation, which is not engaged in any business activities in accordance with its statutes and is based in Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena (Carl Zeiss Foundation for short).

The net assets, financial position, and results of operations of SCHOTT AG are influenced not only by the direct effects of its own operating business, but also indirectly by the results of its subsidiaries and affiliates. The economic situation and the general economic and industry-specific conditions correspond to those of the SCHOTT Group, which are described in the “Economic Report” section.

Results of operations

(in EUR millions)	2024/2025	2023/2024	Change
Sales	1,100.8	1,198.1	−97.3
Change in finished goods and work in progress	−9.1	4.5	−13.6
Own work capitalised	11.9	14.1	−2.2
Total operating performance	**1,103.6**	**1,216.7**	**−113.1**
Other operating income	161.7	112.8	+48.9
Cost of materials	−346.2	−393.3	+47.1
Personnel costs	−428.3	−445.5	+17.2
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible fixed assets and property, plant and equipment	−98.9	−69.2	−29.7
Other operating expenses*	−355.2	−325.3	−29.9
Result from ordinary activities	**36.7**	**96.2**	**−59.5**
Investment result	64.1	−24.2	+88.3
Other net financial income/expense	52.2	14.7	+37.5
Income taxes	−9.0	−23.4	+14.4
Profit for the period	**144.0**	**63.3**	**+80.7**

* includes other taxes of EUR 0.2 million which are shown separately in the profit and loss statement

SCHOTT AG‘s sales by segment developed as follows:

(in EUR millions)	2024/2025	2023/2024	Change
Precision Materials	393.0	405.3	−12.3
Home Appliances	365.4	413.7	−48.3
Optical Industries	225.6	235.8	−10.2
Corporate	116.8	143.3	−26.5
Total	**1,100.8**	**1,198.1**	**−97.3**

In fiscal year 2024/2025, SCHOTT AG‘s sales declined by EUR 97 million compared to the previous year.

Sales in the Precision Materials segment, which at SCHOTT AG level comprises the Electronic Packaging and Tubing business units, declined in the past fiscal year. While the Electronic Packaging business unit was able to increase sales, particularly in the automotive sector and with glass powder, demand for pharmaceutical tubing and technical tubing declined in the Tubing business unit.

The Home Appliances segment, which at SCHOTT AG level only includes the High-Performance Materials business unit, recorded a significant decline in sales. This was due, on the one hand, to persistently weak market demand and continued intense price competition for glass-ceramic cooktops and, on the other hand, to overall weak demand and a reduction in inventories by manufacturers in the fire viewing window business. The Optical Industries segment also suffered a decline in sales. The Advanced Optics business unit saw a significant decline in sales due to weak demand in the semiconductor industry for ZERODUR® glass-ceramic products. The Lighting and Imaging business unit achieved a slight increase in sales compared to the previous year, mainly due to increased demand for fiber optic components for medical technology.

We also refer to the comments on the SCHOTT Group in the section "Business Development and Sales Performance."

Compared to the SCHOTT Group, other factors besides the market environment also play a role in sales revenues at the SCHOTT AG level, such as the internal management of production capacities and distribution channels, developments in the regional markets in which SCHOTT AG operates, and SCHOTT AG's product mix, which differs from that of the Group.

The sales revenues reported under Corporate result mainly from technology services, in particular from tank construction projects, as well as from license income and overhead costs charged to affiliated companies. Here, sales revenues decreased by EUR 27 million due to lower costs charged to companies within the Group.

In the past fiscal year, inventories of finished and unfinished goods and services decreased by EUR 9 million compared to the previous year (previous year: increase of EUR 4 million).

Other capitalized own work decreased slightly by EUR 2 million to EUR 12 million compared to the previous year. This includes self-constructed fixed assets.

Other operating income rose from EUR 113 million in the previous year to EUR 162 million. The increase is mainly attributable to higher income from overhead costs passed on, which rose by EUR 27 million (previous year: EUR 13 million), higher currency and exchange rate gains (EUR 75 million, previous year: EUR 54 million) and income from the reversal of allowances for receivables (EUR 19 million, previous year: EUR 10 million), of which EUR 18 million is attributable to the reversal of an allowance for cash pool receivables from an affiliated company. In contrast, income from the reversal of provisions declined by EUR 14 million from EUR 17 million to EUR 3 million. Other operating income continues to include income from intercompany billing in the amount of EUR 16 million (previous year: EUR 16 million).

At EUR 346 million (previous year: EUR 393 million), the cost of materials also declined in line with the decrease in total operating performance and amounted to 31 % of total operating performance (previous year: 32 %).

Personnel expenses fell by EUR 17 million year-on-year to EUR 428 million and amounted to 39 % of total operating revenue (previous year: 37 %). The decline is due in particular to the reduction in pension expenses, which fell by EUR 23 million compared with the previous year. This is attributable to lower additions to pension provisions, which decreased by EUR 23 million. This was offset by an increase in wages and salaries (EUR 348 million, prior year: EUR 345 million), which rose mainly due to collective wage increases and the payment of inflation compensation, as well as social security contributions, which rose by EUR 2 million from EUR 66 million to EUR 68 million.

The average number of industrial workers and employees at SCHOTT AG decreased from 5,002 in the previous year to 4,882.

Amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment increased by EUR 30 million to EUR 99 million (previous year: EUR 69 million), mainly due to unscheduled depreciation.

Other operating expenses rose from EUR 325 million in the previous year to EUR 355 million. The increase is mainly due to a EUR 30 million rise in currency and exchange rate losses and a EUR 14 million increase in production-related maintenance costs, offset by a EUR 13 million reduction in costs passed on and EUR 6 million in value adjustments for receivables.

Other operating expenses in the reporting year primarily comprise currency and exchange rate losses (EUR 72 million; previous year: EUR 42 million), production-related costs (EUR 67 million; previous year: EUR 53 million), administrative costs (EUR 58 million; previous year: EUR 62 million) and distribution costs (EUR 36 million; previous year: EUR 37 million). The item also includes expenses for services totaling EUR 27 million (previous year: EUR 25 million) and leasing expenses of EUR 33 million (previous year: EUR 33 million).

Income from investments increased from EUR –24 million in the previous year to EUR 64 million. The increase is based on the income received from the profit transfer of SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, Mainz, in the amount of EUR 64 million, while in the previous year an expense from loss transfer in the amount of EUR 21 million was recorded. The loss in the previous year was mainly due to write-downs on financial assets amounting to EUR 30 million. In the previous year, expenses from loss transfers amounting to EUR 5 million were also incurred with SCHOTT GLAS Mainz Grundstücks-GmbH & Co. KG, Mainz. Income from investments amounted to EUR 0 million in the current fiscal year, while dividend income of EUR 1 million was received from SCHOTT Insurance Risk Management GmbH, Mainz, in the previous year.

The write-downs on financial assets in the reporting year amounting to EUR 24 million mainly relate to the shares in SCHOTT Tubing (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd., Huzhen Town/China, as their fair value has decreased.

Interest expense amounted to EUR 16 million in the reporting year, compared to EUR 19 million in the previous year, mainly as a result of lower interest expenses to affiliated companies and bank loans.

Other interest and similar income decreased from EUR 117 million in the previous year to EUR 84 million in the reporting year. This development is attributable to lower interest income from bank balances, which decreased from EUR 19 million to EUR 4 million, EUR 9 million lower interest income from affiliated companies and EUR 11 million lower net interest income for pension provisions.

In the past fiscal year, income taxes amounted to EUR 9 million (previous year: EUR 23 million). The decline is due, on the one hand, to the unscheduled depreciation of intangible fixed assets and property, plant and equipment in the reporting year and, on the other hand, to the reduction in pension provisions, combined with a higher valuation of plan assets, which is not reflected in the taxable result.

SCHOTT AG closed the 2024/2025 fiscal year with a net income of EUR 144 million (previous year: EUR 63 million).

Income from ordinary activities amounted to EUR 37 million (previous year: EUR 96 million), which is EUR 59 million lower than in the previous year. The main drivers for the year-on-year decline in earnings from ordinary activities are the EUR 113 million decline in total output and the EUR 30 million increase in depreciation and amortization, which could not be offset by the EUR 47 million decline in material costs and the EUR 17 million decline in personnel expenses. This is in line with our forecast, which assumed that earnings from ordinary activities would be significantly lower than in the previous year.

Order book

The order book as of the balance sheet date ensures an average of around four months of production capacity utilization (previous year: four months).

Financial position

(in EUR millions)	2024/2025	2023/2024	Change
Cash flow from operating activities	201.5	1,170.9	−969.4
Cash flow from investing activities	−416.3	−672.7	+256.4
Cash flow from financing activities	−28.5	−127.8	+99.3
Change in cash and cash equivalents	−243.3	370.4	−613.7
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	432.3	61.9	+370.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	189.0	432.3	−243.3

Cash flow from operating activities decreased significantly from EUR 1,171 million in the previous year to EUR 202 million, a reduction of EUR 969 million. The previous year included a high cash inflow from investment income of EUR 889 million.

Cash flow from investing activities decreased from EUR 673 million in the previous year to EUR 416 million, as the proceeds from the IPO of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, were partially used in the previous year for investments in securities held as non-current assets and money market funds for short-term financial management. It includes cash investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in the amount of EUR 104 million and, conversely, cash inflows from the disposal of property, plant and equipment in the amount of EUR 6 million. Cash outflows for investments in financial assets in the amount of EUR 328 million were offset by cash inflows from the disposal of financial assets in the amount of EUR 29 million. Cash outflows from investing activities also include payments for current securities amounting to EUR 25 million, as well as allocations to plan assets amounting to EUR 5 million and, conversely, interest received amounting to EUR 11 million.

Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets totaling EUR 104 million in the fiscal year primarily relate to the Electronic Packaging, Tubing, and High-Performance Materials business units. As in the previous year, investments focused on growth projects and capacity expansions, the construction and conversion of melting tanks, and investments in energy infrastructure.

Financing activities resulted in a cash outflow of EUR 29 million for SCHOTT AG (previous year: EUR 128 million). The cash outflow is primarily due to the dividend of EUR 29 million paid to the shareholder of SCHOTT AG, the Carl Zeiss Foundation. The difference compared to the previous year is mainly due to the fact that the cash outflow from the balance of loan repayments and new loans decreased by EUR 97 million.

This resulted in a cash-effective reduction in cash and cash equivalents of EUR 243 million. As a result, cash and cash equivalents decreased to EUR 189 million as of the balance sheet date.

Commitments for investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounted to EUR 31 million (previous year: EUR 63 million). The largest current investment projects relate to the Tubing business unit.

Net assets

(in EUR millions)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024	Change
Non-current assets	1,680.4	1,408.6	+271.8
Current assets and prepaid expenses	2,240.2	2,371.8	−131.6
Total assets	**3,920.6**	**3,780.4**	**+140.2**
Equity	2,322.6	2,207.3	+115.3
Provisions	759.9	840.3	−80.4
Liabilities and deferred income	838.1	732.8	+105.3
Total equity and liabilities	**3,920.6**	**3,780.4**	**+140.2**

SCHOTT AG's total assets increased by EUR 140 million year-on-year to EUR 3,921 million. Fixed assets account for 43 % of total assets (previous year: 37 %), while the equity ratio is 59 % (previous year: 58 %).

Intangible fixed assets decreased by EUR 1 million to EUR 29 million compared with the previous year. Additions and transfers amounting to EUR 3 million were offset by depreciation and amortization of EUR 4 million.

Property, plant and equipment also declined slightly by EUR 1 million to EUR 556 million (previous year: EUR 557 million). Additions during the fiscal year amounted to EUR 102 million and mainly related to technical equipment and machinery (EUR 25 million) and advance payments and assets under construction (EUR 66 million). Property, plant and equipment decreased by EUR 95 million in depreciation and EUR 7 million in disposals.

Financial assets rose from EUR 822 million to EUR 1,096 million in the reporting period. In the past fiscal year, additions of EUR 328 million were recorded, of which EUR 261 million related to shares in affiliated companies, EUR 45 million to loans to affiliated companies, and EUR 21 million to securities held as fixed assets. This is offset by EUR 32 million in disposals and EUR 24 million in write-downs. The additions for the fiscal year are mainly attributable to capital increases at SCHOTT Technical Glass Solutions GmbH, Jena (EUR 210 million) and SCHOTT Glas Mainz Grundstücks-GmbH & Co. KG, Mainz (EUR 50 million), which was also granted a long-term loan of EUR 45 million. Further disposals relate to EUR 2 million in shares in SCHOTT Finanzierungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH, Mainz, which were lost in the merger with SCHOTT AG, and EUR 3 million in a reduction in shares in SCHOTT MiniFAB Pty. Ltd., Scoresby, Australia, due to the adjustment of a contingent purchase price payment. The write-downs on financial assets in the reporting year amounting to EUR 24 million mainly relate to SCHOTT Tubing (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd., Huzhen Town, China, as its fair value has decreased. In addition, additional fixed-income corporate and government bonds were acquired (EUR 21 million) and sold in the amount of EUR 22 million in the reporting year.

Inventories decreased by EUR 25 million to EUR 331 million compared to the previous year at the reporting date. The decline is attributable to raw materials and consumables (EUR 12 million), work in progress and services (EUR 4 million), finished goods and merchandise (EUR 6 million), and advance payments (EUR 3 million).

Trade receivables rose slightly by EUR 2 million to EUR 114 million due to the reporting date. As of the balance sheet date, there were value adjustments of EUR 3 million on receivables (previous year: EUR 3 million).

Receivables from affiliated companies increased from EUR 1,231 million on the previous year's balance sheet date to EUR 1,310 million due to various, partly offsetting, individual effects. These mainly relate to receivables from the cash pool, trade receivables and profit and loss transfer agreements.

Other assets increased from EUR 27 million to EUR 55 million. The increase is mainly due to higher tax refund claims of EUR 44 million compared to EUR 16 million as of September 30, 2024.

Other securities amounting to EUR 226 million include shares in money market funds held for short-term financial management purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 189 million on the balance sheet date, compared with EUR 432 million in the previous year. In this context, we refer to the comments in the section "Financial position."

The EUR 115 million increase in equity is attributable to the net income for the year of EUR 144 million less the dividend of EUR 29 million paid in the past fiscal year.

Pension provisions decreased by EUR 74 million to EUR 617 million. The decrease is mainly due to additions to plan assets of EUR 5 million, payments to pensioners of EUR 49 million, and net interest income of EUR 28 million. Net interest income resulted from income from plan assets (EUR 23 million), income from the effect of the change in the discount rate (EUR 29 million), and the interest portion of the addition to pension provisions (EUR 24 million). Other additions to pension provisions amounted to EUR 8 million, compared with EUR 31 million in the previous year.

Tax provisions decreased from EUR 29 million to EUR 25 million, mainly due to the lower current tax expense for the current fiscal year. Other provisions also fell slightly by EUR 3 million to EUR 118 million as of the balance sheet date. This was primarily due to lower provisions for variable compensation.

Liabilities to banks rose slightly from EUR 0 million to EUR 1 million.

Trade payables decreased from EUR 115 million to EUR 97 million due to the reporting date. Liabilities to affiliated companies increased by EUR 129 million to EUR 728 million. Liabilities to affiliated companies mainly comprise liabilities from the cash pool, which increased on the reporting date.

Other liabilities decreased by EUR 8 million to EUR 9 million compared with the previous year's balance sheet date. This development was mainly due to the derecognition of a contingent purchase price obligation in connection with a company acquisition (EUR 4 million) and the termination of the ABS program for the sale of receivables (EUR 3 million).

Employees

The number of employees decreased by 136 compared to the previous fiscal year as of the balance sheet date. SCHOTT AG employed 5,079 people on September 30, 2025 (previous year: 5,215).

In addition, dual vocational training continues to be an important pillar for securing our future skilled labor needs. In fiscal year 2024/2025, SCHOTT AG trained an average of 246 (previous year: 244) young people.

Research and development

SCHOTT AG's total expenditure on research and development amounted to EUR 60 million in fiscal year 2024/2025 (previous year: EUR 55 million). The R&D ratio thus amounts to 5 % of total output (previous year: 4 %). At the end of the past fiscal year, 368 employees were working in R&D, which corresponds to around 7 % of the SCHOTT AG workforce (previous year: 7 %).

General statement by the Board of Management on the result of operations, financial position and net assets

The 2024/2025 fiscal year was a challenging year overall, marked by economic uncertainties and a difficult business environment. Against this backdrop, sales revenues declined by EUR 97 million or 8 %. Profit from ordinary activities of EUR 96 million in the previous year decreased by EUR 59 million to EUR 37 million. This is primarily attributable to the decline in total output and higher depreciation and amortization, which includes unscheduled write-downs of EUR 26 million. Net income for the year increased from EUR 63 million in the previous year to EUR 144 million, mainly due to a significant increase in income from investments.

Cash flow from operating activities fell from EUR 1,171 million in the previous year to EUR 202 million. The previous year was marked by a cash inflow from investment income of EUR 889 million. At EUR 416 million, the level of investment is below the previous year's level, as some of the proceeds from the IPO mentioned above were used in the previous year to invest in securities held as non-current assets and money market funds for short-term financial management.

Thanks to a high net income for the year, the equity ratio increased to 59 % compared to 58 % on the balance sheet date of the previous year, despite the distribution of dividends and an increase in total assets.

Opportunities and risks

The business development of SCHOTT AG is subject to the same opportunities and risks as the SCHOTT Group. As a holding company, SCHOTT AG participates in the risks of its investments and subsidiaries in proportion to its shareholding. The risks and opportunities of the SCHOTT Group are presented in the chapter "Risk and opportunity report."

Forecast

Since fiscal year 2023/2024, the focus has been on the result from ordinary activities as the most significant financial performance indicator for SCHOTT AG, as the operational management of the SCHOTT Group is carried out at the business unit level and not at the level of the respective company.

We expect SCHOTT AG to achieve a result from ordinary activities in fiscal year 2025/2026 that is slightly above the previous year's level.

For a presentation of the expected future development of the SCHOTT Group, please refer to the section "Forecast report."

Forecast report

In their joint diagnosis from fall 2025, the leading German economic research institutes expect the global economy to lose momentum in the coming year. The advanced economies are likely to expand only moderately, at 1.5 % to 1.7 %, while the emerging markets are expected to remain significantly more dynamic, at over 4 %. The risks to the global economy remain high. In addition to geopolitical risks, trade policy uncertainties are at the forefront. The drastic increase in US tariffs could have a greater impact on prices than expected, while China's new role is changing global production patterns and insufficient budget consolidation in some European countries is raising doubts about the sustainability of public finances. Overall, the institutes expect global production to increase by 2.3 % in the 2026 calendar year, compared with 2.6 % in 2025.[3]

In the industries relevant to SCHOTT, we expect growth rates of between 2 % and 6 % for the calendar year 2026, which is largely in line with industry expectations for 2025.[4]

If the economic expectations, our assessments of the anticipated development in terms of industries and technologies, and the development of exchange rates are confirmed, we expect the development described below. However, significant changes in the assumptions could lead to significant deviations.

For the 2025/2026 fiscal year, based on current knowledge and taking into account the aforementioned assumptions, adjusted for the effects of acquisitions and divestments, we expect Group sales to increase by between 3 % and 7 %. We expect EBIT to increase by a percentage that largely corresponds to the forecast increase in Group sales, based on the EBIT of the past fiscal year adjusted for unscheduled impairments. We expect a corresponding significant improvement in "SCHOTT Value Added," which is derived from EBIT, to a balanced or slightly positive amount. We anticipate an improvement in ROCE to just over double digits. As in previous years, there are considerable risks associated with a rapidly changing environment and thus forecast uncertainties at the time of the forecast.

According to our financial planning, solvency is secured for the forecast period. SCHOTT intends to continue growing sustainably in its core businesses in the future. To this end, we will continue to invest appropriately and examine selected acquisition and cooperation opportunities. For the coming fiscal year, we are planning an investment volume at the level of the past fiscal year.

Risk and opportunity report

Group-wide management of opportunities and risks

The Board of Management of SCHOTT AG bears overall responsibility for an effective risk management system. It sets the framework conditions to ensure that developments that could jeopardize the company's existence are identified at an early stage and that appropriate measures are taken in a timely manner. The risk management system encompasses all organizational measures, regulations, and processes for identifying, assessing, and managing opportunities and risks. Key components of the risk management system are the established planning and governance processes, the internal control system (ICS), and the early risk detection system (ERDS). The coordination and further development of this system as well as the summary risk reporting are the responsibility of the finance department, while the management of the business units and corporate functions identifies, assesses, controls, and reports on operational and strategic risks.

The Supervisory Board of SCHOTT AG monitors the effectiveness of the risk management system, with this task being prepared by the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee. Finally, the Internal Audit department regularly reviews the functionality of the risk management system. The key findings of these reviews are discussed at Board of Management, Supervisory Board, and Audit Committee meetings. Any adjustments to the risk management system are then implemented by central risk management.

Planning and governance processes

Decentralized Controlling is responsible for planning and forecasting processes as well as the continuous analysis of the business units' results. It also coordinates the systematic identification, evaluation, and documentation of opportunities and risks.

The Group Finance function works with the operating units to evaluate the development of key performance indicators for the individual business units and the Group as a whole. This is supplemented by an assessment of opportunities and risks as part of the planning and forecasting processes. Regular reports to the Board of Management, together with corresponding recommendations for action, ensure value-oriented portfolio management geared to opportunities and risks.

[3] Figures according to the Joint Economic Forecast of the leading German economic research institutes of September 25, 2025
[4] Internal forecasts taking into account relevant market studies, for example from statistical service providers, banks or management consultancies

Internal control system

The SCHOTT Group's internal control system (ICS) comprises all principles, procedures, and measures aimed at the organizational implementation of management decisions. With regard to the (Group) accounting process, the focus is on ensuring the economic efficiency and regularity of accounting. Process-integrated and process-independent monitoring measures form the elements of the internal control system. The Supervisory Board of SCHOTT AG, in particular the Audit Committee, and the Group Audit department are involved in the internal control system at the SCHOTT Group with process-independent audit activities.

The accounting processes are consistently organized according to the principle of separation of functions, taking into account the dual control principle. There is a clear division of tasks between the departments and companies involved. The separation of functions with regard to administration, execution, accounting, and approval reduces the possibility of fraudulent acts. It also contributes significantly to the early detection of possible errors and the prevention of possible misconduct.

The IT applications used in accounting processes are subject to access restrictions that allow only authorized persons controlled access to the system and data. Access authorizations are granted according to the tasks to be performed. In addition, the dual control principle is applied in the design of IT processes and the granting of authorizations.

The SCHOTT Group's central accounting department continuously reviews changes in accounting standards or laws for their relevance to the annual financial statements and, if necessary, makes adjustments to the accounting guidelines it has drawn up. In addition, there are written local and global work instructions that are regularly updated and communicated throughout the Group. Furthermore, additional data is prepared and aggregated at Group level for the preparation of external information in the notes and management report. The reporting itself is carried out using a uniform reporting system implemented throughout the Group, in which all consolidation processes are mapped. Internal controls ensure that the Group's financial reporting is accurately developed from the consolidated financial statements of the Group companies.

The Group Accounting department supports the local units in complex accounting issues, thus ensuring a uniform and accurate presentation in the consolidated financial statements. Complex valuations such as actuarial calculations or purchase price allocations are sometimes prepared with the involvement of specialized service providers.

SCHOTT AG's internal audit department monitors the function and effectiveness of the systems and processes in place with the help of systematic, regular audits and technical measures. The audit department draws up an annual risk-oriented audit plan and conducts random checks to ensure that the legal framework and internal Group guidelines for the entire control and risk management system of the Group are being complied with. The results of the audits are reported directly to the audited areas, enabling the efficient elimination of identified deficiencies and the continuous development of the ICS. The Board of Management and Supervisory Board receive regular reports on the audit activities.

The internal control and risk management system enables the complete recording, processing, and evaluation of company-related matters and their proper presentation in the financial statements through the organizational, control, and monitoring structures established within the SCHOTT Group. However, it should be noted that, regardless of its design, an internal control system cannot guarantee absolute certainty that all facts have been correctly and completely recorded in the Group's financial statements. The statements made refer only to the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT AG over which SCHOTT AG has direct or indirect control within the meaning of international accounting standards.

Risk early warning system

The risk early warning system is integrated into SCHOTT's planning and governance processes. Roles, responsibilities, and processes are documented in a binding Group policy, which is adapted promptly to changes in the environment as necessary.

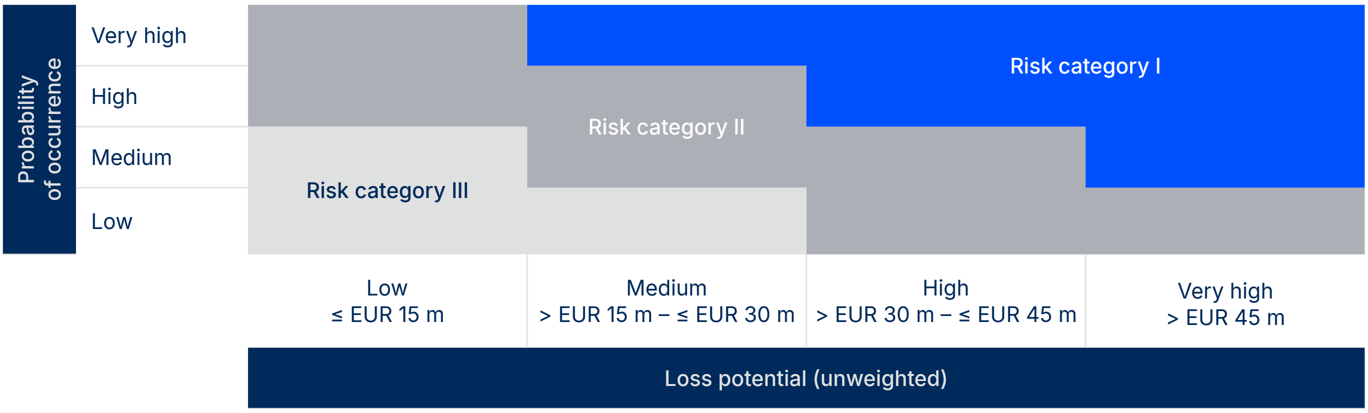
Risks within the meaning of the RFS are defined as all developments and events that could have a negative impact on the future development of SCHOTT, provided that these have not already been fully anticipated in the context of corporate planning. Accordingly, opportunities are defined as developments and events that could have a positive impact on the future development of SCHOTT, provided that these have not already been fully anticipated in the context of corporate planning. The observation period for strategic risks is usually three years.

The identified opportunities and risks are assessed on the basis of their potential economic impact on the planned consolidated net income and their estimated probability of occurrence. Risks are presented on a net basis, taking into account risk mitigation measures.

We categorize the economic impact based on the determined net loss potential as low, medium, high, and very high. The low category covers all risks with a net loss potential of up to and including EUR 15 million, and the very high category starts at a net loss potential of more than EUR 45 million. We use the following criteria to determine the probability of occurrence:

Criterion	Description
Low	The likelihood of the opportunity/risk is considered to be highly improbable
Medium	The likelihood of the opportunity/risk is considered to be improbable
High	The likelihood of the opportunity/risk is considered to be possible
Very high	The likelihood of the opportunity/risk is considered to be probable

Based on the estimated probability of occurrence and its economic impact, we classify risks into the following three risk classes, with the material risks being assigned to risk class 1.



The following sections describe the strategic and operational opportunities and risks, with similar risks being grouped together. If no specific risk category is specified for the risks listed there, SCHOTT assigns this risk to risk category III.

Market and competition

As a global technology group, SCHOTT is dependent on the economic situation and development of its target markets. Planning for the coming fiscal years was based, among other things, on the expected economic development. Uncertainties, for example due to geopolitical conflicts, were taken into account when setting the target values. Due to the many factors influencing future economic development, uncertainties remain with regard to the achievement of the Group's targets. In this context, political, regulatory, or economic events in particular represent direct or indirect factors of uncertainty that could have a significant impact on the business situation.

The current high level of uncertainty with regard to global geopolitical developments poses a financial risk to our internationally oriented supply chains. In particular, the introduction of new import tariffs, such as those imposed by the US government, and increasing trade tensions between major economic areas – such as between the US, China, and the EU – are creating structural challenges for globally active companies. These developments can lead to higher costs, longer delivery times, and limited predictability in international goods traffic. At the time of writing, SCHOTT has assigned this risk to risk class II.

Across all segments, there are both opportunities and risks with regard to our productivity targets, whereas the continuing increase in competitive and price pressure represents a risk. The diversification of our product portfolio, our international presence, and the positioning of our brands and products in the respective target markets give us the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities or minimize risks.

Precision Materials segment

In the Pharma business unit, the diversification of our product portfolio, our international presence, and the strong positioning of our brands and products in the respective target markets give us the flexibility to exploit opportunities and minimize risks. We see the transformation of the product portfolio from core to high-value solutions (HVS) as an opportunity to offer our customers increasingly higher-value storage solutions and administration systems, which should have a positive impact on future business development. At the same time, the transformation brings challenges: our customers are generating increased amounts of waste from sterile packaging. In addition to increasing regulatory requirements, these waste volumes could also conflict with our customers' expectations regarding sustainability, which could have a negative impact on expected business development. This risk is assigned to risk class II.

We continue to see rising demand for storage solutions and delivery systems for injectable drugs, which is why we are investing specifically in expanding our production capacities. However, it should be noted that our competitors are also expanding their production capacities. There is therefore a risk of price pressure due to increased production capacities in the market.

Long-term customer orders have already been placed for a large part of the capacities currently being built up, which include both existing products and new developments from our customers. These customer orders contribute significantly to minimizing the risk associated with capacity expansion and secure our future growth. Delays in the expansion of production capacities, for example due to problems in the supply chain, could mean that production in these cases cannot start as originally planned. At the time of reporting, we classify this risk as risk class II. At the same time, delays in our customers' new developments could delay the start of production.

The predictability of production capacities in the Drug Delivery Systems segment is influenced, among other things, by long-term demand for vaccines. Fragmented vaccination policies are currently evident in developed markets such as Europe and North America. At the same time, there is a decline in willingness to be vaccinated, particularly with regard to mRNA-based vaccines. This development may lead to sales risks for products designed for the administration of such vaccines. To minimize risk, we are focusing on continuous acquisition activities in addition to existing purchase agreements with our customers in order to develop additional customer relationships and new business areas.

In the Tubing business unit, we continue to observe negative market trends and intensifying competition in individual regional markets in Asia. Despite capacity adjustments already made, there is still a risk of underutilization of production sites if we are unable to win sufficient new customer orders. As in the previous year, we classify this risk as risk class I. We continue to see customer reluctance to buy, combined with a reduction in inventories. In this context, a further decline in demand or additional price reductions to defend our market share represent considerable risks for us. Furthermore, the rise in factor costs poses a risk, especially if we are unable to achieve a corresponding increase in revenues. We see opportunities in the acquisition of additional customer orders in various regional markets.

In the Electronic Packaging business unit, we see a balanced opportunity/risk profile for future development following the recovery in the last two fiscal years. Opportunities arise from further growth in our core markets, accelerated product innovation, and improved productivity. Relevant risks include a slowdown in market demand in the wake of a regional or global recession, a lack of market success for product innovations, and unplanned increases in personnel costs and purchase prices for raw materials and components.

Optical Industries segment

In the Optical Industries segment, we currently see risks due to geopolitical conflicts, increasing competitive pressure and changing competitive technology, trade restrictions, and weak demand. Risks also exist in the dependence on customers in some target markets, the loss of market share, and the increasing decoupling of individual businesses from general market developments.

In the Advanced Optics business unit, both opportunities and risks arise due to developments in the focus markets, the market success of product innovations, and the development of factor costs.

In the Lighting and Imaging business unit, opportunities and risks arise from developments in the relevant markets and price trends, which we believe are almost balanced.

Home Appliances segment

In the Home Appliances segment, risks continue to significantly outweigh opportunities overall. Risks include, in particular, weak demand in some regional and industry-specific target markets, which is also reflected in increasing competition, as well as increasing consolidation on the customer side. We see opportunities in the High-Performance Materials business unit in improved economic development, a recovery or at least stabilization of demand in the relevant target markets, and higher project-related sales with individual customers. In Flat Glass, opportunities arise from a faster-than-planned recovery of the target markets for household appliance applications.

Procurement risks and opportunities

SCHOTT's purchasing organization continuously monitors relevant procurement markets and suppliers in order to identify procurement risks and opportunities at an early stage and develop appropriate measures. Particular focus is placed on the procurement of high-quality production resources, such as raw materials, which may be subject to significant price fluctuations due to limited availability in some cases, or plant components. SCHOTT classifies this risk as risk class II.

The manufacture of many of our products and the preliminary products we use is energy-intensive. Any interruption in the energy supply of our suppliers or in the supply chains could lead to supply bottlenecks or interruptions, resulting in production interruptions at our plants. In addition, regional differences in energy price developments could have a negative impact on SCHOTT's competitiveness. We currently classify this risk as risk class II.

There is also a risk that deviations from agreed product specifications, delivery bottlenecks, or supplier insolvency, particularly in the raw materials sector, could cause unplanned production downtime at short notice. We regularly review the stock levels of critical production resources and maintain safety stocks. In addition, we continuously research the material composition of our products so that we can switch to alternative materials if necessary. We are also working to reduce our dependence on individual suppliers (single sourcing).

Within the framework of established procurement processes, opportunities arising, for example, from the bundling of procurement activities are exploited, including to limit the volatility of energy prices. The development and implementation of procurement strategies for electricity, gas, and emission rights is the responsibility of the Purchasing department, which is supported in this by Treasury.

Production and quality risks

The functionality of our production facilities and a reliable supply of energy and utilities are of great importance for the manufacture of our products. Any interruption in the energy supply or the dependent supply chains could lead to production interruptions in our plants or those of our suppliers. Therefore, regular maintenance work, a redundant energy supply, or back-up infrastructures, for example, are intended to prevent unplanned production downtimes. Nevertheless, due to the complex technical processes involved, downtime or defects in production facilities cannot be ruled out, and unplanned production downtime could occur as a result of necessary repair work.

As part of our production processes, some work steps are outsourced to contract manufacturers. If one or more contract manufacturers were to cease these activities, there is a risk that SCHOTT would be forced to expand or increase production capacity or would have to accept corresponding losses in sales and earnings. In addition to the contractual terms of the business relationship, we counter this risk with comprehensive supplier management. At the time of reporting, we classify this risk as risk class II.

If demand in our regional or industry-specific target markets develops more weakly than expected, there is a risk that production capacities will have to be reduced and that underutilization will have a negative impact on SCHOTT's earnings. We also classify this risk as risk class II.

With regard to achieving our productivity targets, we see both opportunities and risks.

Some of SCHOTT's products are used by our customers in critical production processes, such as the manufacture of medical devices. Risks in this context include, for example, failure to meet specified quality criteria, which could affect the performance of the products delivered and, in the worst case, lead to losses on the part of customers, for which SCHOTT could be held liable in the form of damages. In addition, a trend toward ever-higher quality standards can be observed in some of our target markets, triggered not least by increasing requirements from the relevant authorities. New laws and regulations carry the risk that they will be difficult or costly to implement. At the same time, however, they also open up opportunities for us, as they further increase the barriers to entry for potential market participants. They also create an incentive to develop further technological innovations.

Through extensive quality controls, the use of modern manufacturing techniques, and a comprehensive range of training opportunities for the ongoing qualification of our employees, SCHOTT ensures that our products meet the agreed quality characteristics and relevant regulatory requirements. Furthermore, the manufacturing techniques and processes used are subject to continuous review as part of improvement processes and are optimized in line with current requirements. Quality controls are carried out both within the manufacturing processes and as part of test procedures on the end products. This ensures that critical or essential product characteristics are continuously met. Nevertheless, potential defects can never be completely ruled out due to the complex technical processes involved.

The effectiveness of the established quality management systems is verified by internal and external audits and, in some cases, supplemented by certifications according to relevant standards, such as ISO 9001. Regardless of this, product liability risks are insured to a significant extent. In addition, traceability systems ensure that affected batches can be identified immediately and recalled if necessary. This minimizes the consequences if a defect or non-compliant component is discovered in a product. Customer reports are processed promptly and systematically documented using complaint management systems, which ensure that reported cases are analyzed efficiently and the necessary measures are taken.

Risks and opportunities arising from technological innovation

SCHOTT is active in markets that are characterized by constant innovation. New findings from science and research can significantly shorten product and development cycles. It is also possible that products may be partially or completely replaced by alternative technologies. SCHOTT's success and reputation therefore depend on the continuous development of innovative, market-driven products and the identification and rapid implementation of new technology trends. To this end, SCHOTT also enters into targeted development partnerships and cooperates with external research institutions.

Potential risks in this risk category arise from product developments that are not market- or application-oriented, or from exceeding planned development times and budgets. These risks are reduced, among other things, by continuously monitoring trends, proof-of-concept activities, project management, and the early involvement of customers in the development process. We also counter this risk through ongoing investment in research and development, the protection of our technical know-how with the help of patents and other industrial property rights, as well as continuous market observation and strategic business development.

Financial risks

The Treasury department at SCHOTT AG is centrally responsible for financing and hedging activities and manages the Group's cash management system. The nature and scope of financing and hedging activities are governed by binding Group guidelines. Financial transactions are only concluded with selected business partners within defined limits. We use derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes.

Due to its international orientation, SCHOTT is exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuations. This also includes the financial effects of high inflation. Central currency management is responsible for hedging the operating business against transaction risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuations. In general, our global presence with local production and worldwide purchasing activities mitigates transactional currency risks. Hedging is based on net currency flows, which we determine regularly using currency-differentiated liquidity forecasts. Forward exchange contracts are used as hedging instruments. A large part of the transaction risks arise from the exchange rate development of the euro/US dollar, euro/Swiss franc, and euro/Malaysian ringgit. These risks have been assigned to risk class II by SCHOTT.

As part of interest rate risk management, we aim to protect the Group's results from negative effects resulting from interest rate changes. In doing so, we strive to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable interest rates and short-term and long-term financing agreements, taking into account the costs and risks involved.

SCHOTT has various pension plans that may expose the Group to actuarial and financial market risks. In addition, relevant legal or regulatory changes relating to the financing of pension plans may increase our financing obligations. As part of its financial strategy, SCHOTT is gradually funding its pension obligations.

The Group's liquidity risk consists of a Group company being unable to meet its financial obligations. SCHOTT counteracts this risk by maintaining sufficient liquidity reserves in the form of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and binding credit lines. In this context, we refer to our disclosures in the explanation of financing instruments.

Some of the financing products offered by lenders are subject to compliance with financial covenants. A breach of these covenants could result in a deterioration of financing terms or the repayment of financial liabilities. We counter this risk by continuously monitoring the covenants on the basis of the current, planned, and forecast values of the relevant key figures. In the past fiscal year 2024/25, the covenants were complied with at all times.

As part of treasury activities, counterparty risk is managed through a diversified business award and investment policy. This includes regular, structured counterparty assessments, including individual limit allocation and ongoing monitoring of limit utilization. When investing available funds, security and availability are more important than return aspects. At the time of reporting, we classify these risks in risk class II.

To minimize risks resulting from payment defaults by our customers, we have networked our SAP-based customer credit management system across the most important SCHOTT units worldwide. This provides our sales and finance organization with continuously updated information on credit limits, credit exposure, and the ordering and payment behavior of our customers. SCHOTT also uses credit insurance to mitigate customer credit and country risks.

The recoverability of the fixed assets and inventories recognized in the consolidated balance sheet depends on the future economic development of SCHOTT and our target markets. The SCHOTT Group's business portfolio contributes significantly to minimizing this risk through diversification. If SCHOTT's future development falls short of the planned development, there is a risk of value adjustments and restructuring expenses.

Personnel risks

SCHOTT also competes with other companies for skilled workers and managers. Demographic change, the constantly changing requirements of technological advancement and digitalization, and globally varying training and qualification standards pose a challenge when filling vacant positions. SCHOTT therefore sees a risk that planned growth may not be achieved as planned due to personnel shortages. The SCHOTT Group counteracts this risk with targeted training and development programs, international development prospects, performance-related remuneration systems, a family-friendly personnel policy, comprehensive health promotion programs, and flexible working time models.

IT risks

SCHOTT's business processes are supported by IT components in all areas. This inevitably entails risks to the stability of business processes and to the availability, confidentiality, and integrity of information and data, which ultimately cannot be completely ruled out despite the established security infrastructure. Cyber-attacks have increased worldwide in recent years and are becoming increasingly professional. At the same time, the degree of digitization of business processes continues to increase, meaning that the potential impact of cyber-attacks represents a relevant risk. To mitigate the possible consequences of this risk, we have taken out cyber insurance in addition to technical and organizational protective measures. At the time of writing, we classify this risk as risk class II.

To ensure information security in terms of confidentiality, integrity, and availability, SCHOTT has drawn up guidelines, put in place adequate emergency preparedness measures for critical processes and the IT systems that support them, and implemented appropriate control mechanisms. SCHOTT is guided by the normative requirements of ISO/IEC 27001, which are supplemented as necessary by recommendations for measures from the IT baseline protection catalogs of the German Federal Office for Information Security (BSI). This enables us to regulate all security-related issues.

The introduction of new technologies or the upgrade of existing IT products also poses a challenge for the availability of systems and processes due to the networking of systems and components. SCHOTT therefore counters risks from IT projects with stringent testing and project management in order to ensure the functionality and availability of IT systems and thus the reliable execution of downstream business processes.

When using artificial intelligence (AI), we have taken measures to ensure data protection and information security. To minimize the risk of AI systems accidentally disclosing sensitive data, we have established rules for handling and using AI. We also regulate the use of cloud systems to prevent the use of certain providers and services from violating company guidelines and jeopardizing the protection of company and customer data.

Employees are an important factor in securing IT-supported business processes. They therefore receive ongoing training in dealing with risks arising from increasing digitalization and networking. This raises employee awareness of the importance of IT security when working with current technologies.

Regulatory risks

SCHOTT is exposed to a variety of regulatory risks. These include, in particular, risks in the areas of product liability (including liability for long-term performance guarantees), competition and antitrust law, industrial property rights, foreign trade law, tax law, and environmental protection.

SCHOTT granted warranties on some products with terms that exceed the statutory warranty scope and periods. Based on the information available as of the balance sheet date, we have made provisions for risks in the consolidated financial statements. However, there is a risk that, for example, as a result of court or regulatory decisions or the agreement of settlements, expenses may arise that are not covered or not fully covered by the risk provisions made. At the time of reporting, we classified the above risks in risk class I, unchanged from the previous year.

SCHOTT counteracts risks resulting from non-compliance with laws and other rules of conduct through a compliance management system, Group guidelines, and targeted training measures (classroom and online training) for its employees. Nevertheless, the risk of a violation of laws or codes of conduct due to individual misconduct cannot be completely ruled out. As a partner to the global pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and life sciences industries, we are also affected by regulatory changes in these sectors. This includes, for example, the risk of a potentially more restrictive approach by regulatory authorities to the approval of new drugs or medical devices. Inadequate compliance with the applicable regulations on the part of SCHOTT's customers could delay approval processes or even reduce the number of newly approved drugs, thereby also worsening SCHOTT's medium-term prospects in relevant target markets. With regard to its own products, the Group is also subject to extensive approval, registration, and reporting requirements in numerous countries. Failure to comply with the sometimes complex requirements can lead to sales or import bans and fines. The functions responsible for regulatory affairs within SCHOTT monitor the affected markets and assess whether changes in processes are necessary. At the time of reporting, we have classified the aforementioned regulatory risks in risk class II.

The unauthorized use or appropriation of our intellectual property (including infringement of our patents or other technical property rights) could jeopardize the SCHOTT Group's technological lead and thus its competitive position. The same applies to our competitive position with regard to infringement of our trademarks. Internal security rules and an actively pursued property rights strategy have been our successful response to these types of threats to date. In addition, we continuously monitor third-party property rights to ensure that we do not come into conflict with property rights, in particular third-party patents. However, despite these measures, infringement of third-party property rights in Germany and abroad cannot be completely ruled out. At the time of writing this report, we have classified the above risks in risk class II.

Protecting the environment and promoting the health and safety of our employees are important corporate goals for SCHOTT. The "Guideline for the Integrated Management System for Environment, Health, and Safety" (EHS Guideline), which describes SCHOTT's integrated management system for environment, health, and safety, is designed to achieve these goals and minimize the associated risks.

SCHOTT operates worldwide with its subsidiaries and is therefore subject to a wide range of national tax laws and regulations. Changes in tax laws, case law, and interpretations by tax authorities or courts in these countries can lead to additional tax expenses and payments, which can also have an impact on the corresponding tax items in the balance sheet and income statement. The central Group tax department, supported by external advisors in the respective countries, continuously monitors and analyzes the tax framework to control the resulting risks.

SCHOTT AG and some Group companies are parties to various court, arbitration, and administrative proceedings. The outcome of these proceedings is unpredictable. All necessary accounting provisions for these proceedings have been taken into account in the consolidated financial statements based on an assessment of the respective risk. Based on the current status of the proceedings, the Board of Management assumes that these legal disputes can be concluded without any effects that would jeopardize the continued existence of the company. However, court or administrative decisions or the agreement of settlements may result in expenses that are not or not fully covered by provisions or insurance benefits and may have a negative impact on our business and its results.

Other external risks

In principle, direct or indirect consequences in the area of general life risks, such as natural disasters, pandemics, armed conflicts, or force majeure and the resulting damage to economically relevant or even critical infrastructure, can only be predicted and controlled to a limited extent. Nevertheless, proactive measures are taken to ensure that crises can be responded to appropriately and at short notice, or that potential damage is insured.

SCHOTT is also exposed to risks arising from changes in the political environment. These include, among other things, changes to or termination of existing trade agreements, increasing protectionism, or uncertainties regarding the future political direction at home and abroad. At the time of writing this report, we have classified the above risks as risk class II.

Furthermore, epidemics or pandemics can directly or indirectly affect our production and service processes. For example, depending on the spread of the infectious disease, delivery routes to us or to our customers may be affected regionally or globally. Local shutdowns could also occur, for example as a result of measures ordered by authorities or insufficient availability of personnel. In addition to our insurance coverage, we have established Group-wide rules for emergency and crisis management. SCHOTT classifies this risk in risk class II.

Damage to buildings, production facilities, and warehouses belonging to the SCHOTT Group or its suppliers, as well as to goods in transit, can lead to property damage or business interruptions. Despite the established insurance coverage, there is a risk that potential damages may not be fully covered.

Overall situation with respect to opportunities and risks

To assess the overall risk situation, SCHOTT relies on a simulation of the identified opportunities and risks. The assessment is based on the scenarios assumed in corporate planning and considers both measures that have already been implemented and those that are planned. At the time of reporting, no risks were identified that could jeopardize the continued existence of SCHOTT, either individually or in combination.

The overall risk exposure has increased compared to the previous year, which is primarily attributable to the continuing high level of uncertainty resulting from geopolitical conflicts and growing trade barriers and their direct and indirect consequences for the economy. Considering the existing equity capital and available liquidity, the company's risk-bearing capacity remains adequate.

Despite the challenging environment, the Board of Management sees a solid foundation for SCHOTT's further development. Thanks to its systematic strategy and planning process and the continuous development of its risk management system, the company is well positioned to take advantage of both existing and future opportunities and to successfully manage risks.

Corporate governance statement

The Act on Equal Participation of Women and Men in Management Positions in the Private Sector and Public Service of April 24, 2015, requires certain companies in Germany to set targets for the proportion of women on their supervisory boards, management boards, and the two management levels below the management board, and to determine by when the respective proportion of women should be achieved. The companies affected had to have decided on their targets and implementation deadlines by September 30, 2015. When the targets were first set, the implementation deadline could not legally exceed June 30, 2017. When the next implementation deadline was set, the period could be up to five years, as could subsequent periods.

At its meeting on May 19, 2022, the Supervisory Board decided to make full use of the five-year period for the period beginning on July 1, 2022. The proportion of women on both the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management is to be 25 % by June 30, 2027. As of September 30, 2025, the four-member Board of Management of SCHOTT AG included one woman, and the twelve-member Supervisory Board included three women at the end of the fiscal year.

At the first two management levels below the Board of Management, the proportion of women was 22.7 % and 25.5 % respectively on September 30, 2025. At its meeting on April 25, 2022, the Board of Management decided that the proportion of women in management level 1 should increase to 31 % and in management level 2 to 30 % by June 30, 2027.

Concluding statement by the Board of Management in accordance with Section 312 (3) of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

SCHOTT AG, Mainz, and Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, are each wholly owned by the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena. The conditions of Section 312 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) are considered to be fulfilled. We have therefore prepared a report on our company's relationships with affiliated companies (dependent company report).

This report includes the following concluding statement by the Board of Management of SCHOTT AG:

"We declare that, based on the circumstances known to us at the time the legal transactions were carried out, SCHOTT AG received appropriate consideration for each legal transaction. In the reporting year, no measures were taken or omitted at the instigation or in the interest of the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena, or its affiliated companies."

Mainz, December 11, 2025

Dr. Torsten Derr | Dr. Andrea Frenzel | Dr. Heinz Kaiser | Marcus Knöbel

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the fiscal year from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025

Consolidated Statement of Income

From October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025

(in EUR thousands)	Notes	2024/2025	2023/2024
Sales	4	2,825,028	2,836,286
Cost of sales		−1,943,658	−1,905,223
Gross profit		881,370	931,063
Selling expenses	5	−283,389	−278,775
Research and development expenses	6	−116,278	−111,528
General administrative expenses	5	−184,633	−179,735
Other operating income	7	42,819	55,611
Other operating expenses	8	−121,897	−25,368
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method	9	11,628	9,192
Result from operating activities		229,620	400,460
Interest income	10	18,155	29,091
Interest expense	10	−30,804	−34,530
Other net financial income/expense	10	8,573	7,437
Financial result		−4,076	1,998
Result from continuing operations before income taxes		225,544	402,458
Income tax expenses	11	−60,361	−93,659
Result from continuing operations		165,183	308,799
Income from discontinued operations (after taxes)	12	−108	−551
Consolidated profit for the period		165,075	308,248
of which attributable to non-controlling interests	13	33,533	39,140
of which attributable to the owner of SCHOTT AG		131,542	269,108

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

From October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025

(in EUR thousands)	Notes	2024/2025	2023/2024
Consolidated profit for the period		165,075	308,248
Actuarial gains/losses on pension plans	24	94,886	−95,365
Deferred taxes	24	−27,264	25,481
Amounts that are not to be reclassified to the income statement in future periods		67,622	−69,884
Currency translation differences	24	−39,888	−31,649
Gain/loss from fair value measurement of securities	24	61	2,855
Deferred taxes	24	−104	−794
Non-controlling interests*	24	−2,907	−5,708
Other comprehensive income/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method	24	−6,696	−3,402
Amounts that are to be reclassified to the income statement in future periods		−49,534	−38,698
Other comprehensive income/loss		18,088	−108,582
Total comprehensive income		183,163	199,666
of which attributable to non-controlling interests		30,626	33,432
of which attributable to the owner of SCHOTT AG		152,537	166,235

* The amounts shown for the non-controlling interests pertain mainly to currency translation differences.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of September 30 2025

Assets

(in EUR thousands)	Note	Sept. 30,2025	Sept. 30,2024
Intangible assets	14	209,106	113,609
Property, plant and equipment	15	2,145,995	2,068,330
Investments accounted for using the equity method	16	110,134	109,336
Deferred tax assets	11	137,158	154,164
Other financial assets	17	215,520	214,183
Other non-financial assets	18	3,323	3,166
Non-current assets		2,821,236	2,662,788
Inventories	19	730,242	702,485
Contract assets		130,241	122,006
Trade receivables	20	511,421	472,177
Current tax assets		56,214	25,729
Other financial assets	21	311,747	442,624
Other non-financial assets	22	86,184	88,524
Cash and cash equivalents	23	227,018	295,149
Current assets		2,053,067	2,148,694
Total assets		4,874,303	4,811,482

Equity and liabilities

(in EUR thousands)	Note	Sept. 30,2025	Sept. 30,2024
Subscribed capital	24	150,000	150,000
Capital reserve	24	322,214	322,214
Generated group capital	24	2,680,083	2,509,526
Accumulated other group capital	24	−77,882	−31,255
Non-controlling interests	24	256,690	235,129
Equity		3,331,105	3,185,614
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments	25	385,847	508,024
Provisions for income taxes		11,548	14,282
Other provisions	26	57,422	63,092
Deferred tax liabilities	11	63,265	35,532
Contract liabilities		142,234	103,465
Other financial liabilities	29	138,119	146,249
Other non-financial liabilities	30	3,174	2,411
Non-current liabilities		801,609	873,055
Other provisions	26	47,963	40,404
Accrued liabilities	27	194,371	197,885
Contract liabilities		80,224	68,977
Trade payables	28	268,554	283,248
Income tax liabilities		68,149	78,698
Other financial liabilities	29	40,237	48,304
Other non-financial liabilities	30	42,091	35,297
Current liabilities		741,589	752,813
Total equity and liabilities		4,874,303	4,811,482

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

From October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Consolidated profit for the period after taxes	165,075	308,248
Depreciation and amortization/impairment reversals on non-current assets	362,890	234,643
Increase/decrease in provisions and accrued liabilities	−9,830	−59,091
Other non-cash expenses and income	−5,216	4,073
Gain/loss on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3,219	2,555
Gain/loss from financial assets	−9,567	−12,179
Increase/decrease in inventories and prepayments made on inventories	−11,109	32,139
Increase/decrease in contract assets	−8,869	−13,551
Increase/decrease in trade receivables	−52,369	−2,181
Increase/decrease in other assets	−31,720	6,793
Increase/decrease in contract liabilities	51,691	31,267
Increase/decrease in trade payables	−12,518	−11,723
Increase/decrease in other liabilities	55	5,092
Increase/decrease in deferred taxes	−18,308	5,187
Cash flow from operating activities (A)	**423,424**	**531,272**
Cash inflow from the disposal of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets	1,253	1,611
Cash outflow for investments in property, plant and equipment/intangible assets	−349,012	−389,734
Cash inflow from the disposal of consolidated companies (or parts thereof)	0	1,583
Dividends received	2,737	4,815
Cash outflow for the acquisition of consolidated companies and other business divisions	−143,970	−1,540
Cashflow from ongoing investing activities	**−488,992**	**−383,265**
Cash inflow from the disposal of financial assets	216,372	2,428
Cash outflow for investments in financial assets	−77,654	−600,628
Cash flow from investing activities (B)	**−350,274**	**−981,465**
Dividends paid	−36,621	−39,782
Allocation to equity	0	911,223
Increase/decrease of non-controlling interests in the capital reserves	0	−2,400
Proceeds from loans	0	2,540
Repayment of loans	−4,444	−102,587
Allocation to plan assets	−17,639	−108,906
Increase/decrease in financial receivables	4,386	3,720
Raising/repayment of financial liabilities	−54,354	−6,148
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	−28,411	−24,998
Cash flow from financing activities (C)	**−137,083**	**632,662**
Change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**−63,933**	**182,469**
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	**295,149**	**118,391**
– Checks, cash on hand	161	141
– Deposits with banks	294,988	118,250
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rates	−5,457	−5,711
Change in funds due to differences in the companies consolidated	1,259	0
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	**227,018**	**295,149**
– Checks, cash on hand	615	161
– Deposits with banks	226,403	294,988

The consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is discussed under Note 35.

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Additional notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows*		
Interest paid	−10,656	−14,390
Interest received	20,349	23,829
Income taxes paid	−119,937	−100,877

* Included in cash flow from operating activities

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

From October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025

(in EUR thousands)	Subscribed capital	Capital reserve	Generated Group capital
	Attributable to the owner		
Balance on Oct. 1, 2023	150,000	322,214	2,339,502
Consolidated profit for the year			269,108
Changes in value recognized directly in equity			−69,884
Total comprehensive income			199,224
Dividends			−29,200
Transactions involving non-controlling interests			0
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	150,000	322,214	2,509,526
Balance as of Oct. 1, 2024	150,000	322,214	2,509,526
Consolidated profit for the year			131,542
Changes in value recognized directly in equity			67,622
Total comprehensive income			199,164
Dividends			−28,600
Changes in the scope of consolidation			−7
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	150,000	322,214	2,680,083

Equity is discussed in Note 24.

	Consolidated accumlated other Group capital				
	Currency translation differences	Measurement of securities at fair market value	Shareholder of SCHOTT AG	Non-controlling interests	SCHOTT Group equity
	1,734	0	2,813,450	214,679	3,028,129
			269,108	39,140	308,248
	−35,050	2,061	−102,873	−5,708	−108,581
	−35,050	2,061	166,235	33,432	199,667
			−29,200	−10,582	−39,782
	0	0	0	−2,400	−2,400
	−33,316	2,061	2,950,485	235,129	3,185,614
	−33,316	2,061	2,950,485	235,129	3,185,614
			131,542	33,533	165,075
	−46,584	−43	20,995	−2,907	18,088
	−46,584	−43	152,537	30,626	183,163
			−28,600	−8,021	−36,621
	0	0	−7	−1,044	−1,051
	−79,900	2,018	3,074,415	256,690	3,331,105

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the fiscal year 2024 / 2025

General information

1 Preliminary remarks

SCHOTT AG, Mainz, (hereinafter referred to as SCHOTT) is a non-listed stock corporation under German law and operates in 35 countries worldwide in the business units of Advanced Optics, Electronic Packaging, Flat Glass, High-Performance Materials (formerly Home Tech), Lighting and Imaging, Pharma, and Tubing. SCHOTT AG is headquartered at Hattenbergstraße 10, 55122 Mainz, Germany, and is registered in the commercial register of the Mainz Local Court under HRB 8555. The sole shareholder of SCHOTT AG is the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena.

SCHOTT is an international technology group that develops and manufactures special materials, components, and systems and sells them primarily in the home appliance, pharmaceutical, electronics, optics, life sciences, automotive, and aviation industries.

SCHOTT's Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared on the legal basis of Section 315e (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in the EU and the additional commercial law provisions applicable under Section 315e (1) HGB. Where the financial statements of the consolidated companies prepared in accordance with national law deviate from these principles, the adjustments required under IFRS have been made. For subsidiaries with a balance sheet date that differs from the reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, interim financial statements are used as a basis.

In order to improve the presentation in the cash flow statement, we have reported changes in time deposits with a term of more than three months since the 2024/2025 financial year in cash flow from investing activities (depending on the business transaction, as cash inflows from disposals of financial assets or cash outflows for investments in financial assets). Previously, changes were reported in cash flow from financing activities. The previous year's figures have been adjusted accordingly.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in euros. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in thousands of euros (EUR thousand). The Consolidated Income Statement is prepared using the cost of sales method.

The Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report prepared as of September 30, 2025, were approved for publication by the Board of Management on December 11, 2025. The Consolidated Financial Statements are scheduled to be approved by the Supervisory Board at its meeting on December 19, 2025.

2 Change in accounting standards and application of new and revised accounting standards

2.1 Standards and interpretations applicable in the current fiscal year

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the following amendments to standards, which were mandatory for the first time in the fiscal year.

		Application mandatory for fiscal years beginning on or after	Revised / expanded notes disclosures
Standards			
IAS 1	Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current; Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of the Effective Date; Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 1, 2024	No
IFRS 16	Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024	No
IAS 7 und IFRS 7	Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 1, 2024	No

The published amendments to standards that were mandatory for the first time in fiscal year 2025 did not have any material impact on the presentation of SCHOTT's net assets, financial position, and results of operations. Nevertheless, they may affect the accounting treatment of future transactions.

2.2 Published standards and interpretations that have not yet been applied

In addition to the mandatory changes to standards mentioned in section 2.1, the IASB has published further IFRSs that have already been partially endorsed by the EU but will only become mandatory at a later date.

		Mandatory application for fiscal years beginning on or after	Endorsement by the EU Commission
Standards			
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025	Nov. 12, 2024
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Amendments of the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026	May 27, 2025
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026	Jun. 30, 2025
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Annual Improvements Volume 11	January 1, 2026	Jul. 9, 2025
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027	No
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027	No
IFRS 19	Amendments to IFRS 19: Disclosures	January 1, 2027	No

IFRS 18: Presentation and disclosures in financial statements

On April 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the accounting standard IFRS 18 **Presentation and Disclosure** in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 affects all financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and contains new fundamental requirements for the presentation of financial statements and disclosures in the notes. Among other things, IFRS 18 provides for the introduction of defined subtotals and categories in the income statement, the introduction of requirements to improve aggregation and disaggregation, the introduction of disclosures on performance measures defined by management in the notes, and targeted improvements to the cash flow statement by amending IAS 7 **Cash Flow Statements.** Initial application is currently planned for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Initial application must be retrospective. SCHOTT is not exercising the existing option for early application. SCHOTT is currently reviewing the impact of the initial application of IFRS 18 on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

SCHOTT is also not exercising any existing option for early adoption with regard to the other standards. The standards will be implemented in the Consolidated Financial Statements at the time of mandatory application. Based on current estimates, the other new or amended regulations will not have a material impact on the Group's net assets, financial position, and results of operations.

3 Significant accounting, valuation, and consolidation methods

3.1 Consolidated group, acquisitions, and divestitures

Consolidated group

In addition to SCHOTT AG, 12 (previous year: 12) domestic and 52 (previous year: 52) foreign companies were fully included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. A subsidiary is included using the full consolidation method from the date on which SCHOTT gains control of the company. SCHOTT controls a company if SCHOTT is exposed to fluctuating returns from its involvement in the company or has rights to these returns and can influence the returns by exercising control over the company. The reporting date of the annual financial statements of the subsidiaries included in the Consolidated Financial Statements essentially corresponded to the reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. For companies with a different reporting date, interim financial statements were prepared as of the reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. As of the balance sheet date, five companies (previous year: five companies) were included in the scope of consolidation using the equity method.

With regard to the disclosures pursuant to Section 313 (2) HGB, we refer to the separate list of shareholdings.

Acquisitions/divestments

Acquisitions

Effective February 1, 2025, SCHOTT acquired 100 % of the shares in QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, Ilmenau. QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, Ilmenau, is a leading global manufacturer of high-purity quartz glass, which is used as an energy- and cost-efficient base material in semiconductor manufacturing. SCHOTT acquired the company to expand its portfolio with high-performance quartz glass, an important material in the manufacture of microchips and semiconductors and expects new growth opportunities in semiconductor manufacturing through its integration into the global SCHOTT network. The acquisition resulted in goodwill of EUR 63,508 thousand as part of the purchase price allocation and an addition of other assets less liabilities of EUR 78,642 thousand on a net basis.

(in EUR thousands)	Fair value at acquisition date
Non-current assets	
Intangible assets	89,177
Property, plant and equipment	52,634
	141,811
Current assets	
Inventories	26,822
Trade receivables	3,432
Other financial assets	1,219
Other non-financial assets	644
Cash and cash equivalents	1,259
	33,376
Total assets	**175,187**
Non-current liabilities	
Provisions	157
Other financial liabilities	9,159
Other non-financial liabilities	25
Deferred taxes	34,008
	43,349
Current liabilities	
Provisions and accrued liabilities	2,516
Other financial liabilities	49,971
Other non-financial liabilities	709
	53,196
Total liabilities	**96,545**
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	**78,642**
Goodwill from the acquisition of a company	63,508
Total consideration	**142,150**
thereof cash and cash equivalents	142,150
thereof liabilites incurred	0

Trade receivables comprise gross amounts of contractual receivables of EUR 3,475 thousand, of which EUR 43 thousand was estimated to be uncollectible at the time of acquisition.

Goodwill comprises the value of expected synergies from the acquisition, earnings growth, future market development, and the expertise of the employees acquired from QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, Ilmenau. These advantages cannot be recognized separately from goodwill, as the benefits resulting from them cannot be reliably measured. It is assumed that the recognized goodwill is not tax deductible. The other intangible assets acquired relate in particular to technologies and the customer base.

Since the acquisition date, QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, Ilmenau, has contributed EUR 34,849 thousand to the Group's sales revenues and EUR –1,260 thousand to its net income after taxes for the period. If the business combination had taken place on October 1, 2024, the SCHOTT Group's sales revenues would have amounted to EUR 2,839.0 million and the Group's net income from continuing operations to EUR 161.6 million. In determining these amounts, it was assumed that the fair value adjustments made at the acquisition date would also have been valid in the event of an acquisition on October 1, 2024. QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, Ilmenau, was merged with its parent company, SCHOTT Quartz Glass Holding GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, during the fiscal year, which was subsequently renamed SCHOTT Quartz Glass GmbH, Jena.

The transaction costs of EUR 480 thousand were recognized as an expense and are reported under general administrative expenses.

No further acquisitions were made during the fiscal year.

Divestments
In fiscal year 2024/2025, there were no divestments with a significant impact on the net assets, financial position, and results of operations.

Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests
Since September 28, 2023, a total of 34,641,362 ordinary shares, or 23.0 % of the share capital of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, have been traded on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. As of September 30, 2025, EUR 195.8 million (previous year: EUR 172.8 million) was reported as non-controlling interests in SCHOTT's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The consolidated net income attributable to non-controlling interests amounted to EUR 32.7 million (previous year: EUR 34.9 million).

The following table contains summarized financial information for the SCHOTT Pharma Group, which corresponds to the amounts before intra-group eliminations.

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Current assets	681,401	584,246
Non-current assets	917,245	853,668
Current liabilities	453,851	435,480
Non-current liabilities	251,046	213,943
Sales	986,210	957,091
Profit for the period	146,982	150,345
Other comprehensive income/loss	−17,147	−27,277
Total comprehensive income	129,835	123,068
Cash flow from operating activities	179,920	224,769
Cash flow from investing activities	−159,033	−255,442
Cash flow from financing activities	−21,082	31,914
Net cash flow	−195	1,241

In the reporting year, dividends amounting to EUR 6.0 million (previous year: EUR 5.6 million) were distributed to non-controlling interests of the SCHOTT Pharma Group.

The non-controlling interests in SCHOTT Flat Glass Holding B.V., Tiel, Netherlands, amounted to EUR 11.3 million as of September 30, 2025, unchanged from the previous year's balance sheet date, with a shareholding ratio of 33 %. The aggregate assets and liabilities of the company, including its subsidiaries, amounted to EUR 191.2 million and EUR 79.5 million, respectively, as of the balance sheet date of the past fiscal year (previous year: EUR 196.4 million and EUR 83.8 million, respectively). In fiscal year 2024/2025, aggregate sales revenues of EUR 214.7 million (previous year: EUR 229.4 million) and a total result of EUR 3.1 million (previous year: EUR 9.3 million) were achieved.

After the remaining shares in SCHOTT Finanzierungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH, Mainz, were acquired from SCHOTT AG, Mainz, in fiscal year 2024/2025, there were no longer any shares with non-controlling interest as of the balance sheet date.

The participation ratio of shares with non-controlling interest in the previous year was:

		Sept. 30, 2024	
Name	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Voting rights	Equity shares
SCHOTT Finanzierungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH, Mainz	Germany	25 %	67 %

The cumulative balance of material non-controlling interests amounted to EUR 1,046 thousand as of September 30, 2024.

Total comprehensive income of SCHOTT Finanzierungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH, Mainz, amounted to EUR 522 thousand in fiscal year 2023/2024. The company's equity as of September 30, 2024, amounted to EUR 1,569 thousand.

3.2 Consolidation methods

In accordance with IFRS 3 **Business Combinations,** capital consolidation is carried out using the purchase method. The acquisition cost of a business combination is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at fair value at the acquisition date, and the non-controlling interests in the acquired company. For each business combination, the SCHOTT Group decides whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquired company either at fair value or at the corresponding share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired company. Costs incurred in connection with the business combination are recognized as expenses.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, which is measured as the excess of the total consideration transferred and the amount of the non-controlling interest over the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities of the Group.

The shares in equity attributable to third parties outside the Group are reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position under equity as "non-controlling interests."

Intra-group receivables and liabilities as well as expenses and income of the consolidated companies are offset against each other during consolidation. Similarly, interim results from intra-group deliveries and services are eliminated.

If the Group does not hold a majority of the voting rights or comparable rights in an associated company, it takes all relevant facts and circumstances into account when assessing whether it has control over this associated company. These include, among other things:

- A contractual agreement with the other voting rights holders,
- Rights resulting from other contractual agreements,
- Voting rights and potential voting rights of the Group.

The results, assets, and liabilities of significant associates have been included in accordance with IAS 28 **Investments in Associates** using the equity method. Associates are investments over which significant influence can be exercised. SCHOTT's accounting principles are generally also applied to these investments. Joint ventures within the meaning of IFRS 11 **Joint Arrangements** are also accounted for using the equity method. In the fiscal year, the SCHOTT Group was not involved in any joint activities within the meaning of IFRS 11 **Joint Arrangements.**

The shares are initially recognized in the balance sheet at cost, which is adjusted in subsequent measurements for changes in the Group's share of equity (net assets) after the acquisition date and for losses due to impairment.

3.3 Currency translation

The annual financial statements of the foreign Group companies are translated in accordance with the functional currency concept under IAS 21 **Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates**. For the companies concerned, the functional currency is the respective local currency, as they conduct their business independently in economic, financial, and organizational terms in the local currency.

Foreign currency receivables and liabilities in the financial statements of Group companies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Any translation differences arising are recognized in profit or loss under other operating expenses or other operating income.

The assets and liabilities of subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the euro are translated at the mid-market rate on the balance sheet date. Expenses and income are translated at the average exchange rate for the month in which the transaction took place. Equity is translated at historical exchange rates. Translation differences resulting from this are not shown in the income statement but are recognized as other comprehensive income.

The following table shows the exchange rates of the most important foreign currencies for the SCHOTT Group:

	Mean rate of exchange on the balance sheet date Sept. 30		Average rate for the fiscal years	
1 Euro =	2025	2024	2024/2025	2023/2024
Chinese renminbi	8.35	7.84	7.93	7.80
Japanese yen	173.47	159.58	163.47	162.80
Malaysian ringgit	4.94	4.61	4.78	5.07
Swiss franc	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.96
Singapore dollar	1.51	1.43	1.45	1.46
Czech koruna	24.33	25.19	25.00	24.86
Hungarian forint	390.35	397.04	403.30	388.06
US dollar	1.17	1.12	1.10	1.08

The functional currencies of the companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, SCHOTT Envases Argentina S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, and SCHOTT Orim Cam Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Çerkezköy, Turkey, are classified as hyperinflationary currencies within the meaning of IAS 29 **Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.** In accordance with IAS 21.43, the reporting financial statements of the two companies must therefore be adjusted to reflect the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period before they are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of SCHOTT AG. The hyperinflation adjustment is performed before currency translation. All amounts from the reporting financial statements are then translated at the closing rate on the balance sheet date for inclusion in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The adjustments are made in accordance with IAS 29 **Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies** in accordance with the rules for financial statements based on historical cost. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, equity, and comprehensive income must be adjusted to reflect the development of the respective price index. Monetary items are not adjusted as they are already expressed in the currency unit applicable on the balance sheet date. Monetary items are cash on hand or items for which the company pays or receives money.

For inflation adjustment, a general price index should be determined that reflects changes in purchasing power and should be used by all companies reporting in the currency of the same economy. For the company in Argentina, SCHOTT follows the proposal of the Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas ("FACPCE") in Resolution JG 539/18, which specifies the indices to be used by companies with the Argentine peso as their functional currency to determine inflation adjustments. These indices are based primarily on the wholesale price index for periods up to December 31, 2016, and thereafter on the retail price index. The detailed index table is published monthly by the FACPCE. Accordingly, the index for the 2024/2025 fiscal year was 1.32, based on purchasing power as of September 30, 2024 (previous year: 3.10).

For SCHOTT Orim Cam Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Çerkezköy/Turkey, the Consumer Price Index of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) was used (TÜİK, Tüketici Fiyat Endeksi). The index for the 2024/2025 fiscal year was 1.33, based on purchasing power as of September 30, 2024 (previous year: 1.49).

For the adjustment of non-monetary items (excluding equity), the change in the general price index from the date of initial recognition of the transaction (e.g., the acquisition date for property, plant and equipment) to the end of the reporting year is applied. Inflation-adjusted non-monetary assets are still subject to impairment testing in accordance with the respective standards, as specified in IAS 29 **Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.** If the recoverable amount of an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset, or the net realizable value of inventories, is below its adjusted amount, an impairment loss must be recognized in profit or loss, even if no impairment was apparent before the inflation adjustment. No adjustment is required for non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

At the beginning of the first period in which IAS 29 **Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies** is applied, components of equity (excluding retained earnings) are adjusted by applying a general price index from the date on which the items arose. This includes reserves formed by amounts recognized in other comprehensive income. Any revaluation reserves from previous periods are eliminated. Retained earnings are adjusted by the balance resulting from the inflation adjustment of the other amounts in the adjusted opening balance sheet. At the end of the first period and in subsequent periods, all components of equity are adjusted by applying a general price index from the beginning of the period or from the date of recognition, if later. Since the group currency – the euro – is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary country, no adjustment was made to the previous year's figures in the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IAS 21.42b.

All items of comprehensive income for the reporting year are adjusted by applying the change in the general price index from the date on which the income and expense items were recognized. The adjusted net profit for the current year is added to the balance of the adjusted opening retained earnings. Current income tax expenses are adjusted in line with changes in the general price index.

The monetary gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the historical cost and the result of adjusting non-monetary items, equity, and items in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The total loss recognized in the reporting year from the net position of monetary items amounts to EUR 1,390 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,852 thousand). This loss is part of the financial result. In these Consolidated Financial Statements, SCHOTT has reported the effect of inflation and exchange rate changes as a net amount in the difference from currency translation in other operating income.

3.4 Significant judgments and estimates

Judgments in applying accounting policies

The following discretionary decisions have, in management's opinion, had the most significant impact on the amounts in the financial statements:

Recognition of revenue from the sale of customer-specific products over a specific period or at a specific point in time
SCHOTT sells a large number of customer-specific products that have no alternative use. This is particularly the case when a product with contractually agreed specifications is manufactured exclusively for a specific customer. If SCHOTT has an enforceable legal claim to reimbursement of the costs incurred up to that point, including a reasonable margin, in the event of termination of the contract by the customer, sales revenues and the corresponding costs are recognized over a certain period of time, i.e., before the products are actually delivered to the customer. In this context, discretionary judgments are required to assess whether the conditions set out in IFRS 15.35c (the absence of an alternative use and the existence of an enforceable payment claim) are met.

Determination of the transaction price for variable consideration and financing components
SCHOTT enters into long-term series delivery contracts under which customers make advance payments. These advance payments are recognized as contract liabilities. The advance payments are offset against subsequent series deliveries, provided that the customers purchase the contractually agreed minimum quantities. Depending on the actual purchase quantity, the offsetting may vary, meaning that the advance payments represent variable consideration. In addition, SCHOTT takes any financing components into account when determining the promised consideration, provided that the timing of the advance payment represents a significant benefit from financing for SCHOTT. In this context, judgmental decisions are required to assess the likelihood that the variable consideration will be included in the transaction price and to determine the materiality of the financing benefit and the impact on the transaction price.

Determination of the term of lease agreements
SCHOTT enters into lease agreements that include both extension and termination options. The basis for determining the lease term is the non-cancellable basic term specified in the agreement. The term is extended if there is an extension option and the exercise of this option is considered sufficiently certain. Similarly, the term is shortened if there is a termination option and it can be assumed with sufficient certainty that this option will be exercised. The assessment takes into account all relevant facts and circumstances that represent an economic incentive to exercise extension options or, conversely, to exercise termination options. In this context, discretionary judgments are necessary to assess whether the exercise of the respective option can be considered sufficiently certain.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires estimates that affect the measurement of assets and liabilities, the nature and extent of contingent liabilities, purchase commitments as of the balance sheet date, and the amount of income and expenses in the reporting period.

The underlying assumptions and estimates are based on the most recent information available at that time. However, assumptions and estimates about future developments may change due to market fluctuations and circumstances beyond SCHOTT's control. Therefore, actual results may differ from estimates. Changes are recognized in profit or loss when better information becomes available.

In particular, the expected business development is based on both the circumstances prevailing at the time the Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared and the realistic assumptions about future developments in the global and industry-specific environment.

Potential impacts of climate change are taken into account in accounting and valuation. SCHOTT relies on estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors deemed appropriate under the circumstances. Risks related to climate change are continuously monitored as part of the company-wide risk management system. The risks identified include, in particular, rising energy and raw material prices and volatile material availability. In addition, extreme weather events are increasing, which can potentially cause damage to buildings, production facilities, and warehouses and impair the resilience of global supply chains. As of the balance sheet date, no significant risks to the business model were identified, taking into account the measures taken to mitigate risk. Accordingly, SCHOTT does not currently expect any significant impact on its net assets, financial position, and results of operations.

In the opinion of management, there are no estimation uncertainties as of the balance sheet date that could result in a significant risk that the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities could change significantly within the next fiscal year.

3.5 Accounting policies

General

The Consolidated Financial Statements of SCHOTT AG are prepared on the basis of accounting and valuation methods applied uniformly throughout the Group on the basis of historical acquisition and production costs. An exception is the measurement of certain financial instruments at fair value.

The significant accounting and valuation methods are explained below.

Recognition of sales revenue and other revenue, contract assets, and contract liabilities

In accordance with IFRS 15 **Revenue from Contracts with Customers,** SCHOTT recognizes revenue as soon as control of the products has been transferred or the service has been rendered. This is generally the case as soon as the customer has the ability to determine the use of the transferred goods or services and essentially derives the remaining benefits from them. This requires that a contract with enforceable rights and obligations exists and, among other things, that the receipt of consideration is sufficiently probable. Revenue corresponds to the consideration that SCHOTT expects to receive for the transfer of goods or the provision of services.

In the case of sales of standard products, sales revenue is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the purchaser, usually upon delivery of the goods. In contrast, in the case of customer-specific manufacturing where the final end product cannot be resold to another customer (customer-specific asset with no alternative uses), but SCHOTT has enforceable payment rights for the services rendered to date, sales revenue is recognized over a specific period in accordance with IFRS 15.35(c). Production at SCHOTT is generally based on standardized manufacturing processes, which are carried out on an order-by-order basis. The production period is usually a few days and series production (standardized production with customer-specific specifications) predominates. This means that SCHOTT focuses on the output for the customer. Accordingly, revenue recognition based on units produced is generally considered appropriate to accurately reflect the progress of performance. In this case, a contract asset must be recognized because SCHOTT has recognized revenue based on the fulfillment of its contractual performance obligation before the conditions for invoicing and thus the recognition of a trade receivable have been met.

A contract asset is the right to receive consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer. If SCHOTT fulfills its contractual obligations by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays the consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the contingent right to consideration. Contract assets are reported as current assets because they have arisen and become due within the normal business cycle. Impairment losses on contract assets are recognized in accordance with the rules for financial assets. Further details can be found in Note 32.

In contrast to contractual assets, receivables represent an unconditional claim to consideration, i.e., they become due automatically with the passage of time.

If a single contract with a customer contains multiple performance obligations, the agreed transaction price is allocated to the individual performance obligations in accordance with the relative stand-alone selling prices. The relative stand-alone selling prices generally correspond to the contractually agreed prices for the individual performance obligations.

SCHOTT has concluded long-term series delivery contracts with selected customers, under which the customers make advance payments for series deliveries in subsequent fiscal years. The advance payments will be offset in the future, provided that the customers purchase the contractually agreed minimum quantities. The advance payments therefore represent contract liabilities within the meaning of IFRS 15 **Revenue from Contracts with Customers** and are reported in the balance sheet according to their maturity. If the agreed payment date of the advance payment represents a significant benefit from financing for SCHOTT, SCHOTT adjusts the amount of the promised consideration by the effects of the financing component when determining the transaction price. The resulting interest expenses are reported in the financial result.

If the period between the transfer of a promised good to the customer and its payment by the customer does not exceed one year, SCHOTT waives the adjustment of the promised consideration for the effect of a significant financing component for practical reasons in accordance with IFRS 15.63.

SCHOTT agrees on industry-standard payment terms of up to 90 days, depending on the market and region.

SCHOTT usually offers legally required warranties for the rectification of defects that existed at the time of sale. These so-called "assurance-type warranties" are recognized in accordance with IAS 37 **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.**

To the extent that SCHOTT provides services, the revenues are recognized over time in accordance with IFRS 15.35a. Services provided by SCHOTT in connection with the sale of products generally relate to transportation services. These are recognized as soon as the service has been provided.

SCHOTT applies IFRS 15.121 and does not disclose any information about transaction prices allocated to any remaining performance obligations if the underlying contracts have an expected initial term of one year or less.

When granting a license, SCHOTT checks whether the customer is granted a right to access its intellectual property – for the entire licensing period – or a right to use its intellectual property – at the time the license is granted. In the former case, revenue is recognized over time; in the latter case, it is recognized at the time the license is granted.

Interest income is recognized on a pro rata basis. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment arises.

Revenue is recognized after deduction of sales-related taxes and variable components such as bonuses, discounts, or rebates. If a contractual consideration contains a variable component, SCHOTT determines the amount of consideration to which the Group is entitled in exchange for the transfer of the goods to the customer. Discounts are generally allocated to the individual performance obligations based on the relative individual selling prices. The variable consideration is estimated at the beginning of the contract and may only be included in the transaction price if it is highly probable that there will be no significant cancellation of the recognized cumulative revenue once the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration no longer exists.

Recognition of expenses

Cost of sales includes the costs incurred to generate sales revenue and the cost of merchandise. This item also includes the costs of provisions for warranties.

In addition to personnel and material costs and depreciation and amortization in the sales area, selling expenses include shipping, advertising, sales promotion, market research, and customer service costs, as well as outgoing freight costs.

General administrative expenses include personnel and material costs as well as depreciation attributable to the administrative area.

Cost taxes, such as property tax and motor vehicle tax, are allocated to the cost of sales, research and development, selling, or administrative expenses based on where they were actually incurred.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring fair value, it is assumed that the transaction in which the asset is sold or the liability is transferred takes place either on the principal market for the asset or liability or, if there is no principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The Group must have access to the principal market or the most advantageous market.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. It is assumed that market participants act in their best economic interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through the highest and best use of the asset or through its sale to another market participant who will find the highest and best use for the asset is taken into account.

SCHOTT applies valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. In doing so, the use of relevant observable inputs should be maximized and the use of unobservable inputs minimized.

External appraisers are consulted as necessary for the valuation of significant assets, such as real estate, and significant liabilities, such as contingent considerations. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence, and compliance with professional standards.

For financial instruments to be recognized at fair value, fair values are generally determined on the basis of input factors observable on the market. If such factors are not available, valuation is performed using the discounted cash flow method, whereby market conditions in the form of market-standard credit and liquidity spreads are taken into account in determining the present value. The fair value of derivatives is calculated using models. The input parameters for the models are the spot prices and yield curves observed on the balance sheet date, which are obtained from recognized sources.

SCHOTT assumes that for all financial assets and/or financial liabilities with a remaining term of twelve months or less, the carrying amount represents the best estimate of fair value.

All financial assets and liabilities for which the fair value is determined or reported in the financial statements are classified in the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the lowest level input parameter that is significant for the overall fair value measurement:

- Level 1: Prices quoted (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to fair value measurement as a whole is directly or indirectly observable in the market
- Level 3: Valuation methods in which the lowest-level input parameter that is significant to the overall fair value measurement at fair value is not observable in the market.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, SCHOTT determines whether reclassifications between the levels of the hierarchy have occurred by reviewing the classification at the end of each reporting period (based on the input parameter of the lowest level that is material to the overall fair value measurement).

The fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost ("AC") and the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) financial instruments, including further information on SCHOTT's accounting policies and risk management activities in relation to financial instruments, are presented in Note 32.

Research and development costs
Research costs are always recognized as expenses.

Development costs must be capitalized if and when certain conditions are demonstrably and cumulatively met. The internally generated intangible asset must be usable or saleable and provide economic benefits to the company. The initial capitalization of costs is based on the assessment that technical and economic feasibility has been demonstrated. This is usually the case when a product development project has reached a specific milestone in an existing project management model. For the purpose of determining the amounts to be capitalized, assumptions are made about the amount of expected future cash flows from assets, the discount rates to be applied, and the period of inflow of expected future cash flows that generate assets.

Development costs that are not eligible for capitalization are recognized as expenses.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are capitalized if they are identifiable (i.e., separable or resulting from contractual or other rights), are expected to bring economic benefits to the SCHOTT Group, and their costs can be reliably determined. Intangible assets with a determinable useful life are capitalized at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life or a shorter contract term. Additions during the year are amortized pro rata temporis. Amortization of intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income under the expense category that corresponds to the function of the intangible asset within the company. If there are specific circumstances that indicate a need for impairment, intangible assets are reviewed for impairment. For further information, please refer to the section "Impairment of non-financial assets" in this section.

The estimated useful lives are based on experience and are reviewed at least once a year. The planned useful lives for intangible assets are generally as follows:

	Years
Development costs	5
Patents and licenses	2 to 20
Software	3 to 5

Property, plant and equipment
With the exception of rights of use arising from leases, property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation in accordance with IAS 16 **Property, Plant and Equipment.** Subsequent measurement is based on the cost model (IAS 16.30). This also applies to spare parts that are used for more than one period. The production costs of self-constructed property, plant and equipment include not only direct material and manufacturing costs but also proportionate overheads and borrowing costs, provided that the requirements of IAS 23 **Borrowing Costs** are met. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis. Additions during the year are depreciated pro rata temporis. Depreciation is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income under the expense category that corresponds to the function of the property, plant and equipment in the company. If there are specific circumstances that indicate a need for impairment, the property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment. For further information, please refer to the section "Impairment of non-financial assets" in this section.

If significant parts of a non-current asset have different useful lives, they are recognized as separate non-current assets under property, plant and equipment and depreciated on a scheduled basis (component approach). Within the SCHOTT Group, this applies in particular to large-scale machinery for the production of specialty glass and buildings.

The estimated useful lives are based on experience and are reviewed at least once a year. Depreciation is generally based on the following useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	10 bis 50
Technical equipment, plant and machinery	5 to 25
Other equipment, factory and office equipment	3 to 20

Maintenance and repairs are recognized as expenses, while replacement and expansion investments as well as dismantling and disposal obligations are capitalized. Gains and losses from asset disposals are recognized under other operating income or expenses.

Right-of-use assets

SCHOTT recognizes right-of-use assets on the commencement date (i.e., the date on which the underlying leased asset is ready for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost less all accumulated depreciation and all accumulated impairment losses and are adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the recognized lease liabilities, the initial direct costs incurred, and the lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are reviewed for possible impairment if there are specific indications that impairment may be required. For further information, please refer to the disclosures on "Leases" and "Impairment of non-financial assets" in this section.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that SCHOTT will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will actually be received. Investment-related grants are deducted from the cost of the respective asset. Other government grants are recognized as income over the period in which the associated expenses are incurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill acquired in business combinations is tested for impairment at least once a year and whenever there are specific indications that the corresponding cash-generating unit (hereinafter: "CGU") may be impaired. For the purpose of this impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGUs that benefit from it. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 36 **Impairment of Assets,** an impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the CGU to which the goodwill is allocated exceeds its "recoverable amount." The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell of the CGU and its value in use. The value in use is determined for each CGU using a discounted cash flow method. If the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the goodwill is impaired and written down to its recoverable amount. There is a general prohibition on the reversal of impairment losses on goodwill.

Other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and rights of use with a determinable useful life are only tested for impairment if there are specific indications of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The calculation of fair value less costs to sell is based on available data from binding sales transactions for similar assets conducted under market conditions or observable market prices less the additional costs of selling the asset. The calculation of value in use is based on a discounted cash flow method. The cash flows are derived from the business plan approved by management for a period of three years and do not include any restructuring measures to which SCHOTT has not yet committed or future investments that will improve the performance of the assets of the tested CGU. Cash flows beyond the three-year period are extrapolated based on estimated growth rates. The recoverable amount depends on the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow method, as well as the expected future cash inflows and growth rates. If there are indications that an impairment no longer exists, it is examined whether a reversal of impairment must be made up to the amount of the carrying amounts.

The detailed planning periods used generally cover three years and then transition to a terminal value. Planning is based on past experience and management's best estimates of future developments. Longer planning periods of up to ten years are only used in justified exceptional cases, particularly when establishing new business areas, as no meaningful historical data is available in such cases. The long-term growth rate used for the terminal value remains unchanged from the previous year at 1.0 % per annum.

The expected cash flows are discounted using the weighted average cost of capital. These capital costs are derived from capital market-based models and the debt ratios and borrowing costs of comparable companies in the industry (peer group). The discount rates determined in this way for the individual CGUs in the reporting year range between 9.6 % and 12.8 % before taxes (previous year: between 9.8 % and 12.2 %), adjusted for other currency areas where applicable. Further details, including carrying amounts, are presented in Notes 14 and 15.

Investments accounted for using the equity method
The carrying amounts of investments accounted for using the equity method are increased or decreased annually by the proportionate results, dividends distributed, or other changes in equity. Losses of an associate or joint venture that exceed the Group's share in that entity are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the entity.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Management uses assumptions based on historical experience to calculate the net realizable value of inventories. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Cost includes directly attributable material and personnel costs and an appropriate portion of material and manufacturing overhead costs, including depreciation, determined on the basis of normal utilization of production facilities. Financing costs are recognized in accordance with IAS 23 **Borrowing Costs.**

Tax refund claims and tax liabilities
In accordance with IAS 12 **Income Taxes,** tax refund claims relate exclusively to claims for refunds of income taxes. Tax refund claims are recognized if the Group can expect a corresponding refund based on the applicable legal situation. Conversely, a liability for current income taxes is recognized if an obligation has arisen. SCHOTT regularly assesses individual tax matters to determine whether there is room for interpretation in view of the applicable tax regulations. If necessary, tax provisions are recognized for tax audit risks.

Deferred taxes
In accordance with IAS 12 **Income Taxes,** deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences between tax and IFRS carrying amounts, for tax credits, and for loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which an asset is realized or a liability is settled. The tax rates and tax laws applicable on the reporting date are used as a basis. The effects of tax rate changes on deferred taxes are recognized when the legal changes are announced or adopted. Tax effects that may arise from the future application of global minimum taxation rules are not taken into account in determining the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in accordance with IAS 12 **Income Taxes.**

The calculation of current and deferred taxes is based on the laws and regulations applicable in the various countries. Due to their complexity, the tax items presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements may be subject to differing interpretations by taxpayers on the one hand and local tax authorities on the other. In particular, different interpretations may be made in connection with the recognition and measurement of balance sheet items and in connection with the tax assessment of expenses and income.

Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that temporary differences, loss carryforwards, and tax credits can be offset against future taxable income. To determine deferred tax assets, assumptions must be made about future taxable income and the timing of the realization of deferred tax assets. In this context, SCHOTT takes into account, among other things, the projected results from the business activities of its subsidiaries, the effects on earnings from the reversal of taxable temporary differences, and realizable tax strategies. Tax planning is carried out over a planning period of up to five years.

Further details, including carrying amounts, are presented in Note 11.

Value-added tax
Income, expenses, assets, and liabilities are generally recognized net of value-added tax. The following cases are exceptions:

- If the value-added tax incurred on the purchase of assets or the use of services cannot be reclaimed from the tax authorities, the sales tax is not deducted and is recognized as part of the cost of the asset or as part of expenses.
- If receivables and liabilities are recognized together with the VAT amount contained therein, the VAT is not deducted.
- In the case of group companies where only a pro rata refund of the value-added tax is possible, the non-refundable portion of the value-added tax is not deducted.
- For Group companies where no value-added tax refund is possible, no value-added tax is deducted.

The amount of value-added tax to be refunded by or paid to the tax authorities is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position under Other non-financial assets or Other non-financial liabilities.

Other current non-financial assets
This item includes prepaid expenses for goods or services, receivables from other taxes, and entitlements to investment subsidies or government grants. These receivables do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and are measured at cost or fair value, whichever is lower.

Cash and cash equivalents

In accordance with IAS 7 **Cash Flow Statements,** cash comprises cash on hand, checks, and time deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid, readily convertible to cash, and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits with an original maturity of up to three months meet these criteria and are classified as cash equivalents.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

If non-current assets are held for sale, no further scheduled depreciation is recognized; instead, the fair value is determined. Impairment losses are recognized if the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their fair value less estimated costs to sell. The fair value is based on an estimate of the recoverable sales proceeds. The operating results and valuation adjustments of assets held for sale are reported within the result from operating activities.

Discontinued operations are reported separately as soon as a separate business ("component of an entity") that represents a separate significant line of business or geographical area of operations or a subsidiary held exclusively for resale from a business acquisition is held for sale and the Group management has initiated an official sale process. When a business unit is initially recognized as a discontinued operation, the prior-year figures relating to the Consolidated Statement of Income and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are adjusted in accordance with IFRS 5.34. If the intention to sell is abandoned and the business unit is to be reported again as a continuing operation, the information for the current year and the previous year relating to the Consolidated Statement of Income and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is reported again in the results and cash flows from continuing operations in accordance with IFRS 5.36. As of the balance sheet date of September 30,2025, the former business units "Photovoltaics", "Advanced Optics Lithotec", "Display Glass," and "Classic Television Glass" meet the requirements for discontinued operations. Even after their discontinuation in the years 2007 to 2012, these business units still generate subsequent expenses, income, and cash flows in the following years and also in this fiscal year. These result primarily from changed estimates regarding warranty commitments and the utilization of the corresponding provisions.

In the Consolidated Statement of Income, the result from discontinued operations, which consists of net current income and disposal income, is reported separately.

If the discontinued operation does not meet the definition of a significant business, it is reported as a disposal group.

Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

Defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the period in which the payment obligation arises. No liability is recognized for pure defined contribution plans. Defined benefit plans are measured in accordance with IAS 19 **Employee Benefits** using the projected unit credit method. Future salary and pension adjustments are taken into account. Remeasurements, including actuarial gains and losses, and income from plan assets excluding net interest are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. Pension obligations in Germany are determined taking into account the biometric calculation principles in accordance with the Heubeck 2018 G tables. Pension obligations outside Germany are determined taking into account country-specific calculation principles and parameters.

Past service cost is recognized as an expense and measured either at the date of the plan amendment/curtailment or at the date the costs associated with the restructuring or termination of employment are recognized, whichever is earlier. Accordingly, the unvested past service cost can no longer be deferred and recognized over the future vesting period.

The present value of the pension obligations at the end of the fiscal year is compared with the fair value of the plan assets (funding status). The asset values are offset against the corresponding obligations. The pension provisions also include a small amount of employee-financed pension commitments (known as deferred compensation).

In line with the long-term nature of these plans, the underlying estimates are subject to certain uncertainties. Further details, including carrying amounts, are presented in Note 25.

Other provisions

In accordance with IAS 37 **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets,** SCHOTT recognizes provisions for obligations to third parties if these result from a past event, if an outflow of resources is probable to fulfill the obligation, and if a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The valuation is based on the present value of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The interest on the provision is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as interest expense. Provisions with a remaining term of more than one year are recognized at their discounted settlement amount.

Restructuring provisions
Restructuring provisions are recognized if a restructuring plan exists at the balance sheet date and the restructuring has already begun or has been communicated to the parties affected. The provision amount includes all expenses that are necessarily incurred as part of the restructuring and are not related to the company's current or future activities.

Warranty provisions
Warranty provisions are shown together with other sales-related provisions in sales provisions. Warranty provisions are determined on the basis of known individual cases as well as historical data and experience. Due to their nature and the fact that some warranties last for several years, warranty provisions are subject to considerable estimation uncertainty. The original estimate of the costs associated with warranties is reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

Provisions for litigation risks
SCHOTT recognizes provisions for litigation risks if a company of the SCHOTT Group is involved in legal disputes or regulatory proceedings as a defendant or as a party subject to charges.

The valuation is based on the amount that is likely to be payable in the event of a probable negative outcome of the proceedings. This includes, in particular, damages, settlements, legal costs, and fines.

Share-based payments
Provisions are recognized in accordance with IFRS 2 **Share-based Payment** for share-based compensation programs with cash settlement granted to members of the Board of Management of SCHOTT Pharma. These are reported under other personnel-related provisions.

The fair value of the obligations is determined on the balance sheet date using a Monte Carlo simulation. Key valuation parameters include long-term corporate performance indicators, sustainability targets, and the share price performance of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz. In addition, there are payment caps.

The dividend payments included in the valuation model are based on medium-term dividend expectations. In addition, the risk-free interest rate and the expected volatility corresponding to the remaining term of the respective tranche of the Monte Carlo simulation are used as a basis.

Income or expenses resulting from the valuation are allocated to the functional area in which they arose.

Accrued liabilities
An accrued liability is recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation to third parties has arisen that will probably result in an outflow of resources, whereby the timing or amount of the probable outflow of resources (in contrast to provisions) is no longer uncertain. The accrued liabilities reported are recognized at amortized cost or measured at the settlement amount.

Other non-financial liabilities
Other non-financial liabilities comprise liabilities from other taxes, advance payments received that do not meet the definition of contract liabilities within the meaning of IFRS 15 **Revenue from Contracts with Customers,** and other liabilities that do not meet the definition of financial liabilities. They are measured at the settlement amount.

Leasing
Whether an agreement constitutes a lease under IFRS 16 **Leases** is assessed based on the economic substance of the agreement at the time the agreement is entered into. The decisive factor is whether the fulfillment of the contractual agreement depends on the use of a specific asset or a group of specific assets and whether the agreement grants a right to use the asset or assets, even if this right is not expressly stated in an agreement.

Group as lessee
In accordance with IFRS 16 **Leases,** SCHOTT generally recognizes all leases as a lessee by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not yet made. Subsequent measurement is based on the straight-line amortization of the right-of-use asset over the term of the lease and the amortization of the lease liability using the effective interest method.

Since the implicit interest rate of the lease cannot usually be reliably determined, SCHOTT uses the incremental borrowing rate to measure the lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the interest rate that SCHOTT would have to pay to raise the funds necessary to obtain an asset with a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment, with a similar term and similar collateral. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what SCHOTT would have to pay if no observable interest rates were available (for example, for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or if they would need to be adjusted to reflect the terms of the lease (for example, if the leases are not in the functional currency of the subsidiary). Determining the incremental borrowing rate therefore requires certain company-specific assumptions (e.g., the subsidiary's independent rating). Observable inputs (e.g., market interest rates) are used where available.

When initially measuring the lease liability, renewal, termination, and purchase options are taken into account if their exercise is considered reasonably certain. For low-value leased assets and short-term leases, the application simplifications are used.

Group as lessor
SCHOTT acts as a lessor in some cases, particularly for buildings. Since these leases do not transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership from the Group to the lessee, they are classified as operating leases. Lease payments from operating leases are generally recognized as lease income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and concluding an operating lease agreement are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the term of the lease in line with the rental income. Contingent rental payments are recognized as income in the period in which they are earned.

Contingent assets and liabilities
Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are possible assets or obligations resulting from past events whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events that are not wholly within SCHOTT's control. Contingent liabilities may also be present obligations resulting from a past event, but where the outflow of economic resources is unlikely or cannot yet be reliably determined. In accordance with IAS 37 **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**, contingent assets and liabilities are not recognized.

Notes to the consolidated statement of income and financial position

4 Sales

	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	(In EUR thousands)	%	(In EUR thousands)	%
Germany	315,420	11.2	328,419	11.6
Europe excluding Germany	1,005,104	35.6	1,058,088	37.3
Asia and South Pacific	707,138	25.0	669,934	23.6
North America	627,787	22.2	605,877	21.4
South America	134,942	4.8	133,093	4.7
Middle East and Africa	34,637	1.2	40,875	1.4
	2,825,028	100.0	2,836,286	100.0

Revenue is primarily generated from the sale of goods.

The following table shows sales by customer industry:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Precision Materials (electronics, automotive industry, pharmaceuticals)	1,662,345	1,622,229
Optical Industries (optics, electronics, automotive and aviation industries)	444,166	430,609
Home Appliances (home appliance industry)	764,690	794,803
Trade and others/consolidation	−46,173	−11,355
	2,825,028	2,836,286

5 Selling and general administrative expenses

Sales costs include, in particular, personnel and material costs, depreciation of the sales division, logistics, market research, shipping, advertising, and certification costs. General administrative costs include personnel and material costs of management and administrative departments, unless they have been allocated to other functional areas as internal services.

6 Research and development expenses

Research and development costs increased by EUR 4.8 million to EUR 116.3 million in the fiscal year 2024/2025 (corresponding to 4.1 % of sales revenue, compared to 3.9 % in the previous year).

7 Other operating income

Other operating income includes income generated in the course of operating activities that cannot be allocated to other functional areas.

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Income from on-charging	11,328	10,011
Income from the reversal of provisions/accrued liabilities	7,682	20,366
Income from grants and reimbursements	6,461	12,200
Income from commissions, rental and licenses	2,962	2,855
Income from non-income taxes	2,941	3,705
Income from insurance payments	2,622	1,554
Scrap proceeds	2,597	2,215
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,084	1,188
Income from the reversal of impairments on tangible fixed assets	69	93
Adjustment of the reversal of allowance/impairments on receivables and other assets	0	389
Other	5,073	1,035
	42,819	55,611

The reversal of a contingent purchase price obligation from company acquisitions contributed EUR 3.4 million to the increase in the item “Other” in the current year.

Changes in value adjustments on receivables and other assets are reported on a net basis.

As in the previous year, income from grants and cost reimbursements relates solely to government grants for which the conditions for collection have been finally met.

8 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise all expenses that are not allocated to the functional areas of production, sales, research and development, or administration due to their specific nature, or that are reported separately elsewhere.

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Expenses for restructuring	105,243	3,984
Exchange losses	7,002	6,108
Expenses from non-income taxes	3,125	2,726
Bank charges	2,019	6,348
Expenses from the recognition of provisions/accrued liabilities	1,328	2,713
Donations	1,057	978
Allowance/impairments on receivables and other assets	766	0
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	143	15
Other	1,214	2,496
	121,897	25,368

Restructuring expenses include approximately EUR 97 million in impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, mainly in the High-Performance Materials (formerly Home Tech) and Tubing business units.

Changes in allowances for receivables and other assets are reported on a net basis.

Bank charges in the previous year include costs of EUR 4.8 million related to the IPO of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz.

9 Income from investments accounted for using the equity method

Explanatory notes are provided in Note 16, “Investments accounted for using the equity method.”

The income from investments accounted for using the equity method reported in the consolidated profit for the period is composed as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai/India	11,979	10,291
EMPHA S.p.A., Turin/Italy	2,055	2,230
Zhejiang Crystal-SCHOTT Optical Technology Co. Ltd., Taizhou/China	378	−7
Smart Skin Technologies Inc., Fredericton/Canada	−150	−30
Glaverpane S.A., Jemeppe-sur-Sambre/Belgium	−2,634	−3,292
	11,628	9,192

10 Financial result

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Interest and similar income	18,155	29,091
Interest and similar expenses	−30,804	−34,530
of which interest expense from pensions	−16,497	−22,002
Interest result	−12,649	−5,439
Income from investments	487	2,815
Expenses/income from securities and financial assets	8,968	9,364
Loss on the net monetary position (hyperinflation)	−1,390	−2,852
Other financial income/expenses	508	−1,890
Other financial result	8,573	7,437
Total financial result	−4,076	1,998

Net interest expense from pensions includes interest expense from the discounting of pension obligations and the expected return on plan assets. The expected return on plan assets is assumed to be equal to the discount rate for pension obligations.

11 Income taxes

Income taxes are broken down by source as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Current taxes	−78,900	−85,176
Deferred taxes	18,539	−8,483
Income taxes	−60,361	−93,659

Deferred taxes are calculated using the tax rates applicable at the time the differences are expected to be reversed. Due to the gradual reduction in the corporate income tax rate from 15 % to 10 % in the 2028 to 2032 assessment years, tax rates of between 30.8 % (for reduction in the assessment years up to 2027) and 25.1 % (for reduction in the assessment years from 2032) (previous year: 27.8 %) were applied. Tax rates outside Germany range between 11 % and 35 % (previous year: between 11 % and 35 %).

As of September 30, deferred tax assets and liabilities are allocated to the following balance sheet items:

	Sept. 30, 2025		Sept. 30, 2024	
(in EUR thousands)	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Intangible assets	15,935	21,406	13,275	7,100
Property, plant and equipment	13,389	56,643	12,590	57,297
Inventories	5,231	11,007	7,945	13,173
Current and non-current other assets	9,034	20,682	11,375	25,695
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments	88,516	0	124,711	0
Other current and non-current provisions and accrued liabilities	13,201	3,298	16,548	1,569
Other current and non-current liabilities	35,575	7,269	44,109	6,844
Tax loss carry-forwards	19,261	0	4,521	0
Other	0	5,944	0	4,764
Deferred taxes before offsetting	**200,142**	**126,249**	**235,074**	**116,442**
Offset amounts*	62,984	62,984	80,910	80,910
Carrying amount	**137,158**	**63,265**	**154,164**	**35,532**

* Amounts offset within individual taxable entities

The change in deferred taxes in the 2024/2025 financial year and in the previous year is as follows:

	2024/2025		2023/2024	
(in EUR thousands)	Consolidated Statement of Income	Recognized in other compre-hensive income	Consolidated Statement of Income	Recognized in other compre-hensive income
Intangible assets	15,261	−26,907	−45	0
Property, plant and equipment	8,000	−6,547	1,949	0
Inventories	62	610	−20,118	0
Other current and non-current assets	2,776	−104	−2,297	−794
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments	−8,931	−27,264	6,364	25,481
Other current and non-current provisions and accrued liabilities	−5,076	31	−387	0
Other current and non-current liabilities	−8,959	25	8,960	0
Tax loss carry-forwards	14,740		−719	
Other	−1,180		119	
Deferred taxes before exchange rate effects	**16,693**	**−61,376**	**−6,174**	**24,687**
Exchange rate effects	1,869		1,203	
Deferred tax expense	**18,562**		**−4,971**	
of which for continuing operations	18,539		−8,483	
of which for discontinued operations	23		3,512	

Deferred taxes on deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the reversal of the temporary differences will be tax-effective in the future due to sufficient taxable income. The same applies to deferred taxes on tax loss carryforwards, taking into account their usability within a corresponding planning period. Due to positive tax income forecasts, SCHOTT Glass (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Perai/Malaysia, recognized deferred tax assets in the amount of EUR 7,176 thousand, SCHOTT PHARMA D.O.O. JAGODINA, Jagodina/Serbia, in the amount of EUR 2,187 thousand, SCHOTT Italvetro S.R.L., Borgo a Mozzano/Italy, in the amount of EUR 1,035 thousand, and other companies in the combined amount of EUR 1,028 thousand, even though these companies suffered tax losses in the past fiscal year or in the previous year.

An assessment of recoverability within a corresponding planning period led to the decision not to recognize deferred tax assets for certain loss carryforwards and deductible differences. Loss carryforwards, interest carryforwards, and tax credits for which no deferred taxes are recognized amount to EUR 113,593 thousand (previous year: EUR 140,661 thousand) for corporate income tax or comparable foreign taxes, EUR 102,141 thousand (previous year: EUR 139,000 thousand) for trade tax and comparable foreign taxes and EUR 332 thousand (previous year: EUR 684 thousand) for tax credits. Furthermore, no deferred taxes were recognized on future deductible differences amounting to EUR 14,509 thousand (previous year: EUR 25,967 thousand). The resulting unrecognized deferred tax assets amount to EUR 31,455 thousand (previous year: EUR 38,764 thousand) for loss carryforwards, interest carryforwards, and tax credits, and EUR 4,672 thousand (previous year: EUR 7,290 thousand) for future deductible differences.

Of the unrecognized loss carryforwards (corporate income tax), EUR 0 thousand will expire within the next three years, EUR 7,709 thousand after five years and a further EUR 41,155 thousand after six years or later. There is no time limit on the use of the other unrecognized loss carryforwards.

In the reporting year, deferred taxes amounting to EUR –61,376 thousand (previous year: EUR 24,687 thousand) were recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Of this amount, EUR –27,264 thousand (previous year: EUR 25,481 thousand) related to value adjustments to pension provisions recognized directly in other comprehensive income, EUR –34,008 thousand (previous year: EUR 0 thousand) related to the initial consolidation of SCHOTT Quartz Glass GmbH, Ilmenau, and EUR –104 thousand (previous year: EUR –794 thousand) for other transactions recognized directly in other comprehensive income. In the reporting year, deferred tax liabilities for retained earnings of foreign subsidiaries were recognized in the amount of EUR 5,944 thousand (previous year: EUR 4,989 thousand) to the extent that their realization is probable through planned profit distributions or disposals within a foreseeable period. In connection with shares in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, there are temporary differences amounting to EUR 111,943 thousand (previous year: EUR 114,074 thousand) for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized.

The following table shows a reconciliation between the expected and actual tax expense. To determine the expected tax rate, income before income taxes from continuing operations is multiplied by a tax rate of 30.8 % (previous year: 28 %). This consists of a tax rate of 15.8 % (previous year: 15.8 %) for corporate income tax including the solidarity surcharge and 15 % (previous year: 12.2 %) for trade income tax:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Result from continuing operations before income taxes	**225,544**	**402,458**
Calculated tax expense at the anticipated tax rate (30.8 %, previous year: 28.0 %)	69,468	112,688
Effect of tax rate changes	−2,439	182
Non-deductible expenses	19,565	5,622
Tax-exempt components of income	−2,492	−2,644
Tax difference due to foreign tax rates	−20,027	−28,843
Change in valuation allowances on active deferred tax assets	−6,804	11,341
Taxes relating to previous periods	−487	−5,025
Change in deferred taxes (outside basis differences)	1,180	107
Top-up tax/ global minimum taxation	2,103	0
Other	294	231
Income taxes according to the Consolidated Statement of Income	**60,361**	**93,659**
Effective tax rate according to the Consolidated Financial Statements	26.8 %	23.3 %

The effect of tax rate changes amounting to EUR –2,439 thousand relates in particular to SCHOTT AG, SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, and SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, due to the increase in the trade tax rate of the city of Mainz, which leads to a higher valuation of the deferred tax asset. In the coming years, a reverse effect is to be expected due to the gradual reduction in corporate income tax from 15 % to 10 %.

Effects from non-deductible expenses related to EUR 10,332 thousand in goodwill impairment, EUR 2,726 thousand in intra-group services, EUR 1,871 thousand in intra-group dividends, and EUR 1,446 thousand in interest.

Effects from taxation differences due to foreign tax rates relate to SCHOTT Pharma Schweiz AG, St. Gallen/Switzerland, in the amount of EUR –19,322 thousand (previous year: EUR –22,379 thousand), and to SCHOTT Suisse SA, Yverdon-les-Bains, Switzerland, in the amount of EUR –1,861 thousand (previous year: EUR –2,227 thousand). Further tax-reducing effects of more than EUR 1,000 thousand each were attributable to SCHOTT Pharma USA Inc., Lebanon/USA, SCHOTT CR, s.r.o., Lanškroun/Czech Republic, and SCHOTT Singapore Pte. Ltd., Singapore/Singapore. This was offset by tax-increasing effects of EUR 3,963 thousand at SCHOTT Hungary kft., Lukácsházar/Hungary, EUR 1,684 thousand at SCHOTT PHARMA D.O.O. JAGODINA, Jagodina/Serbia, and EUR 1,674 thousand at SCHOTT Glass (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Perai/Malaysia, whose losses from current investment activities led to lower deferred tax income due to lower tax rates.

Effects from changes in valuation allowances on deferred tax assets totaling EUR –6,804 thousand (previous year: EUR 11,341 thousand) related in particular to SCHOTT Technical Glass Solutions GmbH, Jena, in the amount of EUR –10,576 thousand, due to the conclusion of a profit and loss transfer agreement with SCHOTT Quartz Glass GmbH, Ilmenau. SCHOTT Quartz Glass GmbH, Ilmenau is the legal successor to QSIL GmbH Quarzschmelze Ilmenau, Ilmenau, which was acquired in the fiscal year. This is offset by an effect from unrecognized deferred taxes in the amount of EUR 5,703 thousand from SCHOTT Glass (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Perai/Malaysia. Further effects from tax claims recognized for the first time or from the utilization of previously unrecognized tax claims relate to SCHOTT Flat Glass do Brasil, Sao Paulo/Brazil, in an amount of EUR –1,216 thousand, to Ecoran GmbH, Mainz, in an amount of EUR 1,159 thousand, and to SCHOTT GLAS Mainz Grundstücks-GmbH & Co. KG, Mainz, in an amount of EUR 1,080 thousand.

The tax effect of the previous year from taxes for prior periods resulted from a one-time change in an estimate used in the valuation of deferred taxes in the amount of EUR 2,500 thousand, from the reversal of tax risk provisions in the amount of EUR 1,800 thousand, and from a successfully concluded appeal procedure in Singapore in the amount of EUR 575 thousand. The item does not include any special items in the reporting year.

The initial application of the global minimum taxation rules (Pillar Two) resulted in a tax expense of EUR 2,103 thousand for SCHOTT in the fiscal year2025, of which EUR 1,631 thousand was attributable to Switzerland and will be levied in Switzerland as a qualified supplementary tax. Another supplementary tax amount of EUR 472 thousand relates to Singapore and will be levied as a supplementary tax amount on the ultimate parent company SCHOTT AG. The minimum tax rate within the meaning of the law is 15 %.

12 Discontinued operations

In the fiscal year 2014/2025, as in the previous year, the “Photovoltaics” business unit essentially met the requirements for discontinued operations. Accordingly, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5 on the presentation of discontinued operations, the “Photovoltaics” business unit is reported in the income statement for the reporting year and the previous year under the result from discontinued operations.

The result from discontinued operations is as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Sales	0	0
Cost of sales	0	0
Gross Profit	**0**	**0**
Selling and administrative expenses	−681	−2,172
Other operating income	668	1,421
Other operating expenses	−12	−12
Financial result	165	194
Result before Income taxes	**140**	**−569**
Income taxes	−248	18
Result from discontinued operations	**−108**	**−551**

Earnings before income taxes for the Photovoltaics business unit were mainly influenced by the reversal of provisions for warranties, after-sales costs, consulting services, and effects from the liquidation of an investment.

Earnings before income taxes amounted to EUR 140 thousand (previous year: EUR –569 thousand).

The breakdown of earnings by business unit is shown in the tables below.

2024/2025

(in EUR thousands)	Photovoltaics	Other	Total
Sales	0	0	0
Cost of sales	0	0	0
Gross Profit	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sales and administrative expenses	−681	0	−681
Other operating income	668	0	668
Other operating expenses	−12	0	−12
Financial result	165	0	165
Result before income taxes	**140**	**0**	**140**
Income taxes	−248	0	−248
Result from discontinued operations	**−108**	**0**	**−108**

2023/2024

(in EUR thousands)	Photovoltaics	Other	Total
Sales	0	0	0
Cost of sales	0	0	0
Gross Profit	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sales and administrative expenses	−2,174	2	−2,172
Other operating income	1,421	0	1,421
Other operating expenses	−12	0	−12
Financial result	194	0	194
Result before income taxes	**−571**	**2**	**−569**
Income taxes	19	−1	18
Result from discontinued operations	**−552**	**1**	**−551**

The cash flows from discontinued operations are as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Operating activities	−4,251	−2,437
Investing activities	165	1,582
Financing activities	−4	−2

13 Share of profit/loss attributable to non-controlling interests

The profits attributable to non-controlling interests amount to EUR 43,359 thousand (previous year: EUR 46,242 thousand). This is offset by losses of EUR 9,827 thousand (previous year: EUR 7,102 thousand).

14 Intangible assets

The scheduled review of the recoverable amount of goodwill was carried out on June 30,2025. The basis for determining the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated was the value in use. Further details are provided in Note 3.5.

The following tables show the key assumptions used in estimating value in use and the key goodwill amounts reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:

Cash-generating unit	EBIT development	W*	WACC after taxes	WACC before taxes	Sept. 30,2025 EUR Millions
Advanced Optics	Increasing	1.0 %	8.9 %	11.6 %	70.5
Pharmaceutical Systems	Increasing	1.0 %	8.4 %	11.6 %	28.4
Lighting and Imaging	Increasing	1.0 %	7.8 %	10.9 %	4.3
High-Performance Materials (formerly Home Tech)	Increasing	1.0 %	8.4 %	12.1 %	0.0
Tubing	Increasing	1.0 %	8.9 %	12.8 %	0.0

* Growth rate used to extrapolate the cash flow forecast

Cash-generating unit	EBIT development	W*	WACC after taxes	WACC before taxes	Sept. 30,2024 EUR Millions
High-Performance Materials (formerly Home Tech)	Increasing	1.0 %	8.7 %	11.4 %	38.2
Pharmaceutical Systems	Increasing	1.0 %	8.7 %	11.6 %	29.3
Advanced Optics	Increasing	1.0 %	9.2 %	12.2 %	7.2
Lighting and Imaging	Increasing	1.0 %	7.9 %	10.6 %	4.5
Tubing	Increasing	1.0 %	9.2 %	12.0 %	2.3

* Growth rate used to extrapolate the cash flow forecast

In the reporting year, the goodwill of the cash-generating units High-Performance Materials (formerly Home Tech) and Tubing was written off in full. For all other cash-generating units, the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount as of June 30, 2025.

Key factors in determining the recoverable amount include, in particular, the cost of capital to be applied, the expected growth rate in the perpetual annuity, and EBIT development during the detailed planning period. The cash flow projections take past experience into account, are based on the corporate planning approved by management for a period of generally three years, and then transition to a terminal value.

Since it is expected that a sustainable level of revenue and earnings will not yet have been achieved by the end of the detailed planning period (fiscal year 2027/2028), the detailed planning period for the business unit Advanced Optics has been extended by two years until a sustainable level of revenue and earnings is expected to be achieved.

For all cash-generating units with significant goodwill as of September 30, 2025, an upward EBIT trend was assumed in the detailed planning period.

A negative change in a significant assumption could lead to an impairment requirement for the Advanced Optics cash-generating unit under the circumstances described below. The cost of capital to be applied and EBIT in the detailed planning period and in the perpetual annuity are particularly important for determining the recoverable amount. Assuming all other planning assumptions remain unchanged, an increase in WACC (after taxes) of more than 1.2 percentage points for Advanced Optics would result in an impairment loss. Similarly, a shortfall in planned EBIT of more than 16 % would result in an impairment loss.

The Board of Management believes that no change in the basic assumptions used to determine the value in use for the other cash-generating units that could reasonably be expected to occur would result in the carrying amount of the cash-generating units significantly exceeding their recoverable amount.

The following table includes impairment losses on intangible assets amounting to EUR 43,661 thousand (previous year: EUR 110 thousand). Of this amount, EUR 35,185 thousand related to the complete impairment of goodwill of the High-Performance Materials cash-generating unit and EUR 2,231 thousand related to the complete impairment of goodwill of the Tubing cash-generating unit. The impairments resulted from the fact that the recoverable amount of both cash-generating units was below their carrying amounts. The other impairments on intangible assets in the financial year related in particular to acquired customer relationships and other intangible assets in High-Performance Materials.

Impairment losses of EUR 43,661 thousand (previous year: EUR 110 thousand) were recognized in other operating expenses, of which EUR 43,661 thousand (previous year: EUR 110 thousand) was recognized in restructuring expenses. No impairment losses were recognized in the functional areas (previous year: EUR 0 thousand).

(in EUR thousands)	Development costs	Patents, licenses and similar rights	Goodwill	Total
Cost Balance as of Oct. 1, 2023	301	109,521	90,780	200,602
Additions	0	1,611	0	1,611
Disposals	301	23,795	0	24,096
Repostings	0	297	0	297
Currency translation**	0	−1,755	−891	−2,646
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	0	85,879	89,889	175,768
Accumulated amortization and impairment Balance as of Oct. 1, 2023	301	72,821	4,784	77,906
Current amortization*	0	9,700	0	9,700
Disposals	301	23,683	0	23,984
Repostings	0	0	0	0
Currency translation**	0	−1,212	−251	−1,463
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	0	57,626	4,533	62,159
Carrying amount Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	0	28,253	85,356	113,609
Cost Balance as of Oct. 1, 2024	0	85,879	89,889	175,768
Change in consolidated group	3,955	90,050	63,508	157,513
Additions	−757	4,587	0	3,830
Disposals	0	3,117	39,475	42,592
Repostings	1,373	−698	0	675
Currency translation**	0	−2,960	−4,431	−7,391
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	4,571	173,741	109,491	287,803
Accumulated amortization and impairment Balance as of Oct. 1, 2024	0	57,626	4,533	62,159
Change in consolidated group	3,120	1,708	0	4,828
Current amortization*	7	18,921	37,416	56,344
Disposals	0	2,957	39,475	42,432
Currency translation**	0	−2,149	−53	−2,202
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	3,127	73,149	2,421	78,697
Carrying amount Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	1,444	100,592	107,070	209,106

* Impairment losses are included in the accumulated amortization.
** Currency translation includes effects from the hyperinflation restatement pursuant to IAS 29 of EUR 612 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,219 thousand) under cost and EUR 37 thousand (previous year: EUR 87 thousand) under accumulated amortization and impairment.

15 Property, plant and equipment

Impairment losses of EUR 52,868 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,427 thousand) were recognized on property, plant and equipment in the fiscal year. The impairment losses result in particular from write-downs of property, plant and equipment at various production sites in Germany and abroad and are related to restructuring and other measures for site adaptation and optimization. Of the impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, EUR 28,598 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,672 thousand) relates to technical equipment and machinery, EUR 20,533 thousand (previous year: EUR 0 thousand) to assets under construction, EUR 146 thousand (previous year: EUR 711 thousand) to land, land rights and buildings and EUR 3,591 thousand (previous year: EUR 44 thousand) to other equipment, operating and office equipment.

Insurance compensation of EUR 1,287 thousand was recognized in profit or loss for property, plant and equipment destroyed by fire in the reporting year.

Impairment losses of EUR 50,916 thousand (previous year: EUR 614 thousand) were recognized in other operating expenses, of which EUR 50,773 thousand (previous year: EUR 600 thousand) was recognized in restructuring expenses. Impairment losses of EUR 1,952 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,813 thousand) were recognized in the functional areas, of which EUR 1,878 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,808 thousand) was recognized in cost of sales.

Reversals of impairment losses amounting to EUR 69 thousand (previous year: EUR 93 thousand) mainly relate to technical equipment and machinery and are recognized in other operating income.

Government grants, which are deducted from the acquisition costs of the associated assets, developed as follows:

(in EUR Thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Balance as of Oct. 1	39,421	16,313
Changes in the scope of consolidation	6,950	0
Received during the fiscal year	16,685	25,657
Amortized to profit or loss	−4,831	−2,523
Currency translation	−847	−26
Balance as of Sept. 30	57,378	39,422

The grants received in the current fiscal year are mainly attributable to SCHOTT AG, Mainz, and the subsidiaries SCHOTT Pharma USA, Inc., Lebanon/USA, and SCHOTT Hungary Kft., Lukácsháza/Hungary, and result from production-related funding projects. The conditions attached to the grants have been fully met, so there are no uncertainties in this regard.

The order backlog for fixed assets amounted to EUR 187,602 thousand (previous year: EUR 203,090 thousand) as of the balance sheet date.

As in the previous year, no significant borrowing costs were capitalized in accordance with IAS 23 during the past fiscal year, as there were no significant qualifying assets. Likewise, no collateral, such as registered mortgages, was provided to third parties.

The asset classes include right-of-use assets from leases. Further details on leases in the SCHOTT Group are provided in Note 33.

(in EUR thousands)	Land, land rights and buildings	Technical equipment, plant and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost Balance as of Oct. 1, 2023	1,061,865	2,215,263	415,164	469,958	4,162,250
Additions	86,805	73,023	28,539	258,568	446,935
Disposals	5,904	57,634	19,278	171	82,987
Repostings	56,367	128,189	22,867	−207,720	−297
Currency translation**	−6,553	−21,526	−2,800	−2,539	−33,418
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	1,192,580	2,337,315	444,492	518,096	4,492,483
Accumulated depreciation and impairment Balance as of Oct. 1, 2023	552,227	1,444,949	290,764	3,145	2,291,085
Current depreciation*	53,988	133,739	36,766	542	225,035
Revaluations	0	93	0	0	93
Disposals	5,588	53,481	18,356	0	77,425
Repostings	1	115	19	−135	0
Currency translation**	−1,191	−11,249	−1,920	−89	−14,449
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	599,437	1,513,980	307,273	3,463	2,424,153
Carrying amount Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	593,143	823,335	137,219	514,633	2,068,330
Cost Balance as of Oct. 1, 2024	1,192,580	2,337,315	444,492	518,096	4,492,483
Change in consolidated group	22,215	48,643	5,540	1,832	78,230
Additions	36,921	70,669	23,300	237,952	368,842
Disposals	10,722	38,482	18,817	145	68,166
Repostings	79,313	191,655	35,181	−306,824	−675
Currency translation**	−14,210	−23,895	−4,579	−8,135	−50,819
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	1,306,097	2,585,905	485,117	442,776	4,819,895
Accumulated depreciation and impairment Balance as of Oct. 1, 2024	599,437	1,513,980	307,273	3,463	2,424,153
Change in consolidated group	5,906	16,852	2,837	0	25,595
Current depreciation*	62,409	178,729	44,766	20,711	306,615
Revaluations	0	69	0	0	69
Disposals	9,841	32,834	18,027	0	60,702
Repostings	1,801	27	317	−2,145	0
Currency translation**	−5,386	−12,698	−3,337	−271	−21,692
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	654,326	1,663,987	333,829	21,758	2,673,900
Carrying amount Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	651,771	921,918	151,288	421,018	2,145,995

* Impairment losses are included in the accumulated depreciation.
** Currency translation includes effects from the hyperinflation restatement pursuant to IAS 29 of EUR 14,368 thousand (previous year: EUR 32,304 thousand) under cost and EUR 11,517 thousand (previous year: EUR 6,389 thousand) under accumulated depreciation and impairment.

16 Investments accounted for using the equity method

The following table shows the equity interests in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method:

Company	Country	Primary activity	Equity shares Sept. 30, 2025	Equity shares Sept. 30, 2024
EMPHA S.p.A.	Turin/Italy	Holding	50 %	50 %
Glaverpane S.A.	Jemeppe-sur-Sambre/Belgium	Flat Glass	35 %	35 %
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai/India	Pharma	50 %	50 %
Smart Skin Technologies Inc.	Fredericton/Canada	Pharma	20 %	20 %
Zhejiang Crystal-SCHOTT Optical Technology Co., Ltd.	Taizhou/China	Advanced Optics	41 %	41 %

Summary financial information on the investments accounted for using the equity method as of September 30 is presented in the following overview (calculation basis 100 %):

2024/2025

(in EUR thousands)	Assets as of Sept. 30	Liabilities as of Sept. 30	Equity as of Sept. 30	Sales	Result after taxes
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd.	162,062	24,941	137,121	113,502	23,959
EMPHA S.p.A.*	15,617	27	15,590	0	4,479
Zhejiang Crystal-SCHOTT Optical Technology Co., Ltd.	18,796	3,693	15,103	5,295	923
Glaverpane S.A.*	48,465	32,849	15,616	78,232	735
Smart Skin Technologies Inc.*	14,744	7,777	6,967	7,644	82
	259,684	69,287	190,397	204,673	30,178

* Data based on the statutory financial statements as of December 31, 2024

2023/2024

(in EUR thousands)	Assets as of Sept. 30	Liabilities as of Sept. 30	Equity as of Sept. 30	Sales	Result after taxes
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd.	151,895	23,465	128,430	107,835	20,582
EMPHA S.p.A.*	15,633	22	15,611	0	4,030
Zhejiang Crystal-SCHOTT Optical Technology Co., Ltd.	18,749	3,631	15,118	2,631	–17
Glaverpane S.A.*	28,358	13,478	14,880	87,068	99
Smart Skin Technologies Inc.*	15,104	8,016	7,088	6,388	–565
	229,739	48,612	181,127	203,922	24,129

* Data based on the statutory financial statements as of December 31, 2023

The changes recognized in other comprehensive income due to currency differences amount to EUR –7,633 thousand (previous year: EUR –3,858 thousand) for SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., EUR –387 thousand (previous year: EUR –137 thousand) for Zhejiang Crystal-SCHOTT Optical Technology Co., Ltd., and EUR –78 thousand (previous year: EUR –65 thousand) for Smart Skin Technologies Inc. For goodwill, the changes recognized in other comprehensive income due to currency differences amount to EUR –387 thousand (previous year: EUR –244 thousand) for SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd. and EUR –94 thousand (previous year: EUR –73 thousand) for Smart Skin Technologies Inc.

The development of the carrying amount of the investment is summarized in the following table:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Balance as of Oct. 1	109,336	106,771
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method	11,628	9,192
Dividend distributions	−2,250	−2,250
Exchange rate related effects (other comprehensive income)	−8,580	−4,377
Balance as of Sept. 30	110,134	109,336

Dividend distributions of EUR 2,250 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,250 thousand) relate entirely to EMPHA S.p.A. In the previous year, dividend distributions also related entirely to EMPHA S.p.A.

17 Other non-current financial assets

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30,2025	Sept. 30,2024
Securities classified as non-current assets	203,873	202,764
Investments	7,388	6,048
Shares in non-consolidated affiliated companies	3,448	3,448
Loans/credits to third parties and employees	300	468
Shares not measured at equity	50	50
Miscellaneous other financial receivables	461	1,405
	215,520	214,183

Non-current other financial assets are divided into the following measurement categories: “Financial assets not covered by IFRS 9” with EUR 3,497 thousand (previous year EUR 3,497 thousand), assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) with EUR 9,037 thousand (previous year EUR 7,416 thousand) and “Loans and receivables,” measured at amortized cost, with EUR 762 thousand (previous year EUR 1,874 thousand). Securities held as non-current assets are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). See also the comments in Note 32.1, “Financial assets and financial liabilities.”

Part of the proceeds from the IPO of SCHOTT Pharma in the previous year, amounting to EUR 201 million, was invested in money market funds for short-term financial management, which are reported as other securities in current assets.

There are no collateralized long-term financial assets.

There are no non-current financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated and which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Shares in non-consolidated affiliated companies are recognized at cost. Investments held as financial instruments are recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

18 Other non-current non-financial assets

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30,2025	Sept. 30,2024
Receivables from tax authorities	1,094	930
Prepaid expenses	343	474
Miscellaneous other non-financial receivables	1,886	1,762
	3,323	3,166

19 Inventories

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30,2025	Sept. 30,2024
Raw materials and supplies	298,697	289,523
Work in progress	219,943	201,325
Finished goods and merchandise	211,602	211,637
	730,242	702,485

In the reporting year, an impairment loss on inventories to the net realizable value of EUR 27,210 thousand (previous year: EUR 27,870 thousand) and reversals of impairment losses due to a change in the assessment of future sales volumes of EUR 8,158 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,510 thousand) were recognized. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the fiscal year 2024/2025 amounts to EUR 1,740 million (previous year: EUR 1,718 million).

As in the previous year, no inventories were pledged as collateral for liabilities as of the balance sheet date of the past fiscal year, apart from the usual retention of title.

20 Trade receivables and contract assets

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Trade receivables from third parties	496,862	457,154
Trade receivables from participations	6,851	6,659
Trade receivables from affiliated companies	1,177	1,543
Notes receivable from third parties	6,531	6,821
Trade receivables (after value adjustment)	511,421	472,177
Contract assets	130,241	122,006
Trade receivables and contract assets (after value adjustment)	641,662	594,183

All trade receivables have a remaining term of less than one year. The fair value of the receivables therefore corresponds to their carrying amount. Trade receivables from affiliated companies result from ongoing business relationships with companies not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of SCHOTT AG.

The loss allowances on trade receivables developed as follows compared to the previous year:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Balance as of Oct. 1	7,951	14,199
Change in the consolidated group	44	0
Currency translation	−160	−385
Additions	6,242	6,071
Utilization	−1,508	−5,413
Reversals	−4,879	−6,521
Balance as of Sept. 30	7,690	7,951

An overview of the maturities of trade receivables, including the loss rate and impairment rates, is provided in the risk management report under the notes on credit risk.

The decrease in the use of allowances for trade receivables in the previous year results from the derecognition of a long-term allowance for a customer.

The receivables portfolio does not include any receivables whose terms have been renegotiated and which would otherwise be overdue or impaired. Apart from the retention of title customary in the industry, there are no credit securities for trade receivables. Of the trade receivables, EUR 40,918 thousand is secured by credit insurance. In order to meet specific requirements, SCHOTT works with several credit insurance companies. In addition to a global insurance contract covering companies based in the EU, there are several local insurance contracts worldwide for the units participating in credit insurance. For almost all insurance contracts, the insurance ratio remains unchanged at 95 %.

As of September 30, 2025, contract assets amounted to EUR 130,241 thousand (previous year: EUR 122,006 thousand). This includes a valuation allowance for expected credit losses of EUR 112 thousand (previous year: EUR 114 thousand). As of the reporting date, contract assets increased by EUR 8,235 thousand.

21 Other current financial assets

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Other marketable securities	232,767	210,650
Time deposits (term > 3 months, < 1 year)	50,383	205,427
Positive market values from derivatives	13,774	9,522
Loan receivables	6,200	8,141
Fixed-income securities	2,309	0
Receivables from insurance companies arising from liability claims	1,928	0
Cash clearing receivables from participations	1,408	403
Creditors with debit balances	795	1,414
Factoring receivables	0	328
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0	3,399
Excess of plan assets over pension and similar commitments	0	2,014
Miscellaneous other financial receivables	2,082	1,522
Impairment losses	101	−196
	311,747	442,624

Results from impairment losses and derecognitions of other financial assets are reported in the financial result.

In the reporting periods, there were no other financial assets whose terms were renegotiated and which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

A revolving receivables sale program expired in fiscal year 2024/2025.

22 Other current non-financial assets

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Receivables from other taxes	38,920	42,075
Prepaid expenses	18,670	19,454
Advance payments made	11,550	12,951
Emission certificates	8,967	7,419
Asset value from reinsurance policies	338	329
Miscellaneous other non-financial receivables	7,739	6,296
	86,184	88,524

23 Cash and cash equivalents

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Checks, cash-on-hand	615	161
Deposits with banks (terms up to 90 days)	83,398	161,161
Fixed term deposits (maturity up to 90 days)	143,005	133,827
	227,018	295,149

The effective interest rates for bank deposits and time deposits with a term of up to 90 days ranged between 1.94 % and 3.28 % in the euro zone (previous year: 3.28 % and 4.00 %). The fair value of cash and cash equivalents corresponds to the carrying amount. Restricted cash and cash equivalents are reported under other current financial assets (note 21).

24 Equity

The subscribed capital of SCHOTT AG amounts to EUR 150,000 thousand, and capital reserves amount to EUR 322,214 thousand. The subscribed capital consists of 150,000,000 registered shares with a par value of EUR 1.00 each. Each share carries one voting right and is entitled to dividends.

Income and expenses recognized in other comprehensive income (excluding non-controlling interests) developed as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	Profit/loss from revaluation of defined benefit pension plans	Currency translation	Securities measured at fair value	Total income and expenses recognized in other comprehensive income
Balance as of Oct. 1,2023	−153,058	1,734	0	−151,324
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	−95,365	−35,050	2,855	−127,560
Reclassification adjustments	0	0	0	0
Deferred taxes	25,481	0	−794	24,687
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2024	−222,942	−33,316	2,061	−254,197
Balance as of Oct. 1,2024	−222,942	−33,316	2,061	−254,197
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	94,886	−46,584	−18	48,284
Reclassification adjustments	0	0	79	79
Deferred taxes	−27,264	0	−104	−27,368
Balance as of Sept. 30, 2025	−155,320	−79,900	2,018	−233,202

The range of possible dividend distributions is determined in accordance with Article 24 of the Carl Zeiss Foundation's statutes, depending on the Group's equity ratio and consolidated net income after non-controlling interests. In accordance with the resolution of the Annual General Meeting on March 25, 2025, a dividend of EUR 28,600 thousand was distributed to the Carl Zeiss Foundation for the fiscal year 2023/2024 and EUR 1,656,481 thousand was carried forward to new account. For the fiscal year 2024/2025, the Board of Management of SCHOTT AG proposes to distribute a dividend of EUR 18,400 thousand and to carry forward the remaining amount to new account.

Non-controlling interests

The shares of non-controlling interests mainly relate to externally held shares in the listed SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, and in SCHOTT Flat Glass Holding B.V., Tiel, Netherlands.

Capital management

The objective of capital management is to maximize the company's earnings by optimizing the ratio of equity to debt capital. This also ensures that all Group companies can operate under the going concern assumption.

The equity and debt capital relevant for capital management consists primarily of financial liabilities and the equity of SCHOTT AG attributable to the Carl Zeiss Foundation. This comprises the shares issued, the capital reserve, and the retained earnings.

At SCHOTT, capital management measures in accordance with IAS 1 include, in particular, the use of debt capital, the optimization of investment activities, dividend payments, the optimization of net working capital, and capital increases and reductions.

The SCHOTT Group is managed in accordance with value-oriented corporate governance based, among other things, on SCHOTT Value Added (SVA). All strategic and operational activities within the company are assessed according to their contribution to increasing the value of the company. The aim is to make successful use of business assets and to achieve a value contribution for SCHOTT that exceeds the Group's cost of capital.

Both in the context of corporate planning and on an ongoing basis in the SCHOTT Group's monthly reporting, net liquidity and operating free cash flow are determined at the business unit and Group levels, among other things. Net liquidity includes all cash and cash equivalents and time deposits less financial liabilities. Net liquidity provides information about financial status. Operating free cash flow determines the cash surplus after deducting investments in fixed assets. A cash surplus can be used, for example, to repay financial liabilities or to finance investments without external sources. Necessary measures to influence the capital structure can thus be identified at an early stage.

Financial liabilities to banks and other lenders are largely tied to compliance with financial covenants relating to the ratio of net debt to EBITDA ("leverage"). We continuously monitor the covenants on the basis of the current, planned, and forecast values of the relevant key figures. Based on the current planned and forecast values, SCHOTT assumes that the covenants will be complied with in the currently foreseeable medium-term planning period.

In addition, the Board of Management reviews the capital structure on an ongoing basis. As part of this review, the equity ratio and debt ratio are assessed. The equity ratio is calculated as the ratio of equity to total assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. As of September 30, 2025, the equity ratio was 68.3 % (previous year: 66.2 %).

The net cash/(debt) position, which is an important internal indicator for the financial management of the SCHOTT Group, is composed as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30,2025	Sept. 30,2024
Other marketable securities	232,767	210,650
Cash and cash equivalents	227,018	295,149
Securities classified as non-current assets	202,224	201,396
Time deposits (term > 3 months, < 1 year)	50,383	205,427
Fixed-income securities	2,309	0
Lease liabilities (Finance Leases)	−158,296	−166,256
Liabilities from cash clearing	−4,252	−4,678
Liabilities to banks	−2,132	−3,934
Other financial liabilities	−33	−31
Net cash/(debt) position	549,988	737,723

The overall strategy remains unchanged compared to the previous year.

25 Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

For defined contribution pension plans abroad, EUR 23,540 thousand (previous year: EUR 19,708 thousand) and for defined contribution pension plans in Germany, EUR 39,017 thousand (previous year: EUR 37,953 thousand) were recognized as expenses, of which EUR 53,090 thousand (previous year: EUR 49,699 thousand) were contributions to state pension insurance funds. The previous year's figures were adjusted to include foreign companies that were not previously included.

Domestic pension provisions also include employee-financed pension commitments (known as deferred compensation) amounting to EUR 2,677 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,384 thousand). The asset values were offset against the corresponding liabilities. Pension provisions from defined benefit obligations comprise current pensions and company and employee financed entitlements. In addition, provisions by US companies for healthcare obligations are recognized as liabilities here. According to IAS 19 **Employee Benefits,** these allowances are classified as defined benefit plans.

In Germany, a distinction is made between four main pension commitments:

The "P 74" pension charter is a remuneration-based comprehensive pension scheme that takes social security pensions into account and for which the defined benefit obligation (DBO) is calculated using the m/n-tel method.

The “P 82 old” and “P 82 new” pension charters are also remuneration-based pension schemes. Here, the pension benefit per eligible year of service increases by a percentage of the pensionable income, with salary components above the assessment basis being weighted more heavily. The DBO is also determined using the m/n-tel method.

The “VO 2015” pension system and the previously applicable “VO 2000” pension system, which was transferred on October 1, 2015, are defined contribution plans with dynamic pension contributions, in which the DBO is calculated using the “earned pension method.” These are modular systems in which a pension contribution is determined each year and converted actuarially into a pension module. This pension module is credited to the employee’s individual pension account. The pension contribution depends on both the pensionable income and the SCHOTT Group’s earnings before taxes.

The currently valid pension system “VO 2015 NEU,” which has been directly applicable to new hires since November 1, 2015, is a defined contribution plan with a dynamic pension contribution. The pension contribution is calculated in the same way as under “VO 2015.” This is promised to the employee as a minimum capital payment and credited to an individualized deposit account as part of a CTA trust structure.

For employees who were employed by the Group when “VO 2015 NEU” came into effect on November 1, 2015, the “VO 2015 NEU” pension plan, including transitional provisions, will also apply from October 1, 2025.

Outside Germany (especially in the USA), the promised benefits depend mainly on length of service and the last salary received. Decisions regarding the allocation of plan assets are generally made taking into account the development of plan assets and pension obligations. In addition, requirements for the coverage of pension obligations by plan assets and tax regulations regarding deductible amounts often have to be observed abroad.

The assumptions underlying the calculation of the DBO with regard to discount rates, salary and pension trends, and mortality rates vary depending on the economic and other conditions in the country in which the plans exist. The discount rates were determined on a company-specific basis as of the respective balance sheet date, depending on the weighted average duration of the pension obligations, with matching maturities and currencies.

The measurement of benefit obligations and, in certain cases, the related plan assets is based on the following actuarial assumptions (weighted average):

	Sept. 30, 2025			Sept. 30, 2024		
(%)	Total	Germany	Abroad	Total	Germany	Abroad
Discount rate	3.83	4.10	2.79	3.36	3.50	2.79
Future salary increases	2.78	3.00	1.50	2.81	3.00	1.51
Future pension increases	1.85	2.23	0.00	1.91	2.23	0.01
Expected rate of inflation	2.10	2.25	1.54	2.12	2.25	1.60

The following actuarial parameters are used for foreign entities with significant liabilities:

	Sept. 30, 2025			Sept. 30, 2024		
(%)	Discount rate	Future salary increases	Expected rate of inflation	Discount rate	Future salary increases	Expected rate of inflation
USA	4,85 - 5,10	N/A	2.30	4,55 - 4,75	N/A	2.30
Switzerland	1.10	1.30	1.00	1,10	1.30	1.00

The following financing status applies to defined benefit pension obligations in accordance with IAS 19. The table also includes employee-financed pension commitments:

	Sept. 30, 2025			Sept. 30, 2024		
(in EUR thousands)	Total	Germany	Abroad	Total	Germany	Abroad
Present value of obligations not financed by a fund	33,411	16,471	16,940	38,596	18,785	19,811
Present value of obligations wholly or partly financed by a fund	1,234,728	983,766	250,962	1,315,734	1,066,444	249,290
Total present value of benefit obligations	1,268,139	1,000,237	267,902	1,354,330	1,085,229	269,101
Benefit obligations recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	1,268,139	1,000,237	267,902	1,354,330	1,085,229	269,101
Plan assets recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	882,292	653,944	228,348	846,306	622,717	223,589
Funded status	385,847	346,293	39,554	508,024	462,512	45,512
Pension provisions	385,847	346,293	39,554	508,024	462,512	45,512

The net pension expense is as follows:

	2024/2025			2023/2024		
(in EUR thousands)	Total	Germany	Abroad	Total	Germany	Abroad
Service cost	29,991	22,482	7,509	33,167	26,498	6,669
Net intererest expense	16,497	15,072	1,425	22,002	20,104	1,898
Past service cost	17	0	17	−4,423	0	−4,423
Effect from plan settlements	10	0	10	0	0	0
Administration expenses	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total expenses recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income	46,515	37,554	8,961	50,747	46,602	4,145

Net interest expense is allocated to net interest income. The other expense components recognized in profit or loss are reported under the corresponding functional area in operating profit (EBIT).

The following table shows the development of the present value of the benefit obligation:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025 Total	2024/2025 Germany	2024/2025 Abroad	2023/2024 Total	2023/2024 Germany	2023/2024 Abroad
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the fiscal year	1,354,330	1,085,229	269,101	1,186,320	942,026	244,294
Changes in the consolidated group	389	389	0	0	0	0
Changes in exchange rates	−4,683	0	−4,683	−3,400	0	−3,400
Service cost	29,991	22,482	7,509	33,167	26,498	6,669
Past service cost	17	0	17	−4,423	0	−4,423
Interest expense	44,203	37,174	7,029	50,144	41,472	8,672
Actuarial gains (–) or losses (+) from changes in financial assumptions	−85,325	−81,599	−3,726	150,289	127,766	22,523
Actuarial gains (–) or losses (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	−188	0	−188	−7,595	−7,613	18
Actuarial gains (–) or losses (+) from experience-related adjustments	−9,651	−11,199	1,548	3,123	3,625	−502
Pension payments	−63,140	−51,484	−11,656	−58,662	−49,567	−9,095
Effect from plan settlements	10	0	10	0	0	0
Other changes	2,186	−755	2,941	5,367	1,022	4,345
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the fiscal year	1,268,139	1,000,237	267,902	1,354,330	1,085,229	269,101
of which committed without plan assets	33,411	16,471	16,940	38,596	18,785	19,811
of which partially covered by plan assets	1,234,728	983,766	250,962	1,315,734	1,066,444	249,290

The plan assets developed as follows during the fiscal year:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025 Total	2024/2025 Germany	2024/2025 Abroad	2023/2024 Total	2023/2024 Germany	2023/2024 Abroad
Plan assets at the beginning of the fiscal year	848,320	624,731	223,589	666,199	469,260	196,939
Interest income from plan assets	27,706	22,102	5,604	28,142	21,368	6,774
Changes in exchange rates	−3,279	0	−3,279	−1,974	0	−1,974
Changes in the consolidated group	234	234	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains (+) or losses (–)	−278	1,040	−1,318	50,451	29,199	21,252
Employer contribution	17,639	6,861	10,778	108,906	105,685	3,221
Benefits paid	−11,305	−1,325	−9,980	−7,099	−1,115	−5,984
Other changes	3,255	301	2,954	3,695	334	3,361
Fair value of plan assets	882,292	653,944	228,348	848,320	624,731	223,589
Overfunding plan assets	0	0	0	−2,014	−2,014	0
Plan assets recognized in the statement of financial position at the end of the fiscal year	882,292	653,944	228,348	846,306	622,717	223,589
Actual gains (+) and losses (–) on plan assets	27,429	23,143	4,286	78,594	50,567	28,027

Domestic plan assets are mainly managed in the form of contractual trust arrangements (CTAs).

Under the CTAs, SCHOTT AG has transferred assets to two trust associations, which in turn forward the funds allocated to them to another custodian for management. These custodians are required to manage and invest the funds transferred to them exclusively for the company in accordance with a management agreement. The investments are made via special fund mandates with external asset managers. These are mixed funds in the bond and equity sectors, which are managed by the asset managers in accordance with the investment guidelines specified in the CTA, including a defined value protection strategy.

Since fiscal year 2014/2015, the CTA has held a EUR 65,016 thousand stake in a group company. These shares were sold to SCHOTT AG on October 1, 2024, at their book value of EUR 1,050 thousand, which corresponds to their fair value.

Additional shares in two real estate companies, each with an 89.9 % stake in one of the CTAs, amounted to a total value of EUR 54,681 thousand at the end of the fiscal year. SCHOTT leases part of the space from one company and the entire property from the other company.

The plan assets abroad mainly consist of two pension funds in the USA, whose funding ratio is almost 100 %. The pension funds are also managed by external asset managers in accordance with specified investment guidelines, with management based on an asset/liability matching concept. Further plan assets are represented in Switzerland via a dependent collective foundation.

The plan assets are composed as follows:

	Sept. 30, 2025			Sept. 30, 2024		
(%)	Total	Germany	Abroad	Total	Germany	Abroad
Securities quoted on active markets	33	35	29	33	36	25
Fixed-interest securities quoted on active markets	44	43	46	52	52	53
Qualifying insurance policies	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cash and cash equivalents	1	0	2	2	2	1
Other	19	19	20	10	7	18
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Contributions to plan assets amount to:

	2024/2025			2023/2024		
(in EUR thousands)	Total	Germany	Abroad	Total	Germany	Abroad
Total allocation	17,639	6,861	10,778	108,906	105,685	3,221

An addition to plan assets of at least EUR 13,746 thousand is expected for the following fiscal year.

A change in the key actuarial assumptions would have the following effects on the amount of pension obligations for Germany, the USA, and Switzerland, with the majority attributable to Germany:

	Sept. 30, 2025			
	increase by	in EUR thousands	Decrease by	in EUR thousands
Discount rate	+ 50 basis points	−72,701	– 50 basis points	82,893
Future change in salaries	+ 50 basis points	8,474	– 50 basis points	−8,248
Future change in pensions	+ 50 basis points	49,772	– 50 basis points	−39,902
Life expectancy	+ 1 year	44,065	– 1 year	−44,405

The above sensitivity analyses were performed using a method that extrapolates the effects of realistic changes in key assumptions at the end of the reporting period on the defined benefit obligation.

The following amounts are expected to be paid out in the coming years as part of the defined benefit obligation:

(in EUR thousands)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031–2035
Germany	52,706	52,392	54,140	55,963	56,941	299,756
Abroad	16,711	15,897	15,894	17,538	16,618	86,482
Total Payment	**69,417**	**68,289**	**70,034**	**73,501**	**73,559**	**386,238**

The duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period was 13 years (previous year: 14 years). The duration reflects the length of time for which the capital invested in the pension obligations is tied up and depends on the payout profile and interest rates.

26 Other provisions

	Sept. 30, 2025		Sept. 30, 2024	
(in EUR thousands)	up to 1 year	over 1 year	up to 1 year	over 1 year
Sales	18,541	29,337	14,154	34,790
Personnel costs	2,840	18,245	2,707	18,408
Other	26,582	9,840	23,543	9,894
	47,963	57,422	40,404	63,092

(in EUR thousands)	Balance on Oct. 1, 2024	Utilization	Reversal	Addition	Change in the consoli-dated group	Currency changes	Balance on Sep. 30, 2025
Sales	48,944	5,601	6,739	11,166	103	5	47,878
Personnel costs	21,115	9,597	343	10,109	0	−199	21,085
Other	33,437	13,815	3,472	21,663	16	−1,407	36,422
	103,496	**29,013**	**10,554**	**42,938**	**119**	**−1,601**	**105,385**

The sales provisions mainly comprise warranty provisions amounting to EUR 36.0 million (previous year: EUR 37.1 million) and losses from delivery obligations. Of this amount, EUR 18.8 million (previous year: EUR 22.8 million) relates to discontinued operations. Of these provisions for discontinued operations, EUR 3.3 million was used (previous year: EUR 2.1 million) and EUR 0.7 million was reversed (previous year: EUR 1.4 million). No additions were made (previous year: no additions). There is a particularly high degree of estimation uncertainty with regard to warranty provisions due to the long terms and the wide range of possible damage scenarios. In the Photovoltaics business unit, which was discontinued in 2012, warranties with terms of up to 30 years were granted.

Long-term provisions were accrued by EUR 0.4 million (previous year: EUR 0.9 million) in fiscal year 2024/2025; this amount is included in the column Addition. The accruals relate entirely to personnel provisions.

The anniversary obligations of EUR 14.5 million (previous year: EUR 14.3 million) reported under personnel provisions were valued at EUR 12.3 million (previous year: EUR 12.7 million) for domestic obligations using an actuarial interest rate of 4.2 % (previous year: 3.6 %). Obligations arising from partial retirement in the amount of EUR 12.3 million (previous year: EUR 12.6 million) are calculated actuarially, taking into account biometric calculation bases in accordance with Klaus Heubeck's 2018 G tables and an interest rate of 2.68 % (previous year: 3.14 %) using the projected unit credit method. The obligations for partial retirement are secured by a value-preserving credit balance in the form of a notary escrow account in the amount of EUR 8.0 million (previous year: EUR 7.9 million), whereby the obligations are offset against the value-preserving credit balance.

The reversals of provisions formed in previous years are mainly reported in other operating income and the result from discontinued operations (EUR 0.7 million, previous year: EUR 1.4 million) in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Other provisions include provisions for litigation risks of EUR 6.2 million (previous year: EUR 6.8 million), for non-income-related taxes of EUR 2.3 million (previous year: EUR 2.2 million), for dismantling obligations, contaminated site remediation, demolition and disposal totaling EUR 4.0 million (previous year: EUR 4.6 million), for risks from possible penalties and interest payments of EUR 3.7 million (previous year: EUR 4.8 million), for precious metal losses in the amount of EUR 1.6 million (previous year: EUR 1.3 million), for restructuring measures in the amount of EUR 8.1 million (previous year: EUR 1.4 million), and for various other risks and precautionary measures.

Provision for share-based compensation

The share-based compensation program with cash settlement for members of the Board of Management is based on the achievement of key performance indicators and the long-term performance of the shares of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz. Based on a specified individual annual target amount and depending on the share price of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, each member of the Board of Management is allocated a certain number of performance shares at the beginning of each performance period. These performance shares represent only a claim to a cash payment and do not include any shareholder rights.

The performance period covers a period of four years. The number of individual performance shares at the beginning of the respective performance period corresponds to the individual annual target amount divided by the arithmetically determined average XETRA closing price of the SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, share over the last 90 trading days prior to the start of the performance period. The number of performance shares determined in this way is rounded commercially to the nearest whole number. By way of derogation, a different procedure was agreed for the first performance period, which runs from October 1, 2023, to September 30, 2027. Due to the IPO and initial listing of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, on September 28, 2023, the starting share price for the first tranche was determined on the basis of the arithmetically calculated average XETRA closing price of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, share for the first 90 trading days following the IPO.

For each performance period, the Supervisory Board defines performance criteria within defined categories as well as associated target, threshold, and limit values. The performance categories include the following categories:

- Value enhancement (weighting 60 %)
- Sustainability (weighting 30 %)
- Strategy (weighting 10 %)

Target achievement is determined at the end of the respective performance period. If the corresponding value reaches or falls below the threshold value, the target achievement level is 0 %. If the achieved value exceeds the threshold value but remains below the target value, the target achievement level for the target in question is determined by linear interpolation between the threshold value and the target value. If the value achieved exceeds the target value but remains below the limit value, the degree of target achievement for the target in question is determined by linear interpolation between the target value and the limit value. If the corresponding value reaches or exceeds the limit value at the end of a performance period, the degree of target achievement is 180 %.

By adding the weighted target achievement levels, a total target achievement level is determined at the end of the performance period, which is multiplied by the number of individual performance shares allocated at the beginning of the performance period. The number of performance shares resulting from this multiplication at the end of the performance period is rounded commercially to the nearest whole number.

To calculate the payout amount, the number of performance shares at the end of the performance period is multiplied by the arithmetically determined average XETRA closing price of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, share over the last 90 trading days prior to the end of the respective performance period. In any case, the payment amount calculated in this way may not exceed 180 % of the originally specified individual target amount.

The performance shares vest at the end of the four-year performance period. If the member of the Board of Management takes up office during the year, the initial number of performance shares is reduced pro rata by 1/12 for each month that the employment relationship did not yet exist in the year in question. If the term of office on the Board of Management ends during the year, the initial number of Performance Shares granted for the year in which the term of office on the Board of Management ends shall be reduced pro rata by 1/12 for each month that the term of office on the Board of Management ends before the end of the relevant year. If the member of the Board of Management is dismissed by the company for good cause pursuant to Section 626 (1) of the German Civil Code (BGB) before the end of the performance period, if the term of office on the Board of Management ends due to revocation for good cause pursuant to Section 84 (4) of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) or if the member of the Board of Management resigns without the company having given good cause, all rights and entitlements of the member of the Board of Management shall expire with immediate effect and without compensation.

The starting share price for the 2024 tranche, which has a term from October 1, 2023, to September 30, 2027, is EUR 31.09. As a result, a total of 16,307 performance shares were allocated to the members of the Board of Management by dividing the individual target amounts by the starting share price and rounding to the nearest whole number.

The starting share price for the 2025 tranche, which runs from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2028, is EUR 31.11. As a result, a total of 17,937 performance shares were allocated to the members of the Board of Management by dividing the individual target amounts by the starting share price and rounding to the nearest whole number.

The pro rata expense calculation is based on the fair value of the performance shares at each measurement date, which is calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation. For the measurement at the reporting date, an expected volatility of 36.9 % for the 2024 tranche and 36.8 % for the 2025 tranche, a risk-free interest rate of 2.02 % for the 2024 tranche and 2.09 % for the 2025 tranche, and an expected dividend of EUR 0.31 for the 2024 tranche and EUR 0.16 for the 2025 tranche were used. At the valuation date, the value of the share of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, was EUR 21.10. The expense is recognized over the four-year performance period for each tranche.

As of September 30, 2025, the number of performance shares allocated remained unchanged at 16,307 for the 2024 tranche and 17,937 for the 2025 tranche. The fair value of the performance shares as of the balance sheet date was EUR 21.39 for the 2024 tranche and EUR 21.17 for the 2025 tranche.

The value of the provisions amounted to EUR 152 thousand as of September 30, 2025 (previous year: EUR 65 thousand). For the 2025 financial year, this resulted in a net expense of EUR 87 thousand (previous year: EUR 65 thousand).

27 Accrued liabilities

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Christmas bonuses	54,541	60,565
Other personnel commitments	84,025	88,886
Outstanding invoices	34,341	29,018
Commissions/bonuses	15,454	15,049
Other accrued liabilities	6,010	4,367
	194,371	197,885

Outstanding invoices and commissions/bonuses represent financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

28 Contract liabilities, non-current and current

Contract liabilities are liabilities within the meaning of IFRS 15 **Revenue from Contracts with Customers.** The increase in contract liabilities to EUR 222,458 thousand (previous year: EUR 172,442 thousand) is mainly due to advance payments made by two customers in the reporting year as part of existing series delivery contracts with a term of several years.

All current contract liabilities reported as of September 30, 2024 led to sales revenues in the past fiscal year. Revenues of around EUR 1,343 million are expected to be generated in the fiscal years 2025/2026 to 2034/2035 from contracts with an original term of more than twelve months. As permitted under IFRS 15.121a, for contracts with an original term of one year or less, the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations not satisfied as of the balance sheet date is not disclosed.

29 Trade payables

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Trade payables to third parties	265,071	282,009
Trade payables to affiliated companies	684	509
Trade payables to participations	2,799	730
	268,554	283,248

All trade payables reported in the reporting year and in the previous year have a remaining term of less than one year.

Trade payables to affiliated companies include liabilities from ongoing business relationships with affiliated companies not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

30 Other financial liabilities, non-current and current

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025 up to 1 year	Sept. 30, 2025 over 1 year	Sept. 30, 2024 up to 1 year	Sept. 30, 2024 over 1 year
Lease liabilities	23,472	134,824	24,356	141,900
Negative fair value of derivatives	5,845	0	4,535	0
Other liabilities to affiliated companies	5,661	0	5,081	0
Debtors with credit balances	2,225	0	2,109	0
Liabilities to banks	2,132	0	3,934	0
Interest on precious metal lease	464	0	687	0
Factoring liabilities	0	0	3,414	0
Miscellaneous other financial liabilities	438	3,295	4,188	4,349
	40,237	138,119	48,304	146,249

An overview of the contractual remaining terms of the undiscounted financial liabilities is presented in the comments on risk management in the notes on liquidity risk.

During the fiscal year 2024 /2025, as in the previous year, there were no delays in repayments or interest payments within the Group.

The change in lease liabilities is presented in the notes under Note 33 “Leases.”

Liabilities to affiliated companies of EUR 5,661 thousand (previous year EUR 5,081 thousand) relate to liabilities from financial equalization, which bear interest at market conditions.

Other financial liabilities (non-current and current) as of September 30, 2025, include EUR 2.3 million in liabilities due to contingent purchase price obligations from company acquisitions (previous year: EUR 6.9 million). Based on existing agreements from company acquisitions in the USA made in previous years, a total of EUR 770 thousand in earn-out payments were made in the reporting year.

31 Other non-financial liabilities, non-current and current

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025 up to 1 year	Sept. 30, 2025 over 1 year	Sept. 30, 2024 up to 1 year	Sept. 30, 2024 over 1 year
Social security liabilities	6,415	0	7,492	0
Payroll tax withheld from salaries and wages	6,853	0	6,903	0
Personnel liabilities	7,200	0	4,622	0
liabilities due to tax authorities	4,738	0	3,432	0
Deferred income	2,089	3,119	2,489	2,411
Miscellaneous other non-financial liabilities	14,796	55	10,359	0
	42,091	3,174	35,297	2,411

Additional disclosures

32 Financial instruments and risk management

32.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

In accordance with IFRS 9 **Financial Instruments,** the financial assets and liabilities of the SCHOTT Group are divided into the following measurement categories:

- Measured at amortized cost (AC)
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The classification of financial assets upon initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets and the Group's business model for managing its financial assets.

Financial assets held within a business model that intends to hold the asset in order to collect the contractual cash flows over the term are assigned to the measurement category **at amortized cost** (AC). At the SCHOTT Group, these include, in particular, cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, and trade receivables.

Financial assets are measured **at fair value through other comprehensive income** (FVOCI) if they are held within the business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and selling these assets. At the same time, the contractual terms of the financial asset determine the cash flows for principal and interest payments at specified dates. In the SCHOTT Group, these are fixed-interest EUR bonds.

If financial instruments are not held exclusively for the purpose of collecting the agreed cash flows, they are measured **at fair value through profit or loss** (FVTPL). In the SCHOTT Group, these are primarily derivative financial instruments with positive market values that are not designated for hedge accounting, investments in investment funds, and trade receivables that SCHOTT regularly offered to a purchasing company until December 2024 as part of a revolving receivables sale program.

For equity instruments, IFRS 9.4.1.4 allows for optional measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income. SCHOTT has not applied this option in these Consolidated Financial Statements. Similarly, no use was made of the options under IFRS 9 4.1.5 and IFRS 9.6.7.1, which allow financial assets to be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) under certain circumstances.

Some of the derivatives contracted by SCHOTT are subject to legally enforceable netting agreements, which, however, do not allow for the offsetting of receivables and liabilities in the balance sheet. This means that there is no current legal right to offset with the simultaneous intention of settling on a net basis, but rather a right to offset in the event of the insolvency of one of the contracting parties. They are therefore reported on a gross basis in the balance sheet.

The following table shows the financial assets and liabilities existing in the SCHOTT Group that are subject to offsetting:

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Financial assets		
Positive fair value of derivatives	13,774	9,522
Offsettable due to master netting agreements	−5,635	−3,897
Net amount of the financial assets	8,139	5,625
Financial liabilities		
Negative fair value of derivatives	5,845	4,535
Offsettable due to master netting agreements	−5,635	−3,897
Net amount of the financial liabilities	210	638

Derivatives embedded in compound financial instruments are accounted for separately and measured at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the compound financial instruments are not measured at fair value through profit or loss as a whole. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. When a contract is entered into that involves significant cash flows, an assessment is made as to whether the contract contains an embedded derivative. A reassessment is only carried out if there is a change in the terms of the contract that results in a significant change in the cash flows that would otherwise have resulted from the contract.

Financial liabilities are generally assigned to the **amortized cost** (AC) measurement category. In the SCHOTT Group, this includes, in particular, trade payables, liabilities to banks, and selected items within accrued liabilities. Derivative financial instruments with negative market values are assigned to the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) measurement category. The option under IFRS 9.4.2.2, which allows financial liabilities to be designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), is not used.

In the SCHOTT Group, market purchases and sales are recognized on the settlement date, regardless of their categorization. Derivative financial instruments are recognized on the trade date. Financial assets and liabilities are generally reported on a gross basis, unless there is a right of set-off and SCHOTT intends to settle on a net basis.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. This generally corresponds to the transaction price. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are taken into account in the initial determination of the carrying amount to the extent permitted. Subsequent measurement is based on the measurement category and is carried out either at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at fair value.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model under IFRS 9 **Financial Instruments** is based on expected credit losses and applies to all financial assets (debt instruments) that are measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition to losses that have already occurred, expectations about the future impairment of financial assets are also taken into account. IFRS 9 provides for a three-stage approach to the allocation of value adjustments when determining the expected credit loss, which can be summarized as follows:

Stage 1: All financial assets are assigned to Stage 1 upon initial recognition. An allowance is recognized in the amount of the expected credit losses within the next twelve months.

Stage 2: If a financial asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk but its creditworthiness has not been impaired, it is transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2. Expected credit losses over the entire term of the financial asset are recognized as value adjustments. An indication of deterioration is used as an indicator of deterioration.

Stage 3: If a financial asset is impaired or defaults, it is transferred to stage 3. Expected credit losses over the entire term of the financial asset are recognized as an impairment loss. The effective interest income is calculated on the basis of the net amount (gross amount less risk provision). Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes a past due status of 90 days or more and other information about the debtor's significant financial difficulties.

Cash and cash equivalents as well as time deposits are assigned to Stage 1, as cash and cash equivalents are essentially only invested with banks and financial institutions with a low default risk.

The simplified approach is applied to trade receivables and contractual assets. In this case, no assessment of a significant increase in credit risk needs to be made.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset (or part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized if one of the following two conditions is met:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from a financial asset have expired.
- The SCHOTT Group retains the rights to receive cash flows from financial assets, but assumes a contractual obligation to immediately pay the cash flows to a third party under an agreement that meets the conditions of IFRS 9.3.2.5 ("pass-through arrangement") and either (a) transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but transfers control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation underlying that liability is discharged, terminated, or expires. If an existing financial liability is exchanged for another financial liability from the same lender with substantially different contractual terms, or if the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Information on financial instruments

The following tables show the carrying amounts and fair values by measurement category and class of financial instrument as of September 30, 2025, and September 30, 2024:

Classification, measurement categories, and reconciliation to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items as of September 30, 2025

Measurement:			At amortized cost		At fair value	
Measurement category:			Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	
Class:			Loans and receivables		Equity investments and securities	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items (in EUR thousands)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Assets						
Non-Current assets						
Investments accounted for using the equity method	110,134	N/A[2]	0	0	0	0
Other financial assets	215,520	215,520	762	762	9,037	9,037
Current assets						
Trade receivables	511,421	511,421	511,421	511,421	0	0
Other financial assets	311,747	312,081	65,206	65,540	232,767	232,767
Cash and cash equivalents	227,018	227,018	227,018	227,018	0	0
Total	1,375,840	1,266,040	804,407	804,741	241,804	241,804

Measurement:			At amortized cost			
Measurement category:			Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)			
Class:			Liabilities		Lease liabilities	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items (in EUR thousands)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value[3]
Equity and liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	138,119	3,212	3,295	3,212	134,824	N/A[2]
Current liabilities						
Accrued liabilities	194,371	194,371	49,528	49,528	0	0
Trade payables	268,554	268,554	268,554	268,554	0	0
Other financial liabilities	40,237	16,765	10,920	10,920	23,472	N/A[2]
Total	641,281	482,902	332,297	332,214	158,296	0

[1] Financial assets not covered by IFRS 7 also relate to the plan assets of EUR 882,292 thousand at fair value, which were offset against pension provisions of EUR 1,268,139 thousand. Similarly, investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method do not fall within the scope of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
[2] N/A – not applicable
[3] Lease liabilities under IFRS 16 Leases do not fall within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which is why no fair value needs to be determined and disclosed.

There were no financial guarantees as of the reporting date.

	At fair value					
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
	Securities		Derivatives		Financial assets not subject to IFRS 7[1]	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	0	0	0	0	110,134	N/A[2]
	202,224	202,224	0	0	3,497	3,497
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	13,774	13,774	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	202,224	202,224	13,774	13,774	113,631	3,497

			At fair value			
			Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
			Derivatives		Financial liabilities not subject to IFRS 7[1]	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
			0	0	0	0
			0	0	144,843	144,843
			0	0	0	0
			5,845	5,845	0	0
			5,845	5,845	144,843	144,843

Classification, measurement categories, and reconciliation to Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items as of September 30, 2024

Measurement:			At amortized cost		At fair value	
Measurement category:			Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	
Class:			Loans and receivables		Equity investments and securities; Receivables offered for sale (ABS program)	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items (in EUR thousands)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Investments accounted for using the equity method	109,336	N/A[2]	0	0	0	0
Other financial assets	214,183	214,674	1,874	1,874	7,416	7,907
Current Assets						
Trade receivables	472,177	472,589	413,694	414,106	58,483	58,483
Other financial assets	442,624	442,624	220,438	220,438	210,650	210,650
Cash and cash equivalents	295,149	295,149	295,149	295,149	0	0
Total	1,533,469	1,425,036	931,155	931,567	276,549	277,040

Measurement:			At amortized cost			
Measurement category:			Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)			
Class:			Liabilities		Lease liabilities	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Items (in EUR thousands)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value[3]
Equity and liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	146,249	4,245	4,349	4,245	141,900	N/A[2]
Current liabilities						
Accrued liabilities	197,885	197,885	44,067	44,067	0	0
Trade payables	283,248	283,248	283,248	283,248	0	0
Other financial liabilities	48,304	23,948	19,413	19,413	24,356	N/A[2]
Total	675,686	509,326	351,077	350,973	166,256	0

[1] Financial assets not subject to IFRS 7 also relate to EUR 846,306 thousand in plan assets at fair value that were offset against provisions for pensions of EUR 1,354,330 thousand. The overfunding of pension obligations in the amount of EUR 2,014 thousand existing as of September 30, 2024 is recognized under other financial assets. Similarly, investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method do not fall within the scope of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
[2] N/A – not applicable
[3] Lease liabilities under IFRS 16 Leases do not fall within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which is why no fair value needs to be determined and disclosed.

There were no financial guarantees as of the reporting date.

	At fair value					
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
	Securities		Derivatives		Financial assets not subject to IFRS 7[1]	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	0	0	0	0	109,336	N/A[2]
	201,396	201,396	0	0	3,497	3,497
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	9,522	9,522	2,014	2,014
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	201,396	201,396	9,522	9,522	114,847	5,511

			At fair value			
			Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
			Derivatives		Financial liabilities not subject to IFRS 7[1]	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
			0	0	0	0
			0	0	153,818	153,818
			0	0	0	0
			4,535	4,535	0	0
			4,535	4,535	153,818	153,818

Fair value measurement

The following table shows the fair value measurement of the Group's assets and liabilities by hierarchy level.

Quantitative information on the measurement of the fair value of assets by hierarchy level as of September 30, 2025:

			Measurement on the fair value using		
(in EUR thousands)	Valuation date	Total	Quoted prices on active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant non-observable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at value through profit and loss:					
Investments	Sept. 30, 2025	7,388	0	0	7,388
Securities	Sept. 30, 2025	439,282	437,633	0	1,649
Trade receivables tendered under the ABS program	Sept. 30, 2025	0	0	0	0
Derivatives	Sept. 30, 2025	13,774	0	13,774	0
There were no regroupings between Level 1 and Level 2 in the valuation hierarchy in the reporting period.					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:					
Derivatives	Sept. 30, 2025	5,845	0	5,845	0
Liabilities for which a fair value is disclosed:					
Non-current liabilities to banks and other non-current financial liabilities	Sept. 30, 2025	3,212	0	3,212	0
There were no regroupings between the Levels in the valuation hierarchy in the reporting period.					

For financial instruments to be recognized at fair value, fair values are generally determined on the basis of input factors observable on the market. If such factors are not available, valuation is performed using the discounted cash flow method, whereby market conditions in the form of market-standard credit and liquidity spreads are taken into account in determining the present value.

Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss are generally measured using the discounted cash flow method. If the investments to be measured have significant intrinsic value, supplementary measurement methods, such as real estate appraisals, are also used.

For all long-term financial instruments in the categories "financial assets measured at amortized cost" and "financial liabilities measured at amortized cost," the fair value is generally determined by discounting future cash flows using interest rates currently available for debt capital. As a rule, interest rates are used at which loans with a corresponding risk structure, original currency, and term would be newly concluded.

The investments reported in Level 3 mainly relate to two real estate companies in which the Group holds a 10.1% stake in each case. The real estate held by these companies was subject to an updated valuation as of the balance sheet date. The change from the balance sheet date of the previous year to the balance sheet date of the reporting year mainly relates to the acquisition of a new investment in a start-up company and a loss from the adjustment of the fair value of the real estate. The loss is included in the SCHOTT Group's financial result and has not been realized as of the balance sheet date. The key parameter for the valuation of the properties is the market rent per square meter. Significant increases (decreases) in the expected market rent and annual rent increase rates would lead to a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the properties concerned. Significant increases (decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate (rental risk) and the discount rate would also lead to a significantly lower (higher) fair value.

The securities reported in Level 3 as of September 30, 2025, relate to fund units for which there are no quoted prices or significant observable input factors. In the past fiscal year, a loss of EUR 40 thousand was recognized for this purpose as a result of the adjustment to fair value. This loss is included in the SCHOTT Group's financial result and has not been realized as of the balance sheet date. The valuation of fund shares depends on a variety of parameters.

Shares in non-consolidated subsidiaries are recognized at amortized cost.

For all short-term financial instruments in the categories "financial assets measured at amortized cost" and "financial liabilities measured at amortized cost," it is assumed that the carrying amount corresponds to the fair value.

Quantitative information on the measurement of the fair value of assets by hierarchy level as of September 30, 2024:

			Measurement on the fair value using		
(in EUR thousands)	Valuation date	Total	Quoted prices on active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant non-observable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at value through profit and loss:					
Investments	Sept. 30, 2024	6,538	0	0	6,538
Securities	Sept. 30, 2024	413,415	412,046	0	1,369
Trade receivables tendered under the ABS program	Sept. 30, 2024	58,483	0	0	58,483
Derivatives	Sept. 30, 2024	9,522	0	9,522	0
There were no regroupings between Level 1 and Level 2 in the valuation hierarchy in the reporting period.					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:					
Derivatives	Sept. 30, 2024	4,535	0	4,535	0
Liabilities for which a fair value is disclosed:					
Non-current liabilities to banks and other non-current financial liabilities	Sept. 30, 2024	4,245	0	4,245	0
There were no regroupings between the Levels in the valuation hierarchy in the reporting period.					

Trade receivables tendered to the purchasing company under the ABS program for revolving receivables sales are generally measured at nominal value less an expected discount and categorized as "assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)". For these receivables, it is assumed that the impairment model applied to amortized cost represents an appropriate approximation of fair value. These receivables are therefore also subject to the impairment model applied uniformly throughout the Group. The adjustments recognized in profit or loss are reported in the income statement together with the adjustments recognized in profit or loss for trade receivables carried at amortized cost.

The following tables show the expenses and income by measurement category:

Fiscal year 2024/2025:

(in EUR thousands)	From interest and similar income/ expenses	From subsequent measurement: At fair value	From subsequent measurement: Writedowns/ reversals	From disposal	Net income/ expense 2024/2025
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	10,966	303	260		11,529
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	6,645	0	0	79	6,724
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	6,225	5,026	0	113	11,364
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	−3,668	0	0	0	−3,668
Total	**20,168**	**5,329**	**260**	**192**	**25,949**
Net foreign exchange result					−9,588
Total					**16,361**

Fiscal year 2023/2024:

(in EUR thousands)	From interest and similar income/ expenses	From subsequent measurement: At fair value	From subsequent measurement: Writedowns/ reversals	From disposal	Net income/ expense 2023/2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	27,650	0	6,233	0	33,883
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	1,324	13,861	0	−158	15,027
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	−3,840	0	0	0	−3,840
Total	**25,134**	**13,861**	**6,233**	**−158**	**45,070**
Net foreign exchange result					−12,549
Total					**32,521**

Reversals of impairment losses and impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC) are reported under other operating income and expenses.

Income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are also recognized under other operating income or other operating expenses. This applies to derivative financial instruments and the receivables tendered to the purchasing company as part of the revolving factoring program.

There is no derecognition of financial instruments whose fair value could not previously be reliably determined.

All other components of the subsequent measurement of financial instruments are included in other financial income.

For assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, a net currency loss of EUR 9,588 thousand (previous year: EUR 12,549 thousand) was incurred.

32.2 Derecognition of financial instruments

In 2007, a framework agreement was concluded with a purchasing company for the purchase of trade receivables. Under this agreement, SCHOTT AG sold original trade receivables denominated in euros on a monthly revolving basis and at a purchase price discount to a special purpose entity up to a maximum nominal amount of EUR 50 million (previous year: EUR 50 million). SCHOTT was free to decide whether and in what volume receivables were sold. The aforementioned agreement was terminated in September 2024 with three months' notice to December 16, 2024.

SCHOTT recognized a total of EUR 47 thousand as an expense from its ongoing commitment, including program fees, in the fiscal year 2024/2025.

32.3 Risk management

The companies of the SCHOTT Group are subject to financial risks in the course of their business activities resulting from market fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates, and raw material prices. The Treasury department of SCHOTT AG is centrally responsible for financing and hedging activities and manages the Group's cash management.

Risk positions are determined regularly by Risk Controlling. The maximum acceptable market risk is monitored continuously and limited by the Treasury Committee in the form of limits. The Treasury Committee is informed monthly by Risk Controlling about business transactions and the results of hedging activities. Hedging strategies are reviewed at least annually by the Treasury Committee and adjusted if necessary.

The type and scope of the underlying transactions to be hedged are regulated in a treasury guideline issued by the Board of Management, which is binding throughout the Group. Derivative financial instruments are used exclusively for hedging purposes, i.e., only in connection with corresponding underlying transactions from the original business activity that have a risk profile opposite to that of the hedging transaction. All transactions are carried out under strict separation of functions in trading, settlement, documentation, and risk controlling. All transactions are recorded and evaluated centrally in the treasury management system and are subject to constant risk control.

There were no significant changes in risk management processes, objectives, or methods compared with the previous year. For further information on risk management, please refer to the risk report in the combined management report.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when the counterparty to a financial instrument is unable to meet its contractual obligations. As a result, the maximum amount of the claims corresponds to the gross carrying amount vis-à-vis the respective counterparty.

SCHOTT's credit risks arise mainly from trade receivables from third parties. Credit risks relating to receivables are reduced by continuously monitoring the creditworthiness and payment behavior of business partners. Based on these criteria, each business partner is assigned an individual credit limit. By continuously monitoring the credit limit for a broad and heterogeneous customer base, SCHOTT does not consider itself to be exposed to any significant concentration risk. In addition, SCHOTT also uses credit insurance and, in individual cases, factoring to mitigate customer credit risks.

Credit risks also arise from the investment of liquid funds. The credit risk from cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments is limited through cooperation with selected contractual parties. The general banking and counterparty risk is hedged through regular structured assessment, limit allocation, and a diversified business allocation and investment policy. In addition, only marketable instruments with sufficient market liquidity that have been authorized under the treasury guidelines are used.

The following table provides an overview of the carrying amounts of financial assets. These are divided into classes and are considered equivalent to the maximum default risk or credit exposure of the SCHOTT Group as of the balance sheet date:

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Loans, receivables and fixed-income securities	577,389	636,006
Cash and cash equivalents	227,018	295,149
Financial assets not subject to IFRS 7	113,631	114,847
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):		
– Other marketable securities	232,767	210,650
– Non-current marketable securities	202,224	201,396
– Derivatives	13,774	9,522
– Investments	9,037	7,416
– Tendered receivables	0	58,483
	1,375,840	1,533,469

The maximum default risk and credit risk of the contract assets correspond to the carrying amount as of the balance sheet date of EUR 130,241 thousand (previous year: EUR 122,006 thousand).

As of the balance sheet date, as in the previous year, no collateral is held that would allow the collateral to be sold or pledged in the event of debtor default.

To determine impairment for trade receivables and contract assets, a provision matrix is used. Customer receivables are classified into a total of eight credit risk categories and according to related overdue periods. SCHOTT defines a receivable as defaulted if contractual cash flows are more than 120 days past due or the debtor's creditworthiness has deteriorated to the extent that repayment is no longer expected.

For impairment on cash and cash equivalents, SCHOTT assumes that they carry a low default risk. The liquid funds totaling EUR 227 million are mainly invested with banks of high credit quality. Impairment for liquid funds was calculated based on expected losses within twelve months and reflects the short maturities.

Receivables are written off when all reasonable collection measures have been exhausted and there is no reasonable expectation of recovering contractual cash flows. This is particularly the case when the debtor's insolvency proceedings have been completed and no further inflows are expected.

The following table provides an overview of overdue amounts, default risk, and expected credit losses for trade receivables from third parties and contract assets:

(in EUR thousands)	Gross carrying amount	Loss rate (weighted average)	Value adjustment	Impaired creditworthiness
Not past due	432,098	0.3 %	1,659	No
1–30 days past due	60,004	0.7 %	406	No
31–60 days past due	12,413	2.0 %	253	No
61–90 days past due	4,444	4.5 %	198	No
More than 90 days past due	10,879	47.6 %	5,175	Yes
Foreign exchange value adjustment	−726			
Total trade receivables	**519,112**		**7,691**	
Contract assets (not past due)	**112,851**	**0.1 %**	**112**	**No**

For the previous year, the overdue amounts, default risk, and expected credit losses for trade receivables from third parties and contractual assets were as follows:

(in thousands)	Gross carrying amount	Loss rate (weighted average)	Value adjustment	Impaired creditworthiness
Not past due	421,047	0.2 %	725	No
1–30 days past due	38,755	0.5 %	197	No
31–60 days past due	9,685	1.5 %	143	No
61–90 days past due	4,476	1.3 %	57	No
More than 90 days past due	10,020	68.2 %	6,828	Yes
Foreign exchange value adjustment	−3,856			
Total trade receivables	**480,127**		**7,950**	
Contract assets (not past due)	**122,120**	**0.1 %**	**114**	**No**

For the development of impairment on trade receivables and contract assets, please refer to Note 20.

Impairments on trade receivables that are more than 90 days past due include individual impairments of EUR 2,400 thousand in the past fiscal year due to specific risks and loss events (previous year: EUR 4,043 thousand).

Other financial assets that are past due and not impaired did not exist as of the previous year's balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk describes the risk that a company may not be able to meet its financial obligations adequately. SCHOTT's financial liabilities mainly consist of trade payables and liabilities to credit institutions. Within the liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), only derivatives with negative market values are reported. An overview of the contractual maturities of undiscounted financial liabilities is provided in the following table::

(in EUR thousands)	Carrying amount	Gross outflows	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Sept. 30, 2025					
Liabilities	332,297	331,279	327,984	3,295	0
Lease liabilities	158,296	221,714	28,894	93,042	99,778
Derivatives	5,845	5,845	5,845	0	0
Sept. 30, 2024					
Liabilities	351,077	351,077	346,729	4,348	0
Lease liabilities	166,256	220,762	29,379	85,694	105,689
Derivatives	4,535	4,535	4,535	0	0

The derivatives reported as of the balance sheet date of September 30, 2025, consist exclusively of forward exchange transactions. The volume of currency hedging corresponds to a three-digit million amount when converted into euros. In the previous year, this item also included a small number of natural gas forward transactions with a volume in the low single-digit millions.

Liquidity risk is managed centrally by the Treasury department, which uses an efficient cash management system for this purpose. SCHOTT's solvency and liquidity supply are ensured by rolling liquidity planning and the maintenance of liquidity reserves.

In August 2024, SCHOTT AG concluded a credit line of EUR 150 million with a consortium of banks, which will be available until August 2030. This syndicated credit line was not utilized at any time during the 2024/2025 fiscal year.

SCHOTT AG also has bilateral credit agreements that can be used for guarantees, securities, or cash credit lines and can be assigned for bilateral credit agreements at the local level. These credit lines, which have been made available until further notice, total EUR 158 million, have variable interest rates and fixed guarantee commissions at market conditions. Of this amount, EUR 90 million was freely available on the balance sheet date. In addition, the Group has access to further bilateral guarantee credit lines and bilateral credit agreements at local level.

In addition, there was a program for non-recourse, revolving factoring with a volume of up to EUR 50 million. This agreement was terminated in September 2024 with three months' notice until December 16, 2024.

Market risk

Market risks result from changes in market prices that lead to fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. As an internationally active group, SCHOTT is primarily exposed to exchange rate, interest rate, and commodity price risks.

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risks result from investments, financing measures, and operating activities that are not conducted in the functional currency. The aim of currency management is to hedge the operating business against fluctuations in earnings and cash flow. As part of currency management, only risks resulting from the conversion of foreign currency cash flows into the respective local currency (transaction risks) are hedged. Risks arising from the foreign currency translation of balance sheet and income statement items of foreign Group companies (translation risks) are not hedged by SCHOTT.

Our global presence with local production and worldwide purchasing activities generally mitigates transactional currency risks. The basis for hedging the remaining transaction risks is formed by the net currency positions, which we determine regularly on the basis of currency-differentiated liquidity forecasts. Forward exchange transactions with a maximum remaining term of 12 months are used to hedge transaction risk.

The exchange rate risk is determined in accordance with internal risk reporting on the basis of a cash flow at risk analysis. The starting point for this analysis is the open positions in non-functional currencies. The exposure includes currency-differentiated forecasts of cash flows for the next 12 months, taking into account the contracted hedging instruments, and is shown in the following table.

(in EUR millions)	Exposure Sept. 30, 2025	Exposure Sept. 30, 2024
Australian dollar	−3.1	−3.7
Chinese renminbi	6.1	4.0
Japanese yen	3.3	0.5
Malaysian ringgit	−109.2	−36.5
Mexican peso	−5.5	−3.7
Swiss franc	−130.2	−177.1
Singapore dollar	−12.1	−10.2
Thai baht	−8.5	−10.1
Czech koruna	−13.4	−16.0
Hungarian forint	−11.5	−7.5
US dollar	312.1	199.5
Other	−37.4	−25.4

Transaction risks were hedged for the majority of the currencies listed.

The Cashflow-at-Risk calculation is performed using a stochastic simulation. Based on observed exchange rate changes over the last 250 trading days, possible future developments of exchange rates are simulated, taking their correlations into account. The Cashflow-at-Risk represents the potential loss that the exposure will not exceed, based on a confidence interval of 95 % and a holding period of one year. As of September 30, 2025, the Cashflow-at-Risk amounted to EUR 21.7 million (previous year: EUR 15.2 million).

Interest rate risk

The objective of interest rate management is to protect the financial result against negative effects from fluctuations in market interest rates. In doing so, an appropriate balance between fixed and variable interest rates as well as short- and long-term investment and financing agreements is maintained, weighing costs and risks.

Interest rate risk is assessed in line with internal reporting using a sensitivity analysis. A parallel shift of the yield curve by 100 basis points is applied to simulate the effects of a change in market interest rates on the financial result. This analysis only considers variable-rate financial instruments, as changes in market interest rates affect profit or loss here. In addition, fixed-rate financial assets and liabilities with a remaining term of less than or equal to twelve months are included, as we consider these to be variable-rate for the sensitivity analysis due to potential refinancing risk. SCHOTT's interest rate exposure as of September 30, 2025, amounted to EUR 526 million (previous year: EUR 685 million). Based on the relevant positions and market data as of September 30, 2025, a parallel upward shift of the euro yield curve by 100 basis points would result in income in the income statement of EUR 5.3 million (previous year: EUR 6.8 million). A parallel downward shift of the euro yield curve by 100 basis points would result in a loss of EUR 5.3 million (previous year: EUR 6.8 million). This sensitivity analysis as of the balance sheet date represents a representative analysis of SCHOTT's interest rate risk.

Fixed-rate financing instruments at SCHOTT are measured at amortized cost and therefore do not lead to changes in equity or profit for the period in the event of interest rate changes.

Commodity price risk

Raw materials can be subject to significant price fluctuations, for example due to their limited availability in some cases. SCHOTT's production processes are also energy-intensive and depend to a large extent on a continuous supply of energy. SCHOTT is therefore exposed to price change risks on the raw material and energy markets. At SCHOTT, the management of these price risks is the responsibility of the purchasing department and is based on centrally defined guidelines. To hedge against these risks, long-term contracts are concluded with various suppliers, which are accounted for as pending transactions using the "own use exemption." As a result, a sensitivity analysis of these financial instruments is not presented.

33 Leases

Leased assets

There are rental and lease agreements primarily for land including hereditary building rights, production and administrative buildings, technical equipment and machinery, as well as office furnishings. The lease agreements partly include extension and termination options as well as price adjustment clauses.

The carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets as of September 30, 2025, are as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Land, land rights and buildings	101,288	102,916
Technical equipment and machinery	39,000	45,987
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	3,901	3,925
Total	144,189	152,828

Due to the application of the option not to recognize lease agreements for low-value assets and short-term leases in the balance sheet, these are not recognized as right-of-use assets, but are recognized directly in profit or loss.

All right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful life. The useful lives are as follows, in accordance with the contract terms:

	Years
Land and buildings	2 to 21
Heritable building rights	Up to 117
Technical equipment and machinery	2 to 18
Vehicles	3 to 5

Lease obligations are repaid over the respective contract terms. In Germany, there are two hereditary building rights with remaining terms until the year 2142.

In the past fiscal year, right-of-use assets from lease agreements totaling EUR 23,486 thousand were capitalized as additions. These are broken down as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Land and buildings	20,136	47,870
Technical equipment and machinery	880	7,120
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	2,470	3,440
Total	23,486	58,430

The following leasing expenses are included in the income statement:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Depreciation on right-of use assets for land and buildings	19,962	19,246
Depreciation on right-of use assets for technical equipment and machinery	6,778	6,830
Depreciation on right-of use assets for other equipment, operating and office equipment	2,382	2,287
Interest on lease liabilities	6,109	4,870
Short-term lease expenses	4,759	5,070
Low value lease expenses	804	728
Variable lease expenses not included in lease liabilities	171	177
Total	40,965	39,208

In fiscal year 2024/2025, total cash outflows for lease agreements amounted to EUR 35,098 thousand (previous year: EUR 31,150 thousand).

The breakdown of undiscounted future cash outflows from lease agreements is included in Note 32.

Future cash outflows of EUR 40,294 thousand were not included in lease liabilities because it is not sufficiently certain that the lease contracts will be extended or not terminated.

Future cash outflows for lease agreements that SCHOTT entered into during fiscal year 2024/2025, but which have not yet commenced, amount to EUR 180 thousand.

In the past fiscal year, as in the previous year, no income was received from the subleasing of right-of-use assets.

Assets leased out

In Germany, SCHOTT acts as a lessor under operating leases. The agreements relate to real estate owned by the Group. The following minimum lease payments are expected from non-cancellable operating leases:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025
Due within year 1	1,465
Due within 1 and 5 years	5,078
Due after more than 5 years	81
Total	6,625

34 Contingent liabilities and assets

Where permissible and necessary, provisions have been recognized in an appropriate amount for all warranty obligations and legal disputes of the Group companies.

Contingent liabilities that have not been recognized as provisions due to the very low probability of a claim include, in particular, potential charges from warranty agreements in the high double-digit million range and from legal disputes in the low double-digit million range as of the balance sheet date.

There are no contingent assets as of the balance sheet date.

35 Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash flows are broken down into cash inflows and outflows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is derived indirectly from consolidated net income after taxes. Adjusted for non-cash expenses and income – mainly depreciation and amortization of fixed assets – and taking into account changes in working capital, this results in cash flow from operating activities.

Investing activities comprise cash inflows and outflows from disposals and investments in fixed assets. To improve presentation, changes in time deposits with a term of more than three months are reported in cash flow from investing activities from fiscal year 2024/2025 onwards. The previous year's figures have been adjusted accordingly. In the previous year, this relates to payments of EUR 198 million, which are reported under "Cash outflow for investments in financial assets" (included in "Cash inflow/outflow from financial receivables" in the previous year).

Financing activities include cash inflows and outflows from the raising and repayment of financial liabilities, from equity contributions, and from the payment of dividends.

Changes in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows cannot be directly derived from the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, as these are adjusted for non-cash transactions, exchange rate effects, and changes in the scope of consolidation.

The cash and cash equivalents reported in the cash flow statement include cash on hand, bank balances, and checks totaling EUR 227,018 thousand (previous year: EUR 295,149 thousand). None of these funds were subject to restrictions on disposal as of the balance sheet date (previous year: none).

Change in liabilities from financing activities

Fiscal year 2024/2025:

(in EUR thousands)	Balance on Oct. 1, 2024	Cash flows	Changes in exchange rates	New leasing contracts	Others	Balance on Sep. 30, 2025
Other liabilities to affiliated companies	5,081	587	−7	0	0	5,661
Liabilities to banks	3,934	−4,444	−696	0	3,338	2,132
Lease liabilities	166,256	−28,411	−2,771	23,164	58	158,296
Liabilities to non-banks	0	−7,214	0	0	7,214	0
Other	11,455	−47,726	−106	0	39,618	3,241
	186,726	−87,208	−3,580	23,164	50,228	169,330
Other financial liabilities whose cash flows are not contained in the cash flows from financing activities include:						
Negative fair values of derivatives	4,535					5,845
Debtors with credit balances	2,109					2,225
Non-current trade payables	1,183					956
	194,553					178,356

Fiscal year 2023/2024:

(in EUR thousands)	Balance on Oct. 1, 2024	Cash flows	Changes in exchange rates	New leasing contracts	Others	Balance on Sep. 30, 2025
Other liabilities to affiliated companies	7,824	−2,733	−10	0	0	5,081
Liabilities to banks	105,115	−100,047	−1,004	0	−130	3,934
Lease liabilities	134,347	−24,998	−1,633	58,540	0	166,256
Liabilities to participations	1,069	−1,069	0	0	0	0
Other	16,598	−2,347	−212	0	−475	13,564
	264,953	−131,194	−2,859	58,540	−605	188,835
Other financial liabilities whose cash flows are not contained in the cash flows from financing activities include:						
Negative fair values of derivatives	14,048					4,535
Non-current trade payables	660					1,183
	279,661					194,553

The total cash flows correspond to the sum of the items “Proceeds from loans,” “Repayment of loans,” “Proceeds/repayment of financial liabilities,” and “Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities” in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Other changes mainly include changes in the scope of consolidation and contingent purchase price obligations from company acquisitions.

36 Employees

Average number of employees for the year	2024/2025	2023/2024
Germany	6,090	6,083
Europe (excluding Germany)	4,253	4,179
America	2,554	2,509
Asia and South Pacific	4,066	3,927
	16,963	16,698
Apprentices	330	332
Total	17,293	17,030

Employees of the companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements are referred to as Group employees, with deconsolidations during the year being taken into account on a pro rata basis. As of the reporting date, the number of employees as of September 30, 2025, increased by 293 employees (1,7 %) to 17,392 employees (previous year: 17,099).

37 Other information

The following personnel expenses were incurred in the fiscal year:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024
Wages and salaries	808,237	774,765
Social security contributions	154,481	148,320
Expenses for retirement benefits	35,622	38,053
Total	998,340	961,138

Personnel expenses are included in the functional areas and are not reported separately in the income statement in accordance with the cost of sales method.

The total fee charged by the auditor of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year is broken down as follows:

(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025
Audit services	1,531
Other services	229
Total	1,760

The Board of Management and Supervisory Board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, a listed subsidiary of SCHOTT AG, Mainz, submitted the declaration required under Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) in September 2025. The declaration is available on the company's website at www.schott-pharma.com/investor-relations/de/corporate-governance/compliance-und-statuten.

38 Related party disclosures

Related parties of SCHOTT AG are the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena, the sister company Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, and its affiliated companies. In principle, direct or indirect subsidiaries of SCHOTT AG, associated companies and joint ventures of SCHOTT AG, as well as pension funds classified as defined benefit plans in accordance with IAS 19, are also related parties within the meaning of IAS 24. Furthermore, the Board of Management, members of the extended management team, and members of the Supervisory Board of SCHOTT AG, as well as their close family members, are related parties.

In the fiscal year 2024/2025, SCHOTT AG's deliveries to companies in the Carl Zeiss Group amounted to EUR 11,026 thousand (previous year: EUR 11,314 thousand). As in the previous year, no significant services were provided during the same period. Companies of the Carl Zeiss Group provided only minor deliveries or other services to SCHOTT during the fiscal year 2024/2025. In addition, Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, invoiced SCHOTT AG, Mainz, EUR 6,158 thousand (previous year: EUR 5,866 thousand) due to the strategic partnership between ZEISS and Microsoft. All business transactions with companies of the Carl Zeiss Group were conducted as with third parties. As of the reporting date, there is an advance payment received in the amount of EUR 1,718 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,705 thousand) from Carl Zeiss SMT GmbH, Oberkochen. There are no other significant outstanding balances as of the reporting date.

Business transactions with significant subsidiaries were eliminated as a result of consolidation and are therefore not disclosed. Information on pension funds that are classified as defined benefit plans in accordance with IAS 19 can be found in the disclosures on plan assets in Note 25, "Provisions for pensions and similar obligations." In fiscal year 2014/2015, a CTA acquired a stake in a newly founded Group company, SCHOTT Finanzierungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH, Mainz. These shares were sold to SCHOTT AG on October 1, 2024, at their book value of EUR 1,050 thousand at fair value, and the company was subsequently merged into SCHOTT AG. Further details on this company are provided in Note 3.1.

There were no other significant transactions with utilities or companies not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Companies of the SCHOTT Group carried out the following transactions with joint ventures and associated companies in the fiscal year 2024/2025:

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods	
(in EUR thousands)	2024/2025	2023/2024	2024/2025	2023/2024
Joint ventures	26,031	28,585	1,853	591
Associated companies	81	91	4,531	1,886
	26,112	28,676	6,384	2,477

Receivables and liabilities from joint ventures and associated companies are as follows:

	Receivables		Liabilities	
(in EUR thousands)	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024	Sept. 30, 2025	Sept. 30, 2024
Joint ventures	6,531	6,251	498	98
Associated companies	297	403	2,298	669
	6,828	6,654	2,796	767

In the past fiscal year, loss allowances on receivables from associated companies were made in the amount of EUR 8 thousand (previous year: EUR 18 thousand). Loss allowances on receivables from joint ventures were made in the amount of EUR 61 thousand (previous year: EUR 23 thousand).

As in the previous year, there were no other significant transactions between companies of the SCHOTT Group, members of the Board of Management, the extended management team, and the Supervisory Board of SCHOTT AG, their close family members, and the pension funds in the fiscal year 2024/2025.

39 Events after the balance sheet date

No events of particular significance occurred after the end of the fiscal year.

40 Remuneration of the Board of Management and Supervisory Board

The total remuneration of the members of the Board of Management in accordance with IAS 24.17 amounted to EUR 5,501 thousand (previous year: EUR 5,544 thousand) in the fiscal year 2024/2025 and consists of current benefits amounting to EUR 4,694 thousand (previous year: EUR 4,485 thousand) and long-term benefits amounting to EUR 653 thousand (previous year: EUR 68 thousand) as well as post-employment benefits amounting to EUR 154 thousand (previous year: EUR 991 thousand).

For the members of the Supervisory Board, remuneration of EUR 1,143 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,141 thousand) was recognized as an expense in the financial year 2024/2025 for their supervisory board activities, which consisted exclusively of short-term payments.

The total remuneration for the members of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board amounts to EUR 6,644 thousand (previous year: EUR 6,685 thousand).

Additional disclosures pursuant to Section 314 (1) No. 6 HGB

The total remuneration of the members of the Board of Management pursuant to Section 314 (1) No. 6 HGB amounts to EUR 5,222 thousand for the 2024/2025 financial year (previous year: EUR 4,485 thousand).

The long-term variable non-share-based remuneration promised for the 2022/2023 fiscal year is set at zero in the total remuneration for the current 2024/2025 fiscal year due to the achievement of targets.

For the 2024/2025 financial year, each member of the Board of Management is promised a long-term variable non-share-based remuneration based on individual target values, which will be paid out in January 2028 if the targets are achieved.

Former members of the Board of Management and their surviving dependents received current remuneration of EUR 4,413 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,611 thousand) in fiscal year 2024/2025. As of September 30, 2025, a total of EUR 62,837 thousand (previous year: EUR 58,428 thousand) are recognized for pension obligations to this group of individuals in accordance with IFRS.

Mainz, December 11, 2025

Dr. Torsten Derr   Dr. Andrea Frenzel   Dr. Heinz Kaiser   Marcus Knöbel

Independent Auditor's Report

To SCHOTT AG, Mainz

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT AG, Mainz, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including significant information on the accounting policies. In addition, we have audited the group management report of SCHOTT AG for the financial year from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025 ("combined management report").

In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the combined management report listed in the "Other information" section of our auditor's report.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS Accounting Standards") as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2025 and of its financial performance for the financial year from October 11, 2024 to September 30, 2025 and
- the accompanying combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this combined management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our audit opinion on the combined management report does not cover the content of those parts of the combined management report listed in the "Other information" section.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report.

Basis for the Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the combined Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Other Information

Management and the Supervisory Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the annual report.

The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements, the combined management report information audited for content and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the combined management report information audited for content or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The legal representatives or the Supervisory Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following components of the combined management report, the content of which has not been audited:

- the corporate governance statement contained in the "Corporate governance statement" section of the combined management report.

The other information comprises the remaining parts of the annual report. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements, the audited disclosures in the combined management report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the combined Management Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance of the Group. In addition, management is responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i. e., fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, management is responsible for the preparation of the combined management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, management is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a combined management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the combined management report.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the combined Management Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the combined management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 HGB and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. 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 consolidated financial statements and this combined management report.

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the combined management report, 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 opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the combined management report 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 Group's internal control or of these arrangements and measures.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and the reasonableness of estimates made by management and related disclosures.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the combined management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. 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 Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB.
- Plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business segments within the Group to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.
- Evaluate the consistency of the combined management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with law, and the view of the Group's position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by management in the combined management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by management as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

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.

Frankfurt am Main, December 11, 2025

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Bernau Wirtschaftsprüferin [German Public Auditor]	Kulisch Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor]

Shareholdings of SCHOTT AG

Statement of shareholdings in accordance with the requirements of § 313 (2) HGB

As of September 30, 2025

Name and registered office of the company	Share of capital in %	Comment
Subsidiaries included and not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements		
Germany		
ECORAN GmbH, Mainz	100.0	
LIB Industrie Beteiligung GmbH, Mainz	100.0	
Psephit Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Mainz	100.0	2
SCHOTT ENGINEERING Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Mainz	100.0	2, 9
SCHOTT GLAS Mainz Grundstücks-GmbH & Co. KG, Mainz	100.0	8
SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, Mainz	100.0	1, 3
SCHOTT Glaswerke Service GmbH, Mainz	100.0	2
SCHOTT Insurance Risk Management GmbH, Mainz	100.0	2
SCHOTT JENAer Glas GmbH, Jena	100.0	1, 3
SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz	77.0	
SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, Mainz	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma Mexico GmbH, Mainz	100.0	3, 11
SCHOTT Quartz Glass GmbH, Jena	100.0	3, 10
SCHOTT Solar CSP GmbH, Mainz	100.0	
SCHOTT Solar Verwaltungs GmbH, Mainz	100.0	
SCHOTT Technical Glass Solutions GmbH, Jena	100.0	3
SCHOTT Verwaltungs-GmbH, Mainz	100.0	2
Abroad		
SCHOTT Envases Argentina S.A., Buenos Aires/Argentina	100.0	
SCHOTT Australia Pty Ltd, Frenchs Forest/Australia	100.0	2
SCHOTT MiniFAB Pty Ltd, Scoresby/Australia	100.0	
MFB New Ventures Pty Ltd, Scoresby/Australia	100.0	
SCHOTT Benelux N.V., Lier/Belgium	100.0	2
SCHOTT Pharma Brasil Ltda., São Paulo/Brazil	100.0	4
SCHOTT Flat Glass do Brasil Ltda., São Paulo/Brazil	100.0	4
SCHOTT Technologies Brazil Ltda., Rio de Janeiro/Brazil	100.0	4
SCHOTT Glass China Ltd., Hong Kong Special Administrative Region/China	100.0	4
SCHOTT Glass Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Suzhou/China	100.0	4
SCHOTT (Shanghai) Precision Materials & Equipment International Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai/China	100.0	4
SCHOTT Pharmaceutical Packaging (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd., Huzhen Town/China	100.0	4
SCHOTT Tubing (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd., Huzhen Town/China	100.0	4
SCHOTT Scandinavia A/S, Lyngby/Denmark	100.0	2
SCHOTT Primoceler Oy, Tampere/Finland	100.0	
SCHOTT France Pharma Systems SAS, Pont-sur-Yonne/France	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma France SAS, Colombes/France	100.0	
SCHOTT VTF SAS, Troisfontaines/France	100.0	
SCHOTT France SAS, Colombes/France	100.0	

Name and registered office of the company	Share of capital in %	Comment
Subsidiaries included and not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements		
Abroad		
SCHOTT UK Ltd., Wolverhampton/Great Britain	100.0	
SCHOTT Glass India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai/India	100.0	5
PT. SCHOTT Igar Glass, Bekasi/Indonesia	100.0	
SCHOTT Glass Israel Ltd., Tel Aviv-Jaffa/Israel	100.0	2, 4
SCHOTT-Italglas s.r.l., Genoa/Italy	100.0	
SCHOTT Italvetro S.R.L., Borgo a Mozzano/Italy	100.0	
SCHOTT Japan Corporation, Shiga/Japan	100.0	
SCHOTT Envases Farmacéuticos SAS, Bogotá/Colombia	72.7	4
SCHOTT d.o.o., Zagreb/Croatia	100.0	2
SCHOTT Asia IT Services Sdn. Bhd., Kuala Lumpur/Malaysia	100.0	
SCHOTT Glass (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Perai/Malaysia	100.0	
SCHOTT Glass Malaysia Components Sdn. Bhd., Perai/Malaysia	100.0	
SCHOTT de México, S.A. de C.V., Amatlan de los Reyes/Mexico	100.0	4
SCHOTT Technologies Mexico S.A. de C.V., Amatlan de los Reyes/Mexico	100.0	4
SCHOTT Benelux B.V., Tiel/Netherlands	100.0	
SCHOTT Flat Glass B.V., Tiel/Netherlands	75.0	
SCHOTT Flat Glass Holding B.V., Tiel/Netherlands	66.7	
SCHOTT Termofrost AS, Oslo/Norway	100.0	
SCHOTT Austria GmbH, Vienna/Austria	100.0	2
SCHOTT Poland Sp. z o.o., Warsaw/Poland	100.0	2
SCHOTT Pharmaceutical Packaging OOO, Zavolzhye/Russia	100.0	4
SCHOTT Scandinavia AB, Stockholm/Sweden	100.0	2
SCHOTT forma vitrum holding ag, St. Gallen/Switzerland	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma Switzerland AG, St. Gallen/Switzerland	100.0	
SCHOTT Suisse SA, Yverdon-les-Bains/Switzerland	100.0	
SCHOTT PHARMA D.O.O. JAGODINA, Jagodina/Serbia	100.0	
SCHOTT Singapore Pte. Ltd., Singapore/Singapore	100.0	
SCHOTT Glass Ibérica S.L., Barcelona/Spain	100.0	
SCHOTT Korea Co. Ltd., Seoul/South Korea	100.0	
SCHOTT Taiwan Ltd., Taipei/Taiwan	100.0	
SCHOTT CR, s.r.o., Lanškroun/Czech Republic	100.0	
SCHOTT Termofrost s.r.o. (formerly: SCHOTT Flat Glass CR, s.r.o.), Valašské Meziříčí/Czech Republic	100.0	
SCHOTT Orim Cam Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Çerkezköy/Turkey	100.0	
SCHOTT Hungary Kft., Lukácsháza/Hungary	100.0	
SCHOTT MINIFAB, LLC (formerly Applied Microarrays, LLC), Phoenix, USA	100.0	
SCHOTT Corporation, Rye Brook, USA	100.0	
SCHOTT Lithotec USA Corporation, Rye Brook, USA	100.0	2
SCHOTT North America, Inc., Rye Brook/USA	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma USA, Inc., Lebanon/USA	100.0	
SCHOTT Scientific Glass, Inc., Rye Brook, USA	100.0	
SCHOTT Solar CSP, LLC, Rye Brook/USA	100.0	
SCHOTT Solar PV, LLC, Rye Brook/USA	100.0	

Name and registered office of the company	Share of capital in %	Comment
Companies valued at equity		
Abroad		
Glaverpane S.A., Jemeppe-sur-Sambre/Belgium	35.0	4
Zhejiang Crystal-SCHOTT Optical Technology Co., Ltd., Taizhou/China	41.0	4
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai/India	50.0	5
EMPHA S.p.A., Turin/Italy	50.0	4
Smart Skin Technologies Inc., Fredericton/Canada	20.0	4
Companies not accounted for using the equity method		
Germany		
Industrie-Institut für Lehre und Weiterbildung Mainz eG, Mainz	22.9	6
JENAER BILDUNGSZENTRUM gGmbH SCHOTT CARL ZEISS JENOPTIK, Jena	33.3	4
Other investments		
Germany		
ChronoFair GmbH, Schönenberg-Kübelberg	12.5	4
Psephit Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermietungs KG, Mainz	10.1	7
Silicium Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermietungs KG, Mainz	10.1	7
Abroad		
Sun Technology Asset Switzerland AG, Zug/Switzerland	11.5	4, 9

1 Company with profit and loss transfer agreement with SCHOTT AG
2 Not consolidated due to immateriality
3 Pursuant to Section 264 (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB), this company is exempt from the obligation to prepare, have audited, and disclose annual financial statements and a management report in accordance with the supplementary provisions of the HGB for corporations.
4 Fiscal year from January 1 to December 31
5 Fiscal year from April 1 to March 31
6 Fiscal year from September 1 to August 31
7 Shares refer to the limited partnership contribution
8 Pursuant to Section 264b of the German Commercial Code (HGB), this company is exempt from the obligation to prepare, have audited, and disclose annual financial statements and a management report in accordance with the supplementary provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for corporations and certain partnerships.
9 This company is in liquidation
10 Company with profit and loss transfer agreement to SCHOTT Technical Glass Solutions GmbH
11 Company with profit and loss transfer agreement to SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA

Members of the executive bodies of SCHOTT AG

Board of Management

Dr. Torsten Derr
(from January 1, 2025)
Leverkusen
Chairman and Chief Human Resources Officer
Member of the Board of Management responsible for Pharmaceuticals, Tubing, Compliance & Legal, Human Resources, Marketing & Communication, Strategic Development, Research & Development

Dr. Frank Heinricht
(until December 31, 2024)
Mainz
Chairman and Chief Human Resources Officer
Member of the Board of Management responsible for Pharmaceuticals, Tubing, Compliance & Legal, Human Resources, Marketing & Communication, Strategic Development, Research & Development

Dr. Andrea Frenzel
Wachenheim a.d. Weinstraße
Member of the Board of Management responsible for Advanced Optics, Electronic Packaging, Lighting & Imaging, Technical Services, Operational Excellence, Operational Technology, Environment Health & Safety

Dr. Heinz Kaiser
Bodenheim
Member of the Board of Management responsible for High-Performance Materials (formerly Home Tech), Flat Glass, Sales Excellence, Sales & Market Development, Intellectual Property

Marcus Knöbel
Mainz
Member of the Board of Management responsible for Finance, Information Technology, Purchasing, Mergers & Acquisitions, Solar

Supervisory Board

Dr. Michael Bolle
Leonberg
Chairman
Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Mediation Committee,
Member of the Audit Committee,
Chairman of the Shareholder Council of the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena
Formerly Chief Development Officer (CDO) and Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart

Rudolf Wagner[1]
Vilsbiburg
Vice Chairman
Member of the Presiding Committee and the Mediation Committee
Chairman of the Overall Employee Council of SCHOTT AG and Chairman of the Employee Council of SCHOTT AG, Landshut site

Jürgen Achatz[1]
Tirschenreuth
Member of the Audit Committee
Global Sales Director Pharmaceutical Tubing, SCHOTT AG, Mitterteich

Stefan Brandl
Landshut
Vice Chairman and CEO of the Dräxlmaier Group, Vilsbiburg

Matthias Hille[1]
Nieder-Olm
District Manager Mainz of the Industrial Union Mining, Chemicals, Energy (IG BCE), Mainz

Michael Hinz[1]
Mitterteich
Chairman of the Employee Council of SCHOTT AG, Mitterteich site

Uta Kemmerich-Keil
Darmstadt
Former CEO P&G Health International, Geneva, Switzerland

Dr. Detlef Kratz
Heidelberg
Former President of Group Research at BASF SE, Ludwigshafen

Hans-Jürgen Mundorff[1]
Alzey
Member of the Presiding Committee and the Mediation Committee
Vice Chairman of the Overall Employee Council of SCHOTT AG and Chairman of the Employee Council of SCHOTT AG, Mainz site

Frauke von Polier
Berlin
Chief People Officer, Viessmann Generations Group, Munich

Salvatore Ruggiero[1]
Mainz
Member of the Audit Committee
Head of Marketing & Communication, SCHOTT AG, Mainz

Emese Weissenbacher
Winnenden
Chairwoman of the Audit Committee
Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, MANN+HUMMEL, Ludwigsburg

Committees

Presiding Committee
Dr. Michael Bolle (Chairman)
Stefan Brandl
Hans-Jürgen Mundorff[1]
Rudolf Wagner[1]

Audit Committee
Emese Weissenbacher (Chairwoman)
Jürgen Achatz[1]
Dr. Michael Bolle
Salvatore Ruggiero[1]

Mediation Committee
Dr. Michael Bolle (Chairman)
Hans-Jürgen Mundorff[1]
Frauke von Polier
Rudolf Wagner[1]

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Editorial

SCHOTT AG
Finance

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SCHOTT worldwide

The company is represented by efficient production sites and sales offices in all important markets close to its customers.

22 %

North America

SCHOTT is represented in North America (USA and Mexico) with production, sales and research. In fiscal year 2024/2025, 1,100 employees generated sales of EUR 628 million in this region.

5 %

South America

SCHOTT has been represented in this region with its own production facilities since 1954. In fiscal year 2024/2025, 1,500 employees generated sales of EUR 135 million.

47 %

Europe

Europe continues to be the most important economic region for SCHOTT. Here, the technology Group generated sales of EUR 1,320 million in fiscal year 2024/2025 with 10,700 employees (including 6,400 in Germany).

1 %

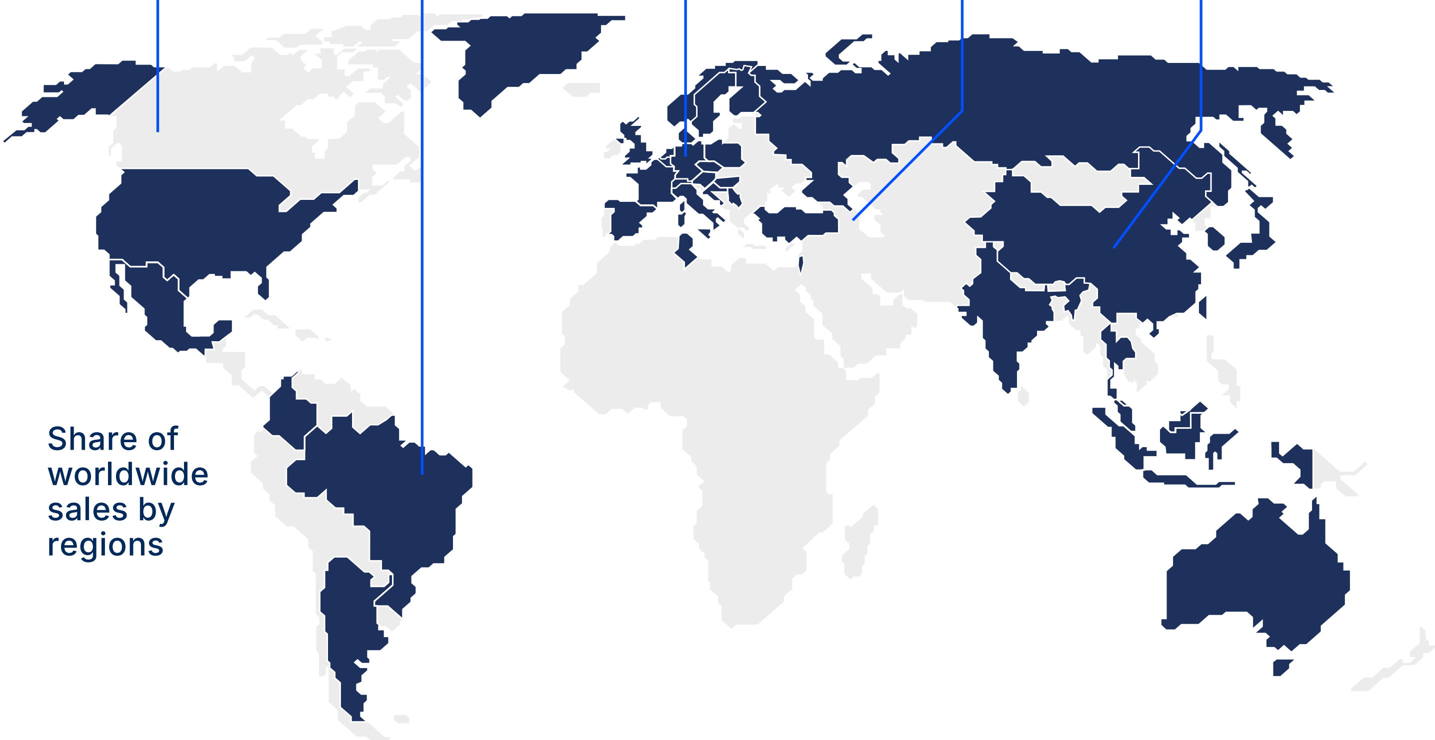
Middle East and Africa

In the Middle East and Africa regions, SCHOTT generated sales of EUR 35 million in the reporting period.

25 %

Asia and South Pacific

With its great growth potential, this economic region represents one of the most important markets of the future. In fiscal year 2024/2025, SCHOTT generated sales of EUR 707 million with 4,100 employees in this region.



Share of worldwide sales by regions

schott.com

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