SCHOTT PHARMA

Annual report 2025

Performance indicators at a glance

		2025		2024
		Reported	Constant currencies	Reported
Revenue	in EUR m	**986.2**	**1,012.8**	957.1
Revenue growth	in %	**3.0**	**5.8**	6.5
High-value solutions (HVS) revenue share	in %	**57**	**–**	55
EBITDA	in EUR m	**280.3**	**287.1**	257.6
EBITDA margin	in %	**28.4**	**28.4**	26.9
EBIT	in EUR m	**200.8**	–	192.6
Profit for the period	in EUR m	**147.0**	–	150.3
Earnings per share	in EUR	**0.97**	–	0.99
Dividend per share	in EUR	**0.18**[1]	–	0.16
Free cash flow[2]	in EUR m	**36.8**	–	81.0

		Sep. 30, 2025		Sep. 30, 2024
Equity ratio	in %	**55.9**	–	54.8
Headcount (as of the reporting date)		**4,811**	–	4,690

[1] Dividend proposed for the financial year 2025
[2] Balance of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from ongoing investing activities according to the Consolidated statement of cash flows

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Dear shareholders and partners of SCHOTT Pharma,

2025 was a successful year for SCHOTT Pharma. Despite geopolitical conflicts, rising trade barriers, and a shifting health and pharmaceutical policy in the US that is creating uncertainty in the pharma industry, we achieved profitable growth.

Our revenue at constant currencies was up 5.8% to EUR 986.2m, and our EBITDA margin improved from 26.9% to 28.4%. The above-average earnings growth relative to revenue is due to the strong demand for our high-value solutions (HVS) as well as structural cost improvements in our value creation processes. As expected, higher interest expenses and an increase in the tax rate led to a slight decline in the post-tax result. Earnings per share amounted to EUR 0.97, compared with EUR 0.99 in 2024.

For the third consecutive year, we would like our shareholders to participate in the positive development of the operating result. We will therefore propose a dividend of EUR 0.18 per share for the financial year 2025 to the Annual general meeting on February 3, 2026. This would correspond to a distribution ratio of 18% of the profit for the period.

Revenue share of high-value solutions increased further

The positive performance was driven mainly by our high-value solutions. These are sterile ready-to-use products and products with particular customer benefits, such as special coatings. We were again able to increase their share of total revenue by two percentage points to 57%. This shows that we are working very successfully on delivering our strategy to increase the HVS revenue share to more than 60% in the medium term.

Reinhard Mayer
CFO

Andreas Reisse
CEO

Looking at the segments, Drug Containment Solutions (DCS) performed extremely well, growing 11.9% at constant currencies. While our core business with bulk products remained stable, revenue growth was driven by strong demand for sterile vials and cartridges as well as specialty vials.

For Drug Delivery Systems (DDS), the picture was two-fold: Declines in revenue for polymer syringes were almost entirely offset by the significant increase in demand for prefillable glass syringes. As a result, DDS revenue fell slightly by 1.3% at constant currencies.

Advances in expansion and innovation

We advanced our global expansion program in the reporting year and invested around EUR 145m in new equipment and plants, reaching several milestones: In Serbia, we opened Europe's largest ampoule production facility, and in Hungary, we started commercial delivery of glass syringes and the construction of a new sterile cartridge production plant. Over the past six years, we have invested around EUR 800m, with a strong emphasis on high-margin HVS.

Also in 2025, our innovation focused on solutions that address global trends in the pharma industry and healthcare. Examples include vials with a special inner coating for antibody drug conjugates, polymer syringes for storing cell and gene therapies at temperatures as low as –180°C, and the

first sterile polymer cartridge for sensitive biologics. In cooperation with partners, we have introduced large-volume syringes and cartridges to the market. These are used in self-administration systems such as pens and autoinjectors that allow people with chronic and serious illnesses to self-inject drugs at home. We also introduced a new syringe system that streamlines time-critical hospital processes, reduces drug waste, and has improved recyclability.

Mid-term growth outlook updated

SCHOTT Pharma, initially as a SCHOTT Group business unit and then as a listed company, has been able to increase its revenue by almost 10% on average annually since 2017. 2026 will be a bridge year, influenced by the unexpected revised market outlook of a key customer resulting in lower glass syringes demand; as well as the more difficult market situation for vaccines. We thus expect organic revenue growth of 2–5% for this year, and an EBITDA margin of around 27%.

We anticipate that the overall environment will remain volatile and challenging, which is why we have updated our mid-term outlook. We now expect SCHOTT Pharma to be able to achieve average organic revenue growth of 6–8% per annum between 2027 and 2029. In addition, we are aiming to increase our EBITDA margin towards 30% during this period.

The foundations of our profitable growth are the following drivers: a growing and aging global population, the increase in chronic diseases, the better availability of active ingredients in emerging and developing countries, and the increasing demand for easy and safe self-injection solutions. Added to this is a strong development pipeline of around 6,600 injectables, as well as increasing regulatory requirements on the side of our customers.

Health is essential to us humans—that much is for sure, and this is what continually motivates SCHOTT Pharma. We would like to thank our more than 4,800 employees worldwide who, with their ideas, enthusiasm and commitment, contribute to the safe delivery of drugs and vaccines to millions of people around the world every day.

With innovative products, operational excellence and transparent communication, SCHOTT Pharma will continue to create value for our customers, business partners and, of course, our shareholders. The succession on the Management board has been settled: On May 1, 2026, Christian Mias will take over as Chairman. He has worked very successfully in various management roles at SCHOTT Group for 18 years, currently as Executive Vice President and Head of the Electronic Packaging Business Unit. We are pleased that Mr. Mias has accepted this new challenge to lead the company to further profitable growth along with the whole of the SCHOTT Pharma team.

Thank you for your continued trust in our company and its capabilities.

Best regards

Andreas Reisse
CEO

Reinhard Mayer
CFO

Report of the Supervisory board

Peter Goldschmidt
Chairman of the
Supervisory board

Dear shareholders,

The financial year 2025 was characterized by a difficult geopolitical and trade policy situation. Besides the US announcement of import tariffs on drugs and vaccines, changes to the country's vaccination policy created additional uncertainty for the pharmaceutical industry. SCHOTT Pharma has performed very well in a volatile market environment. The Company achieved revenue growth and further improved its profitability. The Company has consistently pursued its strategic goals, continued its growth initiatives and consolidated its market position by introducing innovative products.

Activities of the Supervisory board

The Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA has conscientiously performed the duties imposed on it by law, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and has advised and monitored the general partner represented by the latter's Management board. The Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA satisfied itself of a lawful and proper corporate governance, and the strength and profitability of the organization. It discussed all major business transactions and assisted the general partner's Management board in all decisions important to the Company.

Regular, timely and comprehensive Management board reports kept the Supervisory board informed of all major developments. These reports contained all relevant information, in particular on the strategy, planning and business performance, and also on the state of the Company and the SCHOTT Pharma Group as a whole.

The Supervisory board convened for four in-person and one online meeting during the financial year 2025. All members of the Supervisory board were present at four of these meetings, and one member gave apologies for one of the meetings.

Personnel composition and the changes in the Supervisory board

There were two changes to the composition of the Supervisory board in the financial year 2025.

Firstly, Dr. Wolfgang Wienand resigned from the Supervisory board with effect from December 31, 2024. He had been a member of the Supervisory board since April 2023. Dr. Wienand has been serving as Chief Executive Officer at Lonza AG in Basel, Switzerland, since July 2024 but as Lonza AG's compliance regulations only allow for a limited number of external supervisory board mandates, he decided to resign from his mandate with SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA. The Super-

visory board would like to express its sincere thanks to Dr. Wienand for his reliable and excellent cooperation.

The Supervisory board discussed Dr. Wienand's succession at an extraordinary meeting in October 2024. Here, it was resolved that Prof. Wolfram Carius from Mainz, Germany, should be put forward to the Annual general meeting as a potential successor. Prof. Carius' candidacy was reviewed by the Supervisory board in line with legal requirements and the provisions of the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC). Based on the recommendation of the Supervisory board, Prof. Carius was elected by the Annual general meeting on February 4, 2025. He took over the remaining term of office of Dr. Wienand in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association. He was then elected Deputy Chairman at the Supervisory board meeting on February 12, 2025.

Secondly, Ms. Christine Wening resigned from the Supervisory board for professional reasons with effect from August 31, 2025. Ms. Wening was one of two employee representatives on the Supervisory board since April 2023. She was also a member of the Audit committee. The Supervisory board would also like to express its sincere thanks to Ms. Wening for her reliable and excellent cooperation.

In order to fill the position of the second employee representative on the Supervisory board as quickly as possible, the Management board submitted an application to the District Court in Mainz in November 2025 for a court-appointed replacement in accordance with Section 104 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) and proposed Ms. Isabel Deister from Niedernhausen, Germany. Ms. Deister introduced herself to the Supervisory board in person at an extraordinary meeting in November 2025. The Supervisory board satisfied itself of Ms. Deister's qualifications and many years of experience in SCHOTT Pharma's markets and, based on this, unanimously decided to support the Management board's proposal. The District Court in Mainz appointed Ms. Deister on November 25, 2025. She was elected to the Audit committee by the members of the Supervisory board in December 2025.

Collaboration with the Supervisory board of the General partner

SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA and its general partner, SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, each have a Supervisory board. Two shareholder representatives are members of both: Mr. Goldschmidt and Prof. Carius—the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA respectively—are also members of the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG. This link between both bodies serves to ensure that both Supervisory boards have the same information available, that issues are communicated from one board to the other and that the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA is involved in decisions taken by SCHOTT Pharma Management AG.

Focal points of discussions during the financial year 2025

Discussions during the reporting year centered on the ongoing expansion of manufacturing locations in Hungary and Serbia, in particular to create additional capacities for high-value solutions.

In addition, the Supervisory board supported the Management board in planning and successfully implementing various measures to improve productivity and reduce costs, focusing particularly on the syringe business.

In the spring and summer of 2025, the Supervisory board advised the Management board on the drafting of contracts for the joint venture company SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd. in India with a view to the entry of private equity investor TPG, and on the consolidation of manufacturing locations in China.

In June 2025, the Supervisory board discussed the Company's strategy until 2030. The Supervisory board paid particular attention to regional growth markets and important Company innovations. In this context, the particular focus of the Supervisory board's discussions in August 2025 was capital expenditure for the production of large-volume glass syringes for subcutaneous applications.

Lastly, the Supervisory board supported the Supervisory board of the managing partner in its search for a successor to Dr. Steinkühler as Chief Financial Officer.

In April 2025, the Supervisory board conducted a second self-assessment. The results were discussed at its meeting in June 2025.

Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions requiring the approval of the Supervisory board under section 111b AktG during the reporting period.

The Company maintains various business relationships with its indirect controlling shareholder, SCHOTT AG, and the latter's subsidiaries. These relationships mainly concern the supply of primary products, the lease of business premises, and the mutual provision of services. These services were rendered in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length in all cases.

German Corporate Governance Code

The Supervisory board discussed how it intended to comply with the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code, and issued a Declaration of Conformity pursuant to section 161 AktG at its meeting in August 2025. This declaration is available at www.schott-pharma.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/compliance-statement/.

Audit committee

The Audit committee held four meetings in the financial year 2025, of which two were held in person and two were conducted online. All members of the committee were present at all meetings.

Discussions at these meetings focused on how to continue facilitating the expansion of control and risk management functions in SCHOTT Pharma Group, preparations for implementing CSRD reporting, and supporting and monitoring the onboarding process of the newly elected auditor. The Audit committee assisted the Management board with its expertise and experience. In addition, the quarterly statements and half-year financial report were reviewed by the Audit committee.

In April 2025, the Audit committee conducted a self-assessment. The results were discussed at its meeting in May 2025.

The external auditors were present for the meeting held in May 2025, when the focal points of the audit for the financial year 2025 were also discussed and established.

At its meeting in November 2025, the Audit committee discussed the Annual financial statements, Consolidated financial statements and the financial reporting for the financial year 2025 for SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, including the Combined management report. The proposal for the appropriation of profits was also discussed during this meeting.

Audit of the Annual financial statements and Consolidated financial statements for 2025

In the financial year 2025, KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft audited the Annual financial statements, the Consolidated financial statements, and the Combined management report of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA and of SCHOTT Pharma Group for the financial year 2025, which were prepared by the Management board of the general partner SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, for the first time and issued an unqualified auditor's opinion.

The Supervisory board received the Annual financial statements, Consolidated financial statements, Combined management report (including the Auditors' report), and the proposal for the appropriation of net retained profit in due time. These documents were reviewed and discussed in detail at the meeting held in December 2025, based on the results and the report of the prior Audit committee meeting.

The external auditors took part in the meeting, reporting scope, focal points and key results of the audit, and answering questions from the Supervisory board. According to the external auditors, there were no major weaknesses related to the accounting process in the internal control and risk management system. There were no circumstances that could give rise to concerns about the auditor's independence.

Following the final result of the Audit committee's audit and having completed its own review, the Supervisory board followed the auditors' assessment and declared that it had no objections. The Supervisory board approved the Annual financial statements, Consolidated financial statements, and Combined management report and recommends that the Annual general meeting on February 3, 2026 confirms the Annual financial statements. After conducting a review of its own, the Supervisory board followed the general partner's proposal for the appropriation of net retained profit to the Annual general meeting.

Audit of the Subordinate status report

SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA is a subsidiary of SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, whose sole shareholder is SCHOTT AG. The Management board of the general partner (SCHOTT Pharma Management AG) prepared a report on the relationship with affiliated companies in the financial year 2025 as required by section 312 AktG, confirming that SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA had received adequate consideration for every legal transaction with affiliated companies and that no action was taken or omitted during the reporting year on the initiative or in the interest of SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH or affiliated companies. The external auditors audited this report and issued the following opinion:

"Following our audit and judgment, performed in keeping with our professional duties, we hereby confirm that

1. the statements as to fact made in the report are accurate
2. the performance by the Company under the legal transactions set out in the report was not excessive."

The external auditors reported on key audit results and answered questions in the meeting held in December 2025. Following a review of its own, the Supervisory board concluded that it agreed with the presentation and conclusions in the report and audit report. The Supervisory board also reviewed the Management board's responsibility statement on the relationship with affiliated companies, which can be found at the end of the report, and did not raise any objections here either.

Thank you

The Company continued its successful strategy of innovation and expansion in a difficult and significantly more volatile market environment in the current financial year. The Supervisory board would like to thank the Management board and everybody at SCHOTT Pharma for their excellent work and dedication in the current financial year.

Mainz, December 2025

Peter Goldschmidt
Chairman of the Supervisory board

Combined management report

of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA,
Mainz, Germany,
for the financial year from October 1, 2024
to September 30, 2025

Combined management report

of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA for the financial year from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025.

Fundamental information about the Group

Preliminary remarks

This Management report combines the management reports for SCHOTT Pharma Group ("SCHOTT Pharma" or "we") and SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, Germany ("SCHOTT Pharma KGaA"). Statements made in this report refer to SCHOTT Pharma unless stated otherwise. Additional information on SCHOTT Pharma KGaA can be found in the chapter „Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA (HGB)."

The SCHOTT Pharma financial year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year. The financial year 2025 therefore covers the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025. The previous year (2024) referred accordingly to the period from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024.

This Combined management report contains in the chapter "Non-financial statement" also the combined non-financial statement of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA for SCHOTT Pharma as per sections 315b and 315c of the German Commercial Code (HGB) in conjunction with sections 289c to 289e HGB. Segments of the Non-financial statement that are not part of the statutory group management report audit were audited with limited assurance.

Company profile

We are SCHOTT Pharma, a global market leader in containment solutions and delivery systems for injectable drugs. With scientific innovations in glass and polymer materials, we have been moving our industry forward for over a 100 years.

As patient well-being is always our top priority, we make drug containment and administration safe and easy. Using state-of-the-art manufacturing procedures and premium materials, we aim for the highest standards of patient safety. Our unswerving commitment to delivering exceptional product quality has established us as a trusted partner to the highly demanding global pharma, biotech and life-sciences industry for many years now, including the biggest pharma names. Our customers tend to be very loyal, as can be seen from the large number of repeat customers. One reason for our strong standing with our customers is that our products are an integral part of the drug approval process.

We design solutions grounded in science to ensure that medicines are safe and easy for people around the world to take—Because human health matters.

We have 17 (previous year: 16) manufacturing locations (equity investments included) on four continents and our headquarters are located in Mainz, Germany. As of September 30, 2025, we employed roughly 4,800 people around the globe.

Group structure

Legal and organizational structure

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is a listed partnership limited by shares under German law (Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, KGaA). The Company's subscribed capital consists of ordinary bearer shares with no-par value and a notional interest of EUR 1.00 each in the share capital. Each share grants the holder one voting right at the Annual general meeting and entitles them to receive dividends if a resolution is passed to this effect.

The majority of limited liability shares in SCHOTT Pharma KGaA are held by SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, based in Mainz, Germany. Its sole shareholder is SCHOTT AG, based in Mainz, Germany ("SCHOTT AG"). In turn, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena, Germany, is the sole shareholder of SCHOTT AG. SCHOTT AG and its subsidiaries are referred to in the following as "SCHOTT Group."

SCHOTT Group is a multinational group with over 140 years of experience in the production of specialty glass and glass-ceramics. We have entered into a long-term supply agreement with SCHOTT AG and its subsidiaries that will allow us to source the most important component for our containment solutions and delivery systems: SCHOTT Group's high-quality glass tubes. In addition, SCHOTT AG and other SCHOTT Group companies provide key services for SCHOTT Pharma on the basis of service level agreements, including in the areas of HR, purchasing, finance, legal and IT.

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has one fully consolidated entity in Germany, 14 outside Germany and three equity investments accounted for using the equity method as of the reporting date. Details can be found in the list of shareholdings in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management and supervision

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's legal form is what is known as an "AG & Co. KGaA", a partnership under German law limited by shares. SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's general partner is SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, based in Mainz, Germany ("SCHOTT Pharma Management AG").

The two-tier corporate structure of an AG & Co. KGaA company means that management and supervision are strictly separated.

SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, represented by its Management board, is responsible for business at SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and represents SCHOTT Pharma KGaA vis-à-vis third parties. The Management board consisted of Mr. Andreas Reisse (Chief executive officer, CEO) and Mr. Reinhard Mayer (Member of the Management board, CFO) as of the reporting date.

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Supervisory board has six members. Four of these are elected by the Annual general meeting and two are court-appointed employee representatives. The Supervisory board is involved in all major corporate decisions. Its task is to advise and monitor the Management board. The Supervisory board also audits SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Annual and Consolidated financial statements and performs other statutory duties as well as tasks defined in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. It is involved in planning, strategy and all questions of fundamental importance to the Group.

Two out of the four members of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Supervisory board elected by the Annual general meeting are also members of the four-person Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, which appoints, monitors and advises the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG.

Segments

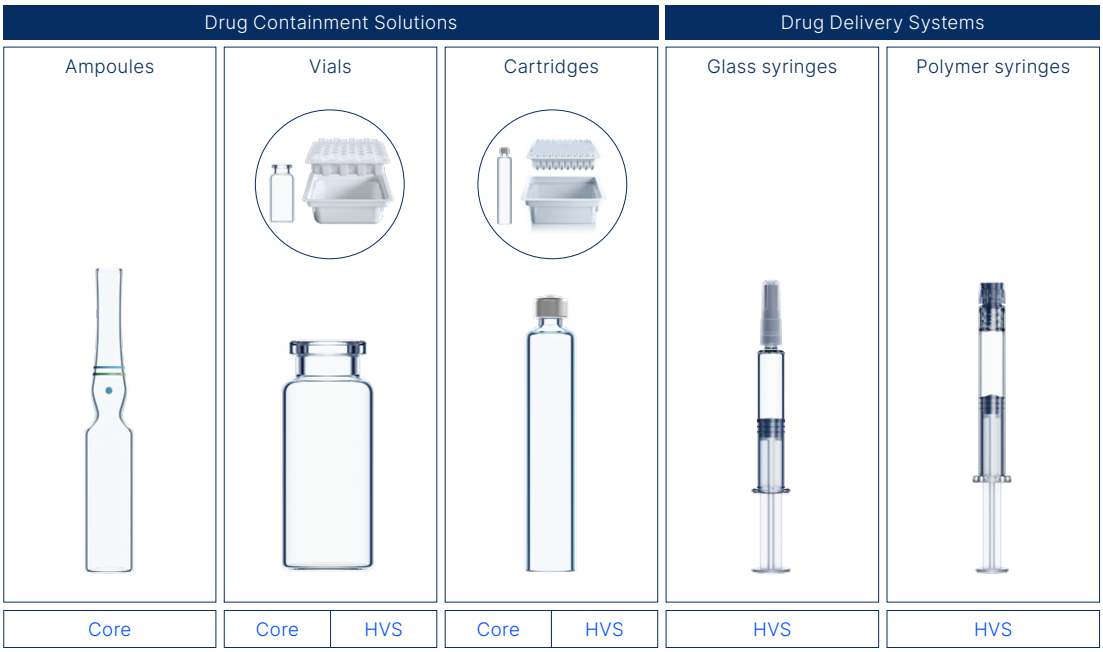
SCHOTT Pharma is a global leader in developing and manufacturing advanced drug containment solutions and solutions for delivering injectable drugs for pharma, biotech and life-sciences. Our prefillable glass or polymer syringes and our glass vials, cartridges and ampoules are an essential part of our customers' manufacturing processes—after all, even state-of-the-art injectable drugs will not reach patients if they are not packaged safely and reliably.

SCHOTT Pharma divides its business operations into two segments: Drug Containment Solutions ("DCS") and Drug Delivery Systems ("DDS"). Our clear focus on injectable drugs and our extensive product portfolio allow us to offer each customer the right solution for containing and administering their medicines safely and securely.

While our product portfolio also comprises both core and premium solutions (high-value solutions, "HVS"), our strategic focus is on further expanding HVS business. HVS solutions are able to meet even the most specific requirements of our customers for drug containment and delivery. Therefore, they allow us to generate higher margins than core products due to their higher degree of innovation and customer benefits.

Our HVS portfolio comprises sterilized prefillable syringes made of glass or high-tech polymers, ready-to-use vials and cartridges (which have been washed and sterilized), and vials and cartridges with features such as special inner coatings.

HVS accounted for around 57% of our revenue in the financial year 2025, up from 55% in the previous year. While this percentage share has risen steadily in recent years, we aim to increase it even further over the next few years, generating more than 60% of our revenue with HVS in the medium term. We expect the improved product mix to have a positive effect on margins and earnings growth.



Drug Containment Solutions (DCS)

The DCS product portfolio consists of ampoules, vials and cartridges and offers customers plenty of core and HVS solutions made of glass for safe drug containment.

Ampoules are among the oldest forms of drug containment and, measured by units, are still the most commonly used form of packaging. Most glass-sealed ampoules are used for established (usually generic) drugs in hospitals or medical practices. They are a low-cost packaging solution that enables wider access to essential drugs and treatments such as pain relievers, tranquilizers and emergency medicines.

Vials are suitable for storing all types of drugs, from simple generics to complex biologics. One vial can contain one or more doses. With their high chemical durability, vials allow injectable drugs to be stored safely and minimize interactions between liquid drug formulations and the container. In addition, special properties such as optimized inner surfaces (for example EVERIC® pure), improved geometric strength and low-friction outer coatings (for example EVERIC® strong & smooth) and the option of inner coatings (for example EVERIC® lyo, EVERIC® plus or EVERIC® care) meet additional requirements for special applications.

Injections contained in vials and ampoules must be administered by healthcare professionals.

Cartridges are glass cylinders that are inserted into injection devices, such as injection pens or wearable injection devices, allowing patients to self-administer drugs in accurate doses, safely and easily. The main area of application is in the treatment of diabetes and obesity. In addition, in the dental sector, anesthetics are typically administered by dentists. There are also many other areas of application.

In addition to the aforementioned products, we provide our customers with a comprehensive range of support services ranging from developing tailor-made drug containment solutions to conducting analytical tests and optimizing fill-and-finish processes. We also help our customers achieve their sustainability goals, and provide expert assistance with documentation for regulatory approval procedures. Our services provide ongoing support for our customers throughout the entire drug development process, from initial research to final commercialization. In this way, we build customer loyalty at an early stage and differentiate ourselves from the competition.

At around 77%, Core-category products make up the largest part of the DCS product portfolio.

The economic performance of the DCS segment in the financial year 2025 is illustrated in detail in the “Results of operations” section of the chapter “Business review of the Group.”

Drug Delivery Systems (DDS)

Our DDS products are characterized by a market-leading range of glass and polymer syringes. The portfolio comprises sterilized prefillable syringes (“PFS”) made of glass or high-tech polymers that are ready to use (“RTU”). These RTU containers arrive at our customers ready for filling. No other preparations are needed.

PFS are a highly stable, long-term containment and delivery solution for complex and sensitive drugs such as vaccines and biologics. As they are prefilled, PFS allow for an exact dosage of drugs and involve significantly fewer manual tasks during administration. This, in turn, improves effectiveness and substantially reduces the risk of errors such as an incorrect dosage or injuries. PFS can be used in a safe and convenient way by both healthcare professionals and—in certain settings—patients at home. This delivery system also helps to reduce drug waste and to lower costs for the healthcare system.

Our syringes are made of two different but equally reliable materials. This allows us to meet the specific requirements of different drugs and delivery forms and to offer safe yet highly flexible products.

We use SCHOTT FIOLAX® Borosilicate Glass Type I for all our glass products, including our prefillable syringes. Because our syringes have strong barrier properties, their coatings or surfaces are able to preserve and protect the drug formulations. They also offer reliable functionality, an established regulatory path and are highly compatibility with fill-and-finish systems.

Our prefillable polymer syringes are made of high-tech cyclic olefin copolymer, a relatively new material that is increasingly establishing itself as an alternative to glass. Polymer syringes are particularly being used where glass syringes do meet the specific requirements, such as in the case of deep-cold medications, highly viscous drugs or large-volume subcutaneous infusions, or when greater breakage resistance or reduced drug-silicone interaction is required.

All the products in our DDS portfolio are sterilized and belong to the HVS category.

SCHOTT Pharma also offers support services in the DDS segment, including analyzing how compatible drugs are with delivery systems. Based on scientific data, we help our customers find the optimum glass or polymer solution for delivering their drugs. We also assist our customers in registering their drugs in combination with the relevant delivery system, support them on their sustainability journey and help them scale manufacturing.

The economic performance of the DDS segment in the financial year 2025 is illustrated in detail in the "Results of operations" section of the chapter "Business review of the Group."

Market and competition

Most of our customers are market players in pharma, biotech and life-sciences. They operate in largely non-cyclical growth industries. According to data analytics and consultancy firm GlobalData, the pharma market registered an average annual growth rate of 4% between 2021 and 2024, generating global revenue of around EUR 1.4tn in 2025.

The global pharma market is currently in a phase of profound transformation. We see five overarching megatrends that are having a lasting impact on the industry and opening up a wide range of opportunities for innovation, increased efficiency and sustainable growth.

1. **Global dynamics and resilient supply chains**

   Macroeconomic and geopolitical challenges are leading to a strategic realignment of international production networks. Increasing regionalization and regulatory adjustments are driving capital expenditure in robust, flexible supply chains and strengthening location diversification—a crucial lever for securing long-term competitiveness.

2. **Innovation boost as a result of patents expiring, and new technologies**

   The upcoming expiry of numerous blockbuster patents is accelerating the development of new active ingredients and modalities. Advances in mRNA technologies for personalized cancer medicine, antibody drug conjugates ("ADCs"), oligonucleotides and radiopharmaceuticals, as well as the trend toward personalized medicine, are driving demand for specialized containment and delivery solutions. SCHOTT Pharma positions itself here as a reliable partner for complex requirements.

3. **Patient centricity and new care models**

   Global demand for pharmaceutical solutions is increasingly driven by demographic trends and the shift towards patient-centric care models. An aging population, the rising prevalence of chronic diseases and growing health awareness are leading to a greater need for innovative therapies and drugs. In addition, global vaccination campaigns and the expansion of access to healthcare—particularly through biosimilars and generics in emerging markets—facilitate broader provision of care.

   At the same time, the nature of care provision is changing: decentralized studies, home care concepts and subcutaneous delivery methods promote therapy allegiance and help reduce costs. The demand for RTU formats and point-of-care solutions continues to increase, supporting more efficient, individualized and sustainable patient care.

4. **Sustainability as a strategic imperative**

   The pharma industry is becoming increasingly committed to environmental responsibility. Resource-saving materials, low-emission manufacturing processes and sustainable packaging solutions are becoming more and more important. SCHOTT Pharma supports this development by using high-quality primary packaging that combines environmental compatibility and product safety.

5. **Digitalization and AI-assisted precision medicine**

   Artificial intelligence and data-driven technologies are fundamentally changing drug development, diagnostics and therapy planning. Digital transformation enables faster innovation cycles, enhanced quality of clinical trials and more personalized treatment approaches—serving as a key driver for the future of medicine and the pharma industry as a whole.

Drugs can be differentiated according to their route of administration. We focus on injectable drugs, supplying our products to large customers in the pharmaceutical and biotech spheres, contract (development) and manufacturing organizations ("CMOs"/"CDMOs"), and small start-ups. Injections can be intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous. The injectable drugs segment is one of the fastest-growing segments in the global pharma market. According to GlobalData, this segment has seen average revenue growth of around 6% p.a. over the past three years, outpacing average global pharma market growth. The share of injectable drugs in the global pharma market increased from 25% in 2014 to around 35% in 2024.

In recent years, the injectable drugs market has continued to grow, particularly through therapeutic innovations in oncology, diabetes and autoimmune therapy, as well as technological advances in the development of mRNA technology and biosimilars. Demographic change (aging population, increase in chronic diseases) and increased access to drugs are also driving steady growth.

Approximately 6,600 injectable drugs are currently in clinical phases and around 80% of these are biologics. Global revenue generated with biologics amounted to around EUR 430bn in 2024. Biologics enable many chronic, severe diseases to be treated, including ones that were impossible to treat or only partially treatable before. They are used in vaccines as well as in many state-of-the art therapies, including oncology, immunology, or for metabolic diseases such as diabetes and obesity. Biologics are produced using living organisms (such as mammalian cells, bacteria and yeasts) and consist of large, complex molecules. These are extremely sensitive, generally leaving injections as the only effective form of administration to patients. The biologics modality class includes GLP-1 drugs, recombinant proteins such as monoclonal antibodies ("mAbs") and ADCs, the latter belonging to an innovative class of active ingredients that specifically transport active ingredients into cells. They combine the selectivity of monoclonal antibodies with the cytotoxicity of traditional chemotherapeutic agents and are therefore considered promising treatment options.

The same holds true for the strong increase in demand for biosimilar drugs. A biosimilar is a generic version of a biologic that is placed on the market after the patent protection has expired. They are considered comparable to the original drug in terms of efficacy, safety and quality, and make an important contribution to cost effectiveness and security of supply in the healthcare sector.

We are a market leader for containment solutions and delivery systems of injectable drugs and SCHOTT Pharma is in an excellent position to benefit from the promising growth opportunities presented by biologics and biosimilars. The bulk of newly approved biologics today are qualified through a SCHOTT Pharma product.

We see the strong growth in demand for biologics and modern therapies as a clear indication that pharma, biotech and life-sciences will increasingly rely on high-quality containment solutions and delivery systems going forward, driving demand for our HVS products.

In addition to the growing need for safe solutions for sensitive drugs, we have identified other key factors that will support the growth of our HVS solutions in the long term:

- The increasing complexity of regulatory requirements for compliance and documentation calls for reliable solutions that meet regulatory requirements efficiently and reliably.
- The introduction of innovative therapies for smaller patient populations, rare diseases and personalized applications requires flexible manufacturing processes. RTU products enable fast and on-demand filling, even of small lots.
- By integrating upstream and downstream value-adding steps, RTU solutions reduce the capital expenditure costs for pharma companies and create operational efficiency.
- State-of-the-art delivery systems make handling easier for both healthcare professionals in clinics and medical practices, and for self-administering patients.

As injectable drugs enter the body directly, they are subject to particularly strict requirements in terms of storage, hygiene and precision. We operate in a highly regulated market with demanding quality standards. Our containment solutions and delivery systems are an integral part of the approval process and make a significant contribution to the safe and effective supply of drugs.

High entry barriers, combined with the central importance of trust and reliability for customer relationships, lead to a low willingness to switch supplier and a strongly consolidated global market with few established suppliers. In this environment, we position ourselves as a reliable partner for quality, safety and innovation.

The competitive landscape differs from segment to segment and from product category to product category. Our broad range of products gives us a market-leading position, and being able to supply our customers with both glass and polymer solutions for drug containment and delivery gives us a unique competitive edge.

Our main competitor in the DCS segment is the Stevanato Group. Our main competitors in the DDS segment include Becton Dickinson and also Stevanato for prefillable glass syringes. For prefillable polymer syringes, we lead the field by a great distance, followed by our main competitor Terumo.

Group strategy

The fundamentals

The health of patients is the cornerstone of our actions. We live by our mission: Because human health matters. This is where we derive our commitment to creating the conditions for the safe and efficient delivery of injectable drugs—all over the world. No active substance can ever reach a patient without an appropriate containment solution or delivery system. Our tailor-made solutions make a crucial contribution to healthcare and improve people's lives every day.

We firmly believe that scientific progress and corporate responsibility underpin technological innovation. Our actions are guided by four core values: respect, value creation, responsibility, and innovative strength. These are complemented by five strategic principles: customer focus, competitiveness, courage, agility, and connectivity. These guidelines shape our decisions and form the foundation for excellence that is sustainable in the long term.

- We are a scientific leader—and have been for over 100 years. SCHOTT began manufacturing glass tubes made of borosilicate glass for the production of ampoules and vials for drugs as early as 1911. Our history shapes who we are today and we continue to actively shape the progress of pharmaceutical packaging through groundbreaking innovations. Our technological focus strengthens our market leadership and enables our customers to bring complex and innovative therapies to patients safely and reliably.
- Our focus is on injectable drugs: Our two segments, DCS and DDS, cater specifically to the non-cyclical, dynamically growing market for parenteral applications. We ensure a diversified customer and regional structure here in order to avoid dependencies and ensure long-term stability.

- Sustainable growth is a central principle of our operations. We are consistently expanding our attractive financial profile and systematically integrating ESG criteria into our strategic objectives. For us, sustainability is not an add-on, but an integral part of our corporate identity.

Our long-term value creation strategy is based on our innovative strength and a clear focus on organic growth. At the same time, we remain open to strategic partnerships as well as targeted acquisitions that complement our portfolio in a meaningful way and unlock additional growth potential.

Our strategy

We aim to be the partner of choice for our discerning customers, providing solutions that allow injectable drugs to be administered to patients across the world safely and at low risk. To this end, we rely on our innovative strength and the consistent expansion of our HVS portfolio.

These are our strategic pillars:

- seizing structural opportunities in the market
- strengthening and leveraging HVS manufacturing capacities
- ensuring operational excellence by adopting digital and automation technology
- focusing firmly on innovation
- developing and supporting employees
- strengthening sustainability

Structural market opportunities

We believe that as our containment solutions and delivery systems are central to the functionality of the products themselves, we are extremely well positioned to capitalize on the growth opportunities in the injectable drugs market, where biologics is one of the fastest-growing segments in the global pharma market. GlobalData estimates that the share of revenue in the global pharma market attributable to injectable drugs will rise from 35% in 2024 to 45% in 2028.

Our strategy aims to identify opportunities for further business growth, mainly by providing innovative containment solutions and drug delivery systems. Our focus is on our HVS solutions, which meet the increasing requirements for quality, safety, and regulatory compliance.

The megatrends relevant to SCHOTT Pharma are described in the “Market and competition” section.

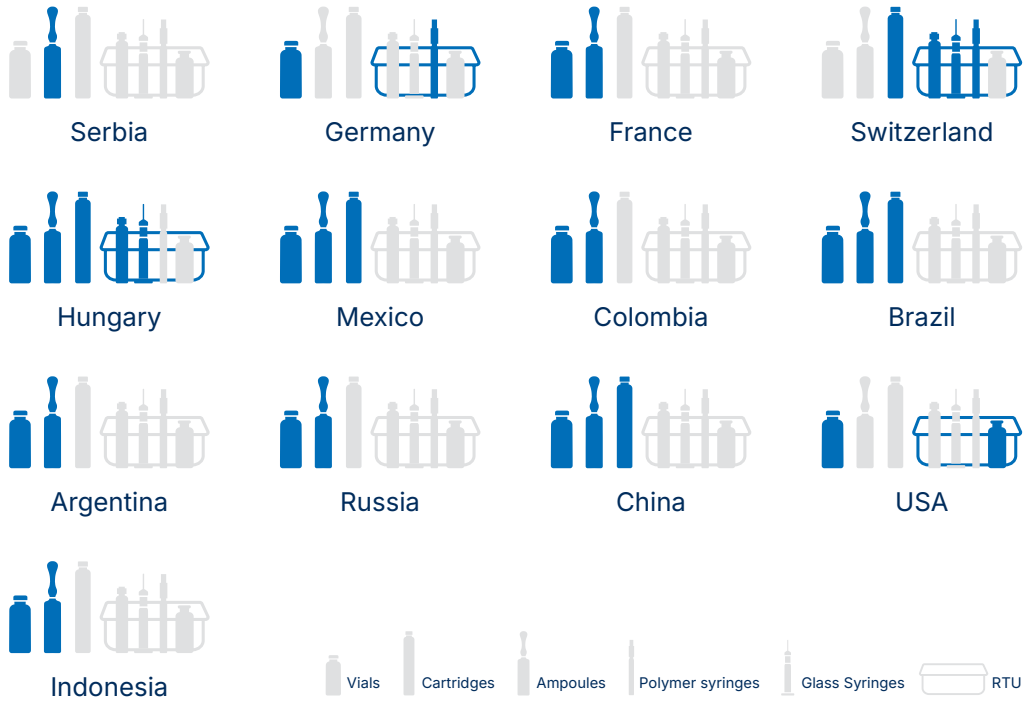
Capacity expansion

To seize promising structural opportunities as they open up in the market, we are pursuing the targeted expansion our manufacturing capacities with a particular focus on the HVS segment. In the financial years 2020 to 2025, we made cash investments of over EUR 800m into our global manufacturing platform. Over 80% of these investments are growth-oriented and were spent on expanding manufacturing capacities and building new locations. Capital expenditure priorities in recent years included:

- the expansion of manufacturing capacities for glass syringes and sterile cartridges in Hungary,
- the expansion of manufacturing capacities for polymer syringes in Germany,
- the expansion of manufacturing capacities for glass syringes and sterile cartridges in Switzerland,
- and the expansion of manufacturing capacities for ampoules in Serbia.

Some customers are supporting these growth investments with specific order commitments, reserving future supply capacities. These commitments increase order visibility and they have helped us reduce our investment risk.

The following graphic provides an overview of our global manufacturing network:



We are constantly reviewing our manufacturing network to ensure a strategically balanced distribution of manufacturing capacities across our locations. In this process, we specifically assess potential new locations and optimize existing structures in order to strengthen efficiency, security of supply and scalability in the long term.

Operational excellence

As well as the targeted expansion of our manufacturing capacities, we are continually optimizing our organizational structures and processes in pursuit of our goal of achieving operational excellence. We seek to provide excellent customer service, and we continuously improve all business processes to this end.

Our manufacturing strategy aims to leverage our global network while streamlining and standardizing our processes and technologies. Our digitalization and automation initiatives are specifically designed to enhance our efficiency and improve product quality, providing tangible added value for our customers. A central element of this strategy is our “Plant of the Future” program, which ensures a high degree of automation and digitalization in our plants and forms the basis for future-oriented manufacturing.

Focus on innovation

As an innovation-driven company, it is essential for us to identify market trends and customer needs in their early stages in order to align our strategic initiatives and operational activities in a targeted and agile manner. Research and development is the cornerstone here, both for our own technological progress and the joint development of forward-looking solutions with our customers and partners. Our service laboratory plays a key role, working closely with our customers to explore, among other things, how active ingredients interact with packaging materials.

For more information on this, see our “Research & development (R&D)” section.

Employees

SCHOTT Pharma sees the continuing professional development of its employees as a key success factor. An interdisciplinary and intercultural working environment as well as a corporate culture of openness and interaction contribute significantly to employee satisfaction and long-term employee loyalty. The basis for this is our four core values: respect, value creation, responsibility, and innovative strength. Firmly establishing these values in our daily work is paramount for achieving our strategic goals successfully.

Attracting and retaining highly qualified and committed employees is crucial to our growth journey. In the context of increasingly challenging demographics, this requires well-structured personnel planning in all countries with major SCHOTT Pharma locations. We are also taking specific action to strengthen our employer branding in order to continue expanding our position as a great place to work.

We firmly believe that equal opportunities and diversity lead to greater innovation and better decisions. Consequently, we strive to continuously increase gender and cultural diversity. More than 40% of our employees were women and an average of around 23% of leadership positions were held by women as of September 30, 2025. There are no fewer than 65 nationalities in our workforce.

For more information on this, see the chapter “Non-financial statement.”

Sustainability

We believe that assuming corporate responsibility is a key factor for our success. We are guided not only by economic objectives, we also consciously assume responsibility for the environment and towards society. Sustainability is deeply rooted in our organization and shapes our corporate actions at all levels.

The safe and effective supply of drugs to the population is a key social responsibility, and our innovations make a substantial contribution to solving both social and climate challenges. We support our customers worldwide in operating more efficiently and sustainably, with the goal of safeguarding resources and protecting our climate. A specific example of this is a new nest design for the presterilized cartriQ® RTU cartridges, where the cartridges are fixed in a diamond-shaped structure instead of round holes. This optimized configuration increases the packing density while maintaining the same external dimensions and increasing stability.

For more information on this, see the chapter “Non-financial statement.”

Financial and non-financial performance indicators

SCHOTT Pharma is managed in line with its long-term corporate strategy and its short- to medium-term goals. The Management board is responsible for overall planning and achievement of the strategic corporate goals.

We apply performance indicators to help us manage SCHOTT Pharma, and strategic management variables are used to determine the variable remuneration for our Management board and executive staff.

Every year, we make projections for the next three financial years based on our long-term corporate strategy. These projections are then updated in cycles throughout the year.

To support operational management, the results of SCHOTT Pharma and its segments are analyzed on a monthly basis when the segment heads regularly inform the Management board about business performance and development, process efficiency, customer relationships, exceptional business transactions, and other matters. These statements draw on standardized reporting and on special analyses based on both quantitative and qualitative factors. In the event of deviations, targeted operational or strategic action is taken to help us reach our goals.

We rely on the following key financial performance indicators for steering the company in the right direction:

- while our main growth measure is year-on-year revenue growth
- our main profitability measure is the EBITDA margin which shows EBITDA as a percentage of our revenue. EBITDA is defined as operating income (EBIT) before depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Other additional key financial performance indicators that are reported to the Management board on a regular basis are as follows:

- HVS revenue development
- gross margin
- EBIT
- profit for the period
- working capital (WC)
- operating free cash flow
- Net debt
- ROCE (EBIT as a percentage of capital employed)
- SCHOTT Value Added (difference between EBIT and average capital employed multiplied by cost of capital of 10%)
- capital employed
- number of employees

Non-financial key performance indicators also play an important role in the long-term strategic direction. SCHOTT Pharma monitors a broad range of non-financial performance indicators, but these performance indicators are not considered key performance indicators. These include

- greenhouse gas emissions
- employee commitment index
- percentage of women in leadership positions

Research and development (R&D)

Innovating, developing new products and constantly making existing products better is an integral part of our strategy. The aim is to build on our existing competitive edge and continue strengthening our position as a leading provider of containment solutions and delivery systems for injectable drugs and in particular biologics.

Today’s drugs place high demands on containment solutions and delivery systems. Biologics for treating diabetes, cancer or autoimmune diseases, for instance, are highly sensitive to the environment they are stored in. They require high-end containment solutions and delivery systems that preserve the stability of the formulation and minimize interactions with packaging material.

SCHOTT Pharma is a leader in the development of innovative, high-volume containment solutions that make an important contribution to shifting the administration of drugs from the inpatient environment to self-administration. These solutions support the trend towards patient-centric care models and enable safe, convenient use outside clinical facilities.

Science-based and customer-focused

Our research and development is geared toward generating the greatest benefit possible with our products. Particular focus is given to ensuring that our customers' drugs are stable, effective and clean before they are administered.

The solutions we have developed for this purpose include coatings that enable sensitive drugs to be contained safely and stably. In view of the changing trends we have been seeing in forms of administration, as described in the “Market and competition” section, our R&D focus also includes drug containment solutions and delivery systems for portable medical devices that enable injectable drugs to be administered to patients at home and support the transition to patient-centric care models.

While we are developing state-of-the-art containment solutions and delivery systems for drugs, we are also researching and developing new ideas for innovative product packaging that could add value for our customers by making filling processes simpler, safer and more efficient. We also place great importance on the sustainable design of both new and existing products across the entire product life cycle. We factor in sustainability aspects at an early stage in a product’s development, for example by calculating the carbon footprint of the materials used and the total packaging needed.

In order to identify our customers’ changing requirements at an early stage, we are active on a number of technical committees and are in constant dialog with relevant stakeholders. SCHOTT Pharma currently chairs the Alliance to Zero, a non-profit association of pharma and biotech supply chain companies that aims to facilitate the transition of the pharma sector to compliance with net-zero emissions.

Well-structured and value-oriented product development

Our R&D activities follow the Stage-Gate model which structures the development process into different stages. It is a risk-aware approach that reduces time to market. Project pipelines are managed in multiple stages by our executives and dedicated committees using defined performance indicators. This approach ensures that our development projects create value for both our customers and ourselves.

Before a project can move on to the next stage, it must pass through a gate, i.e. it must reach a milestone. At this point, critical success factors are evaluated, discussed, and updated. These include

- the cost-benefit analysis versus its target range,
- the validity of the sales and margin potential,
- the status of various risk categories such as technology, quality or intellectual property,
- the possibility of leveraging synergies and whether use cases can be expanded to different product groups.

In addition to R&D activities that have been initiated strategically based on our roadmaps, SCHOTT Pharma has developed a comprehensive portfolio of products that are tailor-made for specific customers. In direct collaboration with our customers, we cover these projects from defining requirements to the successful market launch.

Innovative culture

We are actively fostering and strengthening our innovative-driven corporate culture. As we build strategically relevant and forward-looking competencies, our R&D staff have the opportunity to grow professionally, establish external partnerships, and use their skill set to make a difference for the benefit of our innovations and, in turn, for our company.

One example is the sterile cartridge business where we dedicated ourselves to systematically building specific competencies over many years. These have not only contributed to the successful launch of a new product platform but have also intensified our collaboration with partners such as Ypsomed and SHL Medical.

Exchange platforms and digital tools support the effective transfer of knowledge within the organization. And our "Best Teams" approach allows us to bring together the most suitable resources for each project in order to drive strategically relevant topics forward efficiently and successfully.

R&D in numbers

We operate R&D centers in Switzerland, Germany and China as well as analysis laboratories in Germany and the US. As of September 30, 2025, more than 120 qualified and specialized employees were working on developing new products, processes and technologies and their continuous improvement. Our R&D approach includes collaborations with external partners, which allows us to access additional expertise. The aim of these collaborations is to leverage further growth potential in the injectable drug market and strengthen our specialized business model with less capital expenditure and limited R&D risks than competitors with greater diversification.

At the end of the financial year 2025, SCHOTT Pharma held more than 1,000 patents that are testament to our innovative strength and protect our key technologies. These innovations play a central role in our goal of further optimizing our product mix in favor of HVS and consistently pursuing sustainable and profitable growth in the years to come.

The past financial year saw us successfully expand the portfolio for our innovative coated vials and sterile SCHOTT cartriQ® cartridges. Our increased cartriQ® portfolio helps meet the growing demand for GLP-1 drugs, among other things. In addition, the first large-volume syringe for the biologics sector was launched successfully as planned. It is an important building block in the trend toward intravenous and subcutaneous formulations.

We spent EUR 27.9m on research and development in the financial year 2025, compared with EUR 24.3m in the previous year. This corresponds to 2.8% of our revenue (previous year: 2.5%). Most of these expenses related to the development and expansion of our HVS portfolio.

Business review of the Group

Macroeconomic and industry environment

According to the latest report from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the economic conditions in the regions relevant to us will prove resilient in 2025, although uncertainty will persist. While the US and China are showing moderate growth, momentum in the euro area remains very subdued.

In the euro area, the IMF expects a moderate recovery to 1.2% real GDP growth in 2025 (previous year: 0.9%). The forecast has been raised by 0.4 percentage points compared to the April report, mainly due to fiscal easing in Germany and special effects in Ireland. However, growth momentum is lagging significantly behind the US and China due to persistently weak consumer demand and ongoing structural challenges.

For the US, the IMF expects real GDP growth of 2.0% in 2025 (previous year: 2.8%). The current forecast was revised upward by 0.2 percentage points compared with the April report. This revision chiefly reflects lower effective tariff rates and more relaxed financing conditions, while heightened political uncertainty and slower employment growth have a dampening effect.

For China, the IMF forecasts real GDP growth of 4.8% for 2025 (previous year: 5.0%). The current forecast has been revised upward by 0.8 percentage points from the April report due to stronger economic activity and significantly fewer impacts from US-China tariffs. The Chinese economy benefited from an expansionary fiscal policy and the depreciation of the renminbi, which supports the competitiveness of exports.

According to GlobalData, the global pharma market for injectable drugs will see exceptionally high growth of 14% in 2025. This will be driven by a large number of biosimilar market launches following the expiry of numerous patents since 2023, innovations in biologics, the introduction and broader availability of GLP-1 drugs, and the increasing use of specialized therapies and the rising prevalence of chronic diseases. The GLP-1 market in particular is experiencing strong growth and contributing disproportionately to the momentum in the biologics sector. In 2025 alone, sales in the GLP-1 market are expected to increase by around 25%. The US is the main sales market for GLP-1 drugs and benefits from drug prices that are three to four times higher than in other regions.

Demand for injectable drugs in 2025 was influenced not only by medical and technological developments, but also by trade policy conditions. A noticeable trend towards protectionism, particularly in the US, but also worldwide, has further shaped the market landscape.

In particular, the discussion regarding potential import tariffs on pharmaceutical products in the US—with announced rates of up to 100%—has prompted many market participants to make strategic adjustments. As a result of these developments, many companies have begun to increasingly relocate their manufacturing capacities to the US in an effort to adapt to changing regulatory requirements. At the same time, we are seeing a temporary reluctance to place orders: Many customers initially reduced their stocks before placing new orders, partly due to the uncertainty surrounding future manufacturing locations.

As drug sales were driven in particular by high-priced, specialized therapies and elevated drug prices in the US, the reported market growth in injectable drugs highlights the positive momentum of the global pharma market. However, this development is only indirectly related to the expected revenue growth of SCHOTT Pharma.

The primary packaging market for injectable drugs relevant to SCHOTT Pharma essentially follows global pharma market trends, but according to IQVia Analytics, it is expected to grow by only 2–3% year-on-year in 2025. The revenue performance of SCHOTT Pharma described below therefore reflects the strength of our portfolio and our strategic focus on high-end solutions.

SCHOTT Pharma's key currencies are the euro, the US dollar and the Swiss franc, along with other currencies such as the Brazilian real, Chinese renminbi, Indonesian rupiah, Mexican peso, and Hungarian forint.

	Mid-market rate as of the reporting date		
1 euro =	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024	Change in %
Brazilian real	6.23	6.09	+2.4%
Chinese renminbi	8.35	7.84	+6.5%
Indonesian rupiah	19,570.56	16,969.02	+15.3%
Mexican peso	21.51	21.87	–1.6%
Swiss franc	0.94	0.94	–0.7%
Hungarian forint	390.35	397.04	–1.7%
US dollar	1.17	1.12	+4.9%

Results of operations

SCHOTT Pharma generated revenue of EUR 986.2m in the financial year 2025. This is equivalent to year-on-year growth of 3.0% and constant currency revenue growth of 5.8%.

This revenue growth was driven by the continued buoyant demand for HVS products. Revenue distribution by segment was as follows:

			Change in %	
(in EUR m)	2025	2024	Reported	Constant currencies
Drug Containment Solutions (DCS)	548.0	518.7	+5.6%	+11.9%
Drug Delivery Systems (DDS)	438.8	438.8	+0.0%	–1.3%
Consolidation/Reconciliation	–0.6	–0.4	+52.6%	+52.6%
Total	**986.2**	**957.1**	**+3.0%**	**+5.8%**

Revenue in the DCS segment was up 5.6% year-on-year (at constant currencies: 11.9%). The change in the product mix as a result of strong demand for pharmaceutical vials and cartridges, both in ready-to-use configuration, and for special pharmaceutical vials, made a significant contribution to our positive performance.

The DDS segment posted a stable revenue performance in the financial year, declining by –1.3% at constant currencies. The continued strong demand for prefillable glass syringes had a positive impact. Conversely, there was a decline in demand for polymer syringes, which had a negative impact on revenue performance in the current financial year.

Revenue distribution by region was as follows:

(in EUR m)	2025	2024	Change in %
EMEA	528.6	539.4	–2.0%
Asia and South Pacific	167.1	168.8	–1.0%
North America	202.8	166.8	+21.6%
South America	87.7	82.1	+6.8%
Total	**986.2**	**957.1**	**+3.0%**

SCHOTT Pharma's EBITDA was EUR 280.3m in the financial year 2025, thus exceeding the previous year's figure of EUR 257.6m. This resulted in an EBITDA margin of 28.4% (previous year: 26.9%). At constant currencies, the EBITDA margin was also 28.4%. EBITDA is derived from operating income (EBIT) in accordance with the Consolidated statement of income of EUR 200.8m (previous year: EUR 192.6m) and amortization and depreciation (including impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses) on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment of EUR 79.5m (previous year: EUR 65.0m) in accordance with the Consolidated statement of cash flows.

EBITDA distribution by segment was as follows:

			Change in %	
(in EUR m)	2025	2024	Reported	Constant currencies
Drug Containment Solutions (DCS)	127.5	101.3	+26.0%	+34.9%
Drug Delivery Systems (DDS)	152.8	166.4	–8.2%	–9.9%
Consolidation/Reconciliation	0.0	–10.1	+99.8%	>+100.0%
Total	**280.3**	**257.6**	**+8.8%**	**+11.5%**

EBITDA in the DCS segment increased disproportionately in comparison with revenue growth compared with the previous year. This resulted in a constant-currency EBITDA margin of 23.5% (previous year, reported: 19.5%), driven mainly by the change to the product mix as a result of the increased demand for HVS products and the efficiency measures introduced in the previous year. These positive effects more than offset the ramp-up costs associated with capacity relocations.

As expected, EBITDA declined in the DDS segment. The constant-currency EBITDA margin was 34.6% (previous year reported: 37.9%). The downward trend in revenue growth for polymer syringes and the resulting lower capacity utilization had a particularly adverse impact. In addition, ramp-up costs associated with capacity expansions for glass syringes had a negative impact on EBITDA. The positive performance of glass syringes was only able to partially offset these effects.

In the previous year, the reported EBITDA was impacted by negative exchange rate effects resulting in particular from the US dollar and the Swiss franc fluctuating against the euro, and relating to the valuation of foreign exchange forward contracts. Exchange rate effects recognized in profit or loss are reported under the “Reconciliation/Consolidation” item. No comparable exchange rate effects occurred in the current financial year.

The detailed breakdown for SCHOTT Pharma is as follows:

(in EUR m)	2025	2024	Change
Revenue	**986.2**	**957.1**	**+29.1**
Cost of sales	–653.7	–634.5	–19.2
Gross profit	**332.5**	**322.6**	**+9.9**
Selling expenses	–83.6	–79.8	–3.8
General administrative expenses	–46.3	–44.6	–1.7
Research and development costs	–27.9	–24.3	–3.6
Other operating income and expenses	12.2	6.2	+6.0
Share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method	13.9	12.5	+1.4
Operating income (EBIT)	**200.8**	**192.6**	**+8.2**
Financial result	–13.1	–8.6	–4.5
Income tax expenses	–40.7	–33.7	–7.0
Profit for the period	**147.0**	**150.3**	**–3.3**
thereof attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA	146.5	149.7	–3.2
Earnings per share in EUR	**0.97**	**0.99**	**–0.02**

Similar to revenue performance, cost of sales increased by 3.0%, resulting in an unchanged gross profit margin compared with the previous year of 33.7% (previous year: 33.7%). The stable gross profit margin reflects opposing effects within our two segments. In the DCS segment, an improved product mix and the efficiency measures that were initiated had a positive impact on the cost structure, and were able to offset the negative influences from the DDS segment, arising in particular from lower capacity utilization for polymer syringes. The ratio of selling and general administrative expenses to revenue was more or less at the same level as in the previous year at 13.2% (previous year: 13.0%).

As a result of extensive R&D activities, the corresponding expenses increased to EUR 27.9m in the financial year. The ratio of research and development costs to revenue increased by 0.3 percentage points year-on-year to 2.8%. This increase is testament to the strategic importance of innovation for SCHOTT Pharma and reflects our ongoing commitment to further developing technological solutions. We invest specifically in progressive product and process innovations in order to further strengthen our competitiveness and meet the increasing requirements of international markets.

The balance of other operating income and expenses was up from EUR 6.2m to EUR 12.2m in the current financial year, driven mainly by lower exchange rate losses year-on-year of EUR 10.8m, which in the previous year were primarily due to the valuation of foreign exchange forward contracts. These effects were related to the US dollar and the Swiss franc fluctuating against the euro. In addition, income from reimbursed costs was up EUR 2.7m and mainly includes income from research and development projects carried out for customers as well as from other services provided to SCHOTT Group companies. In contrast, government grants received in the financial year 2025 had the opposite effect. These fell to EUR 1.1m (previous year: EUR 8.9m) and partially offset the positive effects.

The financial result was down EUR 4.5m year-on-year. This was mainly due to higher interest expenses resulting from cash pool financing and from leases. The higher interest expenses from cash pool financing were due to the increased financing needs of individual SCHOTT Pharma companies for ongoing capital expenditure in the context of capacity expansion projects.

Income tax expenses amounted to EUR 40.7m, a year-on-year increase of EUR 7.0m. As profit before income taxes rose by EUR 3.7m, the tax rate increased from 18.3% to 21.7%. The previous year's tax rate was affected by non-recurring tax income in the low single-digit million range, resulting from a change in accounting estimates in the measurement of deferred taxes, and was therefore exceptionally low. The initial application of the rules on global minimum taxation (Pillar Two) had an upward effect of around one percentage point on the tax rate in the financial year 2025.

Overall, the aforementioned development resulted in profit for the period decreasing by EUR 3.3m to EUR 147.0m with earnings per share of EUR 0.97 (previous year: EUR 0.99).

Financial position

Financial management principles

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is the central organizational unit responsible for SCHOTT Pharma's financial management. The goal is to ensure liquidity at all times and raise financial resources for the Group at the most favorable interest and exchange rates possible.

SCHOTT Pharma is included in SCHOTT Group's global cash pool and treasury management. The cash pool balances represent our key liquidity position and are reported as Financial receivables or liabilities—SCHOTT Group within the Consolidated statement of financial position. SCHOTT Pharma companies are permitted to draw down liquidity to finance their operating business and invest excess liquidity as per the existing cash pool agreements.

Where regional circumstances prevent individual SCHOTT Pharma companies from being included in the cash pool, such companies hold external bank balances to a limited extent and report them under Cash and cash equivalents.

SCHOTT Pharma ensures its liquidity supply through rolling liquidity planning and by holding liquidity reserves. Our operating business is our primary source of liquidity.

As of September 30, 2025, SCHOTT Group made several revolving credit facilities with a total volume of EUR 412m (previous year: EUR 412m) available to SCHOTT Pharma in connection with cash pooling and treasury management. The term of these credit facilities ends on December 31, 2027. A total of EUR 220m (previous year: EUR 201m) was drawn as of the reporting date.

The SCHOTT Pharma companies invest excess liquidity at standard market conditions via SCHOTT AG's Treasury. To ensure that existing funds can be accessed swiftly if required, short-term availability is deemed more important than profit maximization.

As a global enterprise, we use various hedging instruments to minimize negative impacts resulting from default, currency and interest rate risk on financial position and financial performance. We are able to mitigate currency risks to a great extent as most of our production is local while our purchasing activities are global. Net currency positions updated on a regular basis using cur-

rency-specific liquidity forecasts serve as the basis for hedging the remaining transaction risks. The foreign exchange forward contracts with a remaining term of no more than twelve months are used to minimize transaction risk.

Equity ratio and net debt

Our equity ratio, calculated as the ratio of equity to total assets is monitored on an ongoing basis and as of September 30, 2025, amounted to 55.9% (previous year: 54.8%). The higher ratio is the combined result of a EUR 160.7m increase in total assets and a EUR 105.2m increase in equity. Please refer to the "Net assets" section below for more details on the increase in total assets. At EUR 147.0m, profit for the period was the main factor driving the increase in equity, as well as actuarial gains of EUR 2.7m in connection with changes in the interest rates relevant to the measurement of pension provisions. This was offset by EUR –24.1m in dividend payments to our limited liability shareholders, EUR –0.5m in payments to non-controlling interests and EUR –19.9m in foreign currency translation effects.

SCHOTT Pharma's net debt is composed as follows:

(in EUR m)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	–22.5	–23.2
Other marketable securities	–0.6	–3.2
Fixed interest–bearing securities	–2.6	0.0
Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group	–155.1	–141.3
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	220.0	200.5
Lease liabilities	83.0	85.8
Net debt	**122.2**	**118.6**

Net debt remained virtually unchanged year-on-year. The small increase was mainly due to changes to the items Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group and Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group that essentially reflect the cash pool positions. This was due to the increased financing need of individual SCHOTT Pharma companies for ongoing capital expenditure as part of capacity expansion projects.

Statement of cash flows

(in EUR m)	2025	2024[1]	Change
Cash flows from operating activities	179.9	224.8	–44.9
Cash flows from investing activities	–159.0	–255.5	+96.5
Cash flows from financing activities	–21.1	31.9	–53.0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	–0.2	+1.2	–1.4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	23.2	24.4	–1.2
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to foreign exchange rates	–0.5	–2.4	+1.9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	22.5	23.2	–0.7

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year. Changes in the cash pool receivable vis-à-vis SCHOTT AG will be reported in cash flows from investing activities from the financial year 2025. Previously, allocation to cash flows from financing activities was based on an economic perspective. From now on, a legal perspective will be applied. For further information, please refer to Note 33 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SCHOTT Pharma posted positive cash flows from operating activities of EUR 179.9m in the financial year 2025. This was below the previous year's level (previous year: EUR 224.8m). Operating income (EBIT) of EUR 200.8m (previous year: EUR 192.6m) made a positive contribution, as did non-cash effective depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-current assets of EUR 79.5m (previous year: EUR 65.0m). The increase in depreciation and amortization reflects the extensive

capital expenditure on capacity expansion projects in recent financial years. Please refer to the "Results of operations" section for details of EBIT performance. This was offset by the change in working capital of EUR –40.3m (previous year: EUR +5.6m). The main drivers for this were higher inventories and contract assets due to the increased volume of business. The increase in contract liabilities—due in particular to advance payments received from customers—only offset this effect in part. In addition, tax payments reduced cash flows from operating activities by EUR –51.5m (previous year: EUR –29.7m). The balance of interest received and paid led to cash outflows of EUR –7.8m in the financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR –4.6m).

Cash flows from investing activities are broken down as follows:

(in EUR m)	2025	2024	Change
Cash flows from ongoing investing activities	–143.1	–143.8	+0.7
Cash flows from investment of liquid assets	–15.9	–111.7	+95.8
Cash flows from investing activities	**–159.0**	**–255.5**	**+96.5**

Cash flows from ongoing investing activities include cash inflows from disposals and cash outflows for capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The balance in the financial year 2025 amounted to EUR –143.1m almost all of which was attributable to capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. As a result, capital expenditure was roughly at the same level as in the previous year. Capital expenditure was evenly distributed across both segments and focused on capacity expansion projects, particularly at the locations in Switzerland, Germany and Hungary. All major capital expenditure was implemented as planned and without significant delays.

Cash flows from investment of liquid assets mainly comprise changes in financial receivables—SCHOTT Group, i.e. cash pool receivables vis-à-vis SCHOTT Group. These led to cash outflows of EUR –15.9m in the current financial year (previous year: EUR –109.5m). The cash outflows in the current financial year are attributable to the positive free cash flow of individual SCHOTT Pharma companies. In the previous year, the significantly higher cash outflow resulted from the repayment of a SCHOTT Pharma intra-group loan.

Cash flows from financing activities led to cash outflows of EUR –21.1m in the financial year 2025, compared to cash inflows of EUR +31.9m in the previous year. Significant cash outflows resulted from dividend payments to our limited liability shareholders of EUR –24.1m (previous year: EUR –22.6m), the allocation of plan assets of EUR –8.4m (previous year: EUR –3.5m) and the repayment of lease liabilities of EUR –4.8m (previous year: EUR –3.6m). These cash outflows were offset by cash inflows of EUR +16.7m (previous year: EUR +61.9m) from the change in Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group, i.e. essentially in cash pool liabilities vis-à-vis SCHOTT Group. The cash inflows were due to the increased financing needs of individual SCHOTT Pharma companies for ongoing capacity expansion projects.

All in all, the decrease in cash and cash equivalents was EUR –0.2m. Taking into account changes due to foreign exchange rates of EUR –0.5m, cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 22.5m as of September 30, 2025.

We aim to continue pursuing our extensive capacity expansion program. Order commitments from capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounted to EUR 128.0m as of the reporting date (previous year: EUR 104.4m). The largest investment projects currently being implemented relate to capacity expansions for our HVS solutions. The plan is to continue financing capital expenditure mainly from cash flows from operating activities going forward.

Net assets

(in EUR m)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024[1]	Change
Non-current assets	917.2	853.7	+63.5
Current assets	681.4	584.2	+97.2
Total assets	**1,598.6**	**1,437.9**	**+160.7**
Equity	893.7	788.5	+105.2
Non-current liabilities	251.0	213.9	+37.1
Current liabilities	453.9	435.5	+18.4
Total equity and liabilities	**1,598.6**	**1,437.9**	**+160.7**

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5 to the Consolidated financial statements)

Non-current assets

As of September 30, 2025, SCHOTT Pharma's non-current assets were up EUR 63.5m to a total of EUR 917.2m. This increase was mainly due to the EUR 61.4m growth in the balance of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Capital expenditure of EUR 147.0m was offset by depreciation and amortization of EUR 79.5m and disposals of assets of EUR 1.3m. In addition, exchange rate effects resulted in a decrease of EUR 4.3m while inflationary adjustments at our Argentinian subsidiary led to a further decrease of EUR 0.5m. Capital expenditure included non-cash additions of EUR 2.2m for right-of-use assets related to leases. The SCHOTT Pharma companies in Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary accounted for the majority of the capital expenditure, with investments relating to the targeted expansion of manufacturing capacities in both segments. In addition, the positive performance of our joint ventures led to a EUR 3.4m increase in the valuation of investments accounted for using the equity method.

Current assets

Current assets were up EUR 97.2m compared with the previous year as of the reporting date. Inventories were up EUR 28.7m which reflects the increased volume of business and the strategic build-up of stocks in the course of commissioning our expanded manufacturing capacities in order to ensure a smooth start to production. In addition, as a result of the increased volume of business, contract assets and trade receivables from third parties and SCHOTT Group contributed EUR 55.7m to the increase in current assets. The build-up of stocks of customer-specific products as a result of the expanded manufacturing capacities in the DDS segment in particular had a positive impact on contract assets. Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group were also up EUR 13.8m, mainly due to the positive free cash flow of our Group companies in Mexico and the US.

Equity

SCHOTT Pharma's equity amounted to EUR 893.7m as of the reporting date (previous year: EUR 788.5m) and the equity ratio increased from 54.8% to 55.9% as of the reporting date. For an explanation of the increase, please refer to the elaborations on the equity ratio in the Financial position section.

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities were up EUR 37.1m to EUR 251.0m, driven mainly by the increase of EUR 38.1m in contract liabilities due to advance payments received from customers. This was offset by a EUR 3.6m decrease in pension provisions, due to the allocation of plan assets and the change in the interest rates relevant in terms of measurement.

Current liabilities

Compared with the previous year, current liabilities increased by EUR 18.4m to EUR 453.9m. The main driver was the increase of EUR 19.4m in Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group, due to the increased financing needs of individual Group companies for ongoing capacity expansion projects. Trade liabilities to third parties and to the SCHOTT Group also increased by EUR 8.4m as a result of the higher volume of business and the capital expenditure invested as of September 2025. Contract liabilities were up EUR 3.4m, as a result of reclassification from non-current liabilities to current liabilities. The underlying orders are expected to be delivered in the following financial year. Conversely, income tax liabilities decreased by EUR 12.8m as a result of tax payments, mainly for the years 2022 and 2023.

Overall performance assessment by the Management board

The financial year 2025 marked another significant milestone for SCHOTT Pharma in implementing its growth strategy. We achieved further growth in both revenue and EBITDA despite the complex and challenging geopolitical and macroeconomic environment, with growth based entirely on organic increases.

Particularly noteworthy is the continued high demand for our HVS solutions which has made a significant contribution to the positive business performance. Against this background, SCHOTT Pharma generated revenue of EUR 986.2m and posted constant-currency revenue growth of 5.8% compared with the previous year. As a result of the revenue growth, EBITDA increased by EUR 22.7m to EUR 280.3m, which corresponds to a constant-currency EBITDA margin of 28.4%. This resulted in a further improvement of the EBITDA margin compared with the previous year and exceeded the refined outlook.

In line with our ambitious growth targets, SCHOTT Pharma used capital expenditure of EUR 147.0m in the financial year to continue the targeted expansion of our manufacturing capacities; EUR 144.8m of this capital expenditure was cash-effective. With the capital expenditure already incurred and planned for the upcoming financial year, we are laying the foundation for further organic growth and strengthening our position as a reliable partner in international pharma, biotech and life-sciences.

Target/actual comparison with the previous-year forecast

The table below compares our actual performance with the forecast for our key financial performance indicators published in the Annual report 2024, so that our limited liability shareholders, customers, and all other partners can assess our performance. The forecast assumes constant exchange rates and excludes portfolio measures.

Key financial performance indicator	Basis Financial year 2024	Initial forecast for the financial year 2025	Specified forecast for the financial year 2025	Target achievement 2025
Organic revenue growth	EUR 957.1m	high-single digit	around 6%	+5.8%
EBITDA margin	26.9%	approximately at the level of FY 2024	around 28%	+28.4%

The revenue forecast made in the Annual report 2024 was specified in the Quarterly Statement 9M 2025 (see table above). The specification was based on the business performance in the first nine months of the financial year and the outlook for the financial year as a whole.

In the financial year 2025, SCHOTT Pharma achieved organic revenue growth of 5.8%. In addition, the EBITDA margin rose 1.5 percentage points. SCHOTT Pharma is therefore within the specified forecast. Contrary to initial expectations, the DDS segment was unable to contribute to organic revenue growth due to a change in the product mix.

Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA (HGB)

General

While the Consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in the European Union, the Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA comply with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the supplementary provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is the parent company of SCHOTT Pharma Group and its registered office is in Mainz, Germany. Besides its own operations, the financial position and financial performance of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA are significantly influenced by its status as a holding company. In Germany, SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has a manufacturing location in Müllheim which specializes in producing vials and polymer syringes. SCHOTT Pharma KGaA also operates an R&D center and an analytical laboratory in Mainz. The net retained profit (Bilanzgewinn) reported in the Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA in accordance with HGB is decisive for dividend distributions to our limited liability shareholders.

For details of the Group's legal structure, see "Group structure" section in the chapter "Fundamental information about the Group."

The macroeconomic and industry environment corresponds to that of the Group, as described in the "Business review of the Group" chapter.

Results of operations

(in EUR m)	2025	2024	Change
Revenue	187.2	164.4	+22.8
Decrease in finished goods and work in progress	–2.5	–0.3	–2.2
Total operating performance	**184.7**	**164.1**	**+20.6**
Other operating income	10.8	10.6	+0.2
Cost of materials	–48.6	–47.7	–0.9
Personnel expenses	–59.6	–61.3	+1.7
Amortization, depreciation and impairment of intangible fixed assets and property, plant and equipment	–15.7	–11.6	–4.1
Other operating expenses	–60.1	–65.3	+5.2
Operating result	**11.5**	**–11.2**	**+22.7**
Income from investments	37.5	60.2	–22.7
Income from long–term loans	0.4	1.6	–1.2
Other interest and similar income	3.2	2.9	+0.3
Impairment of financial assets	–3.8	–11.1	+7.3
Interest and similar expenses	–0.1	–0.1	0.0
Profit before taxes	**48.7**	**42.3**	**+6.4**
Income taxes	–5.9	–2.4	–3.5
Profit for the period	**42.8**	**39.9**	**+2.9**
Profit carried forward	43.3	27.5	+15.8
Net retained profit	**86.1**	**67.4**	**+18.7**

Compared with the previous year, SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's revenue rose to EUR 187.2m. Of this amount, EUR 96.6m (previous year: EUR 87.3m) resulted from the sale of pharmaceutical packaging, EUR 48.0m (previous year: EUR 41.0m) from rendering services, charging brand license fees and passing on overhead costs to affiliated companies and EUR 42.6m (previous year: EUR 36.1m) from contract manufacturing services provided to SCHOTT Pharma Schweiz AG, St. Gallen, Switzerland. Non-sterile vials accounted for almost all of the pharmaceutical packaging sold, while our contract manufacturing services were commissioned almost exclusively for sterile polymer sy-

rings. The increase in revenue from the sale of pharmaceutical packaging is due in particular to the change in product mix as a result of the strong demand for special pharmaceutical vials. Revenue from contract manufacturing services increased in connection with the ongoing expansion of our manufacturing capacities. Remuneration for contract manufacturing is calculated based on the actual manufacturing costs incurred plus a mark-up.

Other operating income included primarily exchange rate gains of EUR 6.3m (previous year: EUR 6.6m) and income from passing on costs to SCHOTT Group companies totaling EUR 2.1m (previous year: EUR 2.3m). Costs passed on in the financial year 2025 were incurred in connection with renovation work on the leased manufacturing building. In the previous year, these costs related to the IPO.

Compared to revenue, the increase in cost of materials of EUR 0.9m, was disproportionately low, which had a positive effect on the gross margin. In addition to product mix effects, the improvement in the gross margin was mainly due to the fact that a significant portion of the manufacturing costs associated with contract manufacturing consisted of depreciation and amortization, which, like personnel expenses, are not reflected in the gross margin.

Personnel expenses, on the other hand, were down EUR 1.7m. This decrease was especially due to lower expenses related to pension obligations.

Conversely, depreciation and amortization of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment were up EUR 4.1m due to the extensive capital expenditure on capacity expansion projects in recent financial years.

Other operating expenses mainly comprise selling, general administrative and maintenance expenses of EUR 27.2m (previous year: EUR 28.4m), expenses for services of EUR 20.2m (previous year: EUR 19.4m), currency and exchange rate losses of EUR 5.9m (previous year: EUR 8.6m) and lease expenses of EUR 6.0m (previous year: EUR 5.3m). The decrease compared with the previous year is due to lower currency and exchange rate losses (EUR 2.7m) and lower expenses in connection with additions to individual loan loss allowances (EUR 2.5m).

Income from investments, which includes dividend distributions received from subsidiaries in Switzerland, Indonesia, Brazil and Colombia, and from our joint venture in Italy, was down by EUR 22.7m compared with the previous year. The high dividend payments in the previous year were made to compensate for the impairments of financial assets of EUR 11.1m that were necessary in that period. The impairment of financial assets of EUR 3.8m recorded in the current financial year was fully attributable to shares in Schott Pharma France SAS, Colombes, France.

Tax expenses amounted to EUR 5.9m, compared with EUR 2.4m in the previous year. The year-on-year increase was mainly due to the company’s higher operating result, while dividend income received is only subject to 5% tax.

In summary, SCHOTT Pharma KGaA generated profit for the period of EUR 42.8m in the financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 39.9m). EUR 24.1m of the previous year's net retained profit was distributed as dividends and EUR 43.3m carried forward. This resulted in net retained profit of EUR 86.1m in the financial year 2025.

The Management report as of September 30, 2024 projected stable year-on-year profit for the financial year 2025. Profit for the period was actually up EUR 2.9m or 7.4%. The reason for the better-than-expected performance is our subsidiaries’ higher dividend distributions which resulted in increased income from investments. These were collected to safeguard SCHOTT Pharma KGaA’s long-term ability to distribute dividends to its limited liability shareholders.

Financial position

(in EUR m)	2025	2024[1]	Change
Cash flows from operating activities	–0.6	–1.8	+1.2
Cash flows from investing activities	+24.7	+24.4	+0.3
Cash flows from financing activities	–24.1	–22.6	–1.5
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year. Changes in the cash pool receivable vis-à-vis SCHOTT AG will be reported in cash flows from investing activities from the financial year 2025. Previously, allocation to cash flows from financing activities was based on an economic perspective. From now on, a legal perspective will be applied. For further information, please refer to Note 33 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA posted cash flows from operating activities of EUR –0.6m in the financial year 2025, which was above the previous year's level (previous year: EUR –1.8m). Profit before taxes of EUR 48.7m (previous year: EUR 42.3m) made a positive contribution, as did non-cash effective depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-current assets of EUR 19.5m (previous year: EUR 22.7m). The decline in depreciation and amortization is due to lower depreciation and amortization of financial assets, while depreciation and amortization of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment increased as a result of the extensive capital expenditure on capacity expansion projects in recent financial years. Please refer to the "Results of operation" section for more details on the growth of profit before taxes. To determine cash flows from operating activities, profit before taxes was adjusted by income from investments of EUR 37.5m (previous year: EUR 60.2m) and interest income of EUR 2.8m (previous year: EUR 3.4m), as these have to be reported in investment cash flow. The positive contribution was offset by income tax payments of EUR –14.6m (previous year: EUR –6.7m) and the net change in working capital items with cash outflows of EUR –9.5m (previous year: cash inflows of EUR +5.5m). The net change in working capital is mainly due to increased trade receivables from affiliated companies.

Cash flows from investing activities amounted to EUR +24.7m in the financial year 2025, a year-on-year increase of EUR 0.3m. Significant cash inflows resulted from dividends received of EUR 37.5m (previous year: EUR 83.9m) and from the decrease in the cash pool receivable vis-à-vis SCHOTT AG of EUR +15.9m (previous year: cash outflows of EUR –108.5m). SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is permitted to draw down liquidity to finance its operating business and to invest excess liquidity as per the cash pool agreement. Further cash inflows resulted from the repayment of an intra-group loan of EUR 1.0m by our subsidiary in Serbia (previous year: EUR 103.5m), interest income in connection with the loan granted and the cash pool investment of EUR 2.8m (previous year: EUR 3.4m) and proceeds from the disposal of property, plant, and equipment of EUR 0.4m (previous year: EUR 3.7m). The high repayment in the previous year resulted from a loan to our subsidiary in Switzerland.

The cash inflows were offset by cash outflows of EUR –19.7m (previous year: EUR –42.0m) for capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and EUR –13.3m (previous year: EUR –19.6m) for capital expenditure on non-current financial assets. In the current financial year, outflows to non-current financial assets included EUR –2.3m for a capital increase at our subsidiary in France and EUR –11.0m for an intra-group loan granted to our subsidiary in Serbia.

Almost all the capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets relates to our manufacturing location in Müllheim, with investments focused on growth projects and capacity expansion in the area of polymer syringes. All major investments were carried out as planned in the current financial year without any significant delays. We aim to continue pursuing our extensive capacity expansion program going forward. Order commitments from capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounted to EUR 10.3m as of the reporting date (previous year: EUR 21.6m). The plan is to continue financing capital expenditure mainly from cash flows from operating activities going forward.

Financing activities resulted in a cash outflow of EUR –24.1m for SCHOTT Pharma KGaA in the financial year 2025, compared with EUR –22.6m in the previous year. This arose exclusively from dividend payments to our limited liability shareholders.

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has access above all to credit facilities from SCHOTT AG for financing its business activities. SCHOTT AG granted a revolving credit facility of EUR 28m (previous year: EUR 100m) to SCHOTT Pharma KGaA as of September 30, 2025, with a term ending on December 31, 2027. This credit facility had not been utilized as of the reporting date.

Net assets

(in EUR m)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024	Change
A. Fixed assets	**645.6**	**633.4**	**+12.2**
I. Intangible fixed assets	0.1	0.2	–0.1
II. Property, plant and equipment	144.4	140.6	+3.8
III. Financial assets	501.1	492.6	+8.5
B. Current assets	**160.5**	**167.6**	**–7.1**
I. Inventories	14.6	16.6	–2.0
II. Receivables and other assets	145.9	151.0	–5.1
C. Prepaid expenses	**0.5**	**0.6**	**–0.1**
Total assets	**806.6**	**801.6**	**+5.0**
A. Equity	**728.6**	**709.9**	**+18.7**
I. Subscribed capital	150.6	150.6	0.0
II. Capital reserve	491.9	491.9	0.0
III. Net retained profit	86.1	67.4	+18.7
B. Provisions	**40.3**	**53.7**	**–13.4**
C. Liabilities	**37.7**	**38.0**	**–0.3**
Total equity and liabilities	**806.6**	**801.6**	**+5.0**

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's total assets increased to EUR 806.6m as of September 30, 2025. Fixed assets account for 80% of total assets (previous year: 79%); the equity ratio increased to 90% as of the reporting date (previous year: 89%).

Property, plant and equipment increased to EUR 144.4m. Capital expenditure totaling EUR 19.6m was offset by depreciation and amortization of EUR 15.5m and disposals of EUR 0.3m.

The increase in financial assets was mainly due to a loan granted to our subsidiary in Serbia of EUR 11.0m. Due to its three-year term, the loan is recognized as a loan within fixed assets. A capital increase at our subsidiary in France of EUR 2.3m also contributed to this increase. The increase was offset by the impairment of shares in the French subsidiary of EUR 3.8m and the repayment of a loan by the Serbian subsidiary of EUR 1m.

Within current assets, receivables from affiliated companies decreased by EUR 8.3m to EUR 124.3m, of which EUR 93.5m (previous year: EUR 109.5m) was attributable to the cash pool receivable vis-à-vis SCHOTT AG and EUR 30.8m (previous year: EUR 23.1m) to trade receivables as of the reporting date. The decline in the cash pool receivable vis-à-vis SCHOTT AG is mainly due to dividend payments to our limited liability shareholders and capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and non-current financial assets. Further explanations can be found in the “Financial position” section. The increase in trade receivables was due to higher receivables in connection with brand licenses and the offsetting of central costs.

Equity increased by EUR 18.7m, mainly due to the profit for the period of EUR 42.8m. Please refer to the “Results of operations” section for more details on the profit for the period. This was offset by dividend payments of EUR 24.1m.

Provisions decreased by EUR 13.4m to EUR 40.3m, which was due in particular to lower tax provisions that were reduced as a result of tax payments for 2022 and 2023. The decrease was also due to lower provisions for potential losses from derivative financial instruments as well as lower personnel obligations, which are reported under other provisions.

Proposal for the appropriation of profits

Net retained profit (Bilanzgewinn) for the financial year 2025 amounted to EUR 86.1m. The Supervisory board and the Management board propose to the Annual general meeting to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.18 per no-par value share (corresponding to a total dividend distribution of EUR 27.1m) and to carry forward the remaining net retained profit of EUR 59.0m.

Employees

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA employed 660 employees (previous year: 689 employees) as of September 30, 2025.

Overall performance assessment by the Management board

As a holding company, SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's business performance is largely dependent on that of its subsidiaries, and therefore on SCHOTT Pharma's performance as a whole. This being the case, we generally refer to the statements in the chapter "Business review of the Group: Overall performance assessment by the Management board."

Despite the challenging macroeconomic conditions, SCHOTT Pharma KGaA can look back on an overall satisfactory performance in the financial year 2025. Based on the generated profit for the period, the Company is once again in a position to distribute a dividend to its limited liability shareholders for the financial year 2025.

Risks and opportunities

The business performance of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is subject to the same risks and opportunities as SCHOTT Pharma. SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is a holding company and as such participates in the risks of the investments and subsidiaries in proportion to the size of its shareholding. Please refer to the chapter "Report on risks and opportunities" for an overview of the risks and opportunities to which SCHOTT Pharma is subject.

Forecast

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA focuses on profit for the period as an important factor for the dividend distribution proposal, making profit for the period the Company's key financial performance indicator.

The development of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's profit for the period depends largely on the performance of the subsidiaries and therefore on SCHOTT Pharma. For the financial year 2026, we expect profit for the period to be in line with the previous year. This forecast is based on the assumption that no write-ups or impairments of financial assets are required in the financial year 2026.

Please refer to the chapter "Forecast report" for a detailed overview of SCHOTT Pharma's expected future performance.

Forecast report

Macroeconomic outlook

According to the latest World Economic Outlook from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global growth in 2025 will remain almost at the same level as in the previous year at 3.2% (previous year: 3.3%) and is forecast to be slightly weaker in 2026 at 3.1%. This means that growth forecasts remain below the historical average (2000–2019) of 3.7% before the pandemic.

The forecasts reflect the ongoing uncertainties and the impact of protectionist measures, although the negative effects of recent US tariff hikes have so far been limited by temporary factors such as the bringing forward of trade activities and rapid adjustments to supply chains. According to the IMF, the risks to the global economy remain tilted to the downside, in particular due to ongoing political uncertainty and a further escalation of protectionist measures.

For the euro area, the IMF expects real GDP growth of 1.1% in 2026. Heightened geopolitical uncertainties and higher trade barriers are hampering growth. Positive momentum came from a recovery in private consumption due to higher real wages and fiscal easing in Germany.

For the US, the IMF forecasts a slight recovery in growth to 2.1% in 2026. The stagnant performance is mainly due to lower consumer demand, prolonged political uncertainty and the impact of recent trade barriers. At the same time, government investment incentives and a continued expansionary fiscal policy are supporting growth.

Analysts remain optimistic about China, although real GDP growth is expected to slow further to 4.2% in 2026. This decline is mainly due to the phasing out of special effects such as the bringing forward of exports at the beginning of 2025 and a slowing momentum in the real estate sector.

The pharma market continues to develop more dynamically than the economy as a whole. For 2026, GlobalData experts are forecasting year-on-year growth of around 7%. Expectations for the following years also remain positive: Average annual growth of 8% is expected for the period from 2025 to 2030.

The market for injectable drugs relevant to SCHOTT Pharma is expected to significantly outperform the pharma market once again. The drivers of structural growth are described under “Market and competition” in the “Fundamental information about the Group” chapter. According to GlobalData, this market is projected to grow by an average of 10% annually between 2025 and 2030—well above the pharma market as a whole.

For SCHOTT Pharma, the modalities GLP-1 and other biologics, vaccines (including mRNA-based vaccines), insulins and small molecules are particularly relevant. The excellent growth prospects for the injectable drugs market can also be seen from the strong biologics pipeline. These require high-quality solutions for safe containment and delivery. By 2030, around ten new active ingredients are expected in the field of biologics, each with prospective net sales of over EUR 1bn—potential blockbusters with corresponding double-digit growth rates. Furthermore, a large part of the volume will also come from biosimilars. However, insulins and small molecules—including many generics—are expected to grow by only around 3% per year over the next few years. In addition, the picture for vaccines is mixed: These are currently experiencing a slight decline in demand, due, among other things, to the declining demand for Covid-19 vaccines and the increasing politicization of mRNA technologies.

Overall, IQVIA Analytics expects stable annual growth of 2–3% for the market relevant to SCHOTT Pharma for primary packaging for injectable drugs in the period 2025 to 2030. Within this market, packaging solutions for biologics are expected to grow significantly faster at 6%, while packaging solutions for small-molecule drugs are expected to grow by only 2% per year.

As a specialized provider with a comprehensive portfolio of containment solutions and delivery systems for injectable drugs, we are ideally positioned to benefit from the strong growth momentum in this segment. We see particularly good opportunities in the increasing distribution of biologics with more complex formulations, enabling us to participate disproportionately in market growth.

Overall assessment and expected development

We expect organic revenue growth of between 2% and 5% for the coming financial year 2026. This growth is mainly based on the planned expansion of the HVS share in the DCS segment. In the DDS segment, we expect a slight decline in revenue due to changes in the market expectations of a key customer.

We also expect high profitability for the financial year 2026 and forecast an EBITDA margin of around 27%. We expect the EBITDA margin in both segments to be slightly below the previous year’s level.

Our forecast is based on various assumptions. In terms of revenue growth, it excludes portfolio measures but assumes that exchange rates will remain constant. Furthermore, it assumes that the

geopolitical and global economic situation, global supply chains, inflation and energy supply will not deteriorate, and that there will be no further relevant pandemic-related restrictions.

In an environment fraught with geopolitical challenges, we will maintain a strong focus on our strategic fields of action.

SCHOTT Pharma's actual performance may deviate positively or negatively from our forecasts, either due to the risks and opportunities described in the chapter "Report on risks and opportunities" or because our expectations and assumptions fail to materialize.

Report on risks and opportunities

Group-wide management of risks and opportunities

SCHOTT Pharma's Management board bears overall responsibility for an effective risk management system and defines a set of framework conditions to ensure that any developments with the potential to jeopardize the Company's continued existence are detected at an early stage and that appropriate measures are taken when required. The risk management system comprises all organizational measures, regulations and processes for identifying, assessing and managing risks and opportunities. Key elements include planning and governance processes, the internal control system and the early warning system. Responsibility for the coordination and development of these systems and for combined risk reporting lies with the risk function. As part of this, the review of the effectiveness of key process controls was harmonized in the financial year 2025, and existing control activities for non-financial reporting were incorporated into the control framework. Operational and strategic risks are identified, managed and reported to the Management board at a segment and group function management level.

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Supervisory board monitors the risk management system's effectiveness based on the preparatory work by its Audit committee. As part of their statutory audit mandate for the Annual and Consolidated financial statements, the auditors assess whether the early warning system is capable of adequately recognizing risks to the Company's continued existence at an early stage. Finally, Internal Audit reviews the functionality of the risk management system at regular intervals. Key results from these audits are discussed during Management board, Supervisory board and Audit committee meetings, and findings are used to continuously improve the risk management system.

The Management board assesses the risk management system's adequacy and effectiveness. This assessment is based, among other things, on reports regarding the company-wide risk situation and the status of the ICS produced by the risk function. It is also based on an evaluation of the functionality of the risk management system by Internal Audit. Based on this, the Management board was not aware of any evidence indicating that the ICS and the risk management system, in its entirety, was inadequate or ineffective as of September 30, 2025.[1] That said, there are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any risk management system. No system comes with a guarantee that all actually materializing risks will be identified or that all process violations can be excluded under any and all circumstances.

The structure of our risk management system is based on legal requirements and is also aligned with internationally recognized frameworks for company-wide risk management, such as the "Enterprise Risk Management—Integrated Framework" from the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and the "Three Lines of Defense" model from the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), as well as with the requirements under relevant auditing standards.

SCHOTT Pharma is closely integrated into SCHOTT Group and obtains services from SCHOTT AG and other Group companies to strengthen its own resources, for example in personnel, purchasing, financial, legal or IT matters. SCHOTT Pharma is also integrated into selected SCHOTT Group management systems. The exact scope of the support services is governed by service level agreements.

[1] The German Corporate Governance Code requires disclosures on the internal control and risk management system in its entirety that go beyond the legal requirements for management reports and are therefore exempt from the auditor's review of the content of the Management report. The disclosures in this sentence are therefore "disclosures extraneous to management reports".

Planning and governance processes

SCHOTT Pharma's Controlling is responsible for all planning and forecasting processes, and analyzes segmental results on an ongoing basis. With the assistance of Controlling, the risk function coordinates the systematic identification, assessment and documentation of risks and opportunities, which are then taken into consideration in the planning and forecasting processes. Controlling also analyzes the development of key performance indicators at various Group companies, segments and SCHOTT Pharma as a whole. Regular reports to the Management board, coupled with recommendations for action, ensure that risks and opportunities are adequately taken into account in the Company's value-oriented management approach.

Internal Control System (ICS)

In addition to accounting-related internal controls, SCHOTT Pharma's internal control system also includes control activities in other critical business processes and in sustainability reporting. The elements of our ICS include both process-integrated and process-independent control activities, which, as risk-mitigating measures, are an integral part of company-wide risk management. Weaknesses in the ICS can provide indications of existing risks, which are recorded and assessed in the early warning system.

A Group-wide ICS cycle has been established to ensure functionality. This includes an annual review of the ICS scope and an assessment of the effectiveness of the implemented controls. The companies and processes to be included in the ICS are reviewed regularly and determined on the basis of defined criteria. All material companies are fully integrated into the ICS cycle. Effectiveness of control is assessed based on spot checks by the risk function and through self-assessments by the respective control owners. The aim is to identify potential control gaps at an early stage and to initiate and follow up on appropriate mitigation measures. The ICS cycle is documented in a global manual and describes the structure and organizational processes of the system.

In addition to internal monitoring by the risk function, SCHOTT AG's Internal Audit regularly checks the functionality and effectiveness of the systems and processes under existing service level agreements concluded between the two companies. These checks are carried out systematically and using technical measures. Internal Audit also prepares a risk-focused audit plan once a year, closely consulting with SCHOTT Pharma throughout the process, and performs spot checks to verify that the Group's control and risk management system complies with statutory provisions and internal policies. A particular focus lies on reviewing the functionality and effectiveness of defined controls. The audit results are reported directly to the audited units, allowing the latter to rectify identified shortcomings in an efficient and timely manner and contributing to the ICS's ongoing development.

Accounting-related internal control system

The accounting-related ICS of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and SCHOTT Pharma as a whole comprises all principles, procedures and measures aimed at the organizational implementation of Management board decisions. The accounting processes focus on ensuring profitability, correct accounting and compliance with applicable law.

Our accounting processes are strictly subject to the principle of the segregation of duties and second-party approval, which is why the tasks and duties to be performed by the divisions and companies involved are clearly separated from each other. This segregation of duties between administration, execution, invoicing, and authorization reduces the likelihood of fraudulent actions. It also helps to identify errors early on and to prevent potential misconduct.

Corporate Accounting (SCHOTT Group) has prepared a global accounting policy that has been largely adopted by SCHOTT Pharma, with certain additions. Changes to legislation and accounting standards are continually reviewed for relevance to the Annual and Consolidated financial statements. The accounting policy is adjusted as necessary, with written local and global work instructions completing the picture. The policies specify, among other things, the centralized definition of rules and parameters to ensure uniform accounting throughout the Group.

Employees involved in accounting processes fulfill qualitative requirements and receive regular training. Where accounting issues are complex, Corporate Accounting provides assistance to the local units, ensuring uniform and correct reporting in the Consolidated financial statements. Actuarial calculations, Company valuations, purchase price allocations or other complex matters may be prepared by external service providers in collaboration with qualified SCHOTT Pharma employees.

Reporting itself makes use of a uniform Group-wide reporting system that reflects all consolidation processes. A series of internal controls coupled with steps carried out by SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's auditors ensure that financial reporting for the Group is prepared accurately based on the Group companies' financial statements.

Accounting-related IT applications are subject to access restrictions, and only authorized individuals have controlled access to data and systems. Access authorizations are assigned based on an employee's specific duties and are regularly reviewed. The assignment of authorizations is always checked by a second person.

Our accounting processes include extensive control activities to ensure reliable and correct accounting, compliance with legal requirements and internal policies, and proper conduct of business. An example of these control activities is the KPI-based analysis of facts and developments. In addition, the individual reporting units disclose a year-on-year comparison of anomalies and developments on a monthly basis. Another specific control to ensure reliable and correct Group accounting is the analysis and, if necessary, correction of the financial statements of Group companies. Our consolidation system includes multiple automated control mechanisms, which helps to identify erroneous information and correct it at Group level. Impairment tests of the goodwill recognized in the statement of financial position are performed at Group level to ensure the application of standardized and uniform measurement criteria.

Early warning system

The early warning system is integrated into SCHOTT Pharma's planning and governance processes and documented in a Group-wide risk management manual. This manual defines the framework, organizational structure, processes and risk reporting as well as how the effectiveness of the risk management system is monitored and controlled. In addition, risk management requirements are contained in many other sources, for example the Group companies' articles of association, rules of procedure or other policies.

SCHOTT Pharma's risk management system includes both risks and opportunities. Risks are defined as any developments or events that could have a negative impact on SCHOTT Pharma's future earnings development, to the extent that they have not already been fully anticipated in the Company's planning. Opportunities are defined as developments and events that could have a positive impact on SCHOTT Pharma's future earnings development, to the extent that they have not already been fully anticipated in the Company's planning.

Risk assessment covers all SCHOTT Pharma companies. The defined reporting process governs continuous risk status review and reporting. Where concrete risks have been identified, their evaluation, probability of occurrence and the measures planned for mitigation are documented. They are reported to the risk function when defined relevance criteria are reached. The remaining net risk, i.e. the risk net of any risk-mitigating measures, is the key factor for the assessment.

The risk function aggregates the risk reports using a Monte Carlo simulation taking into account correlations and dependencies between individual risks. The aggregated risk position determined in this way is compared against SCHOTT Pharma's risk-bearing capacity. SCHOTT Pharma's risk-bearing capacity is calculated based on the equity ratio and represents the maximum acceptable overall risk, beyond which the continued existence of SCHOTT Pharma could be seriously jeopardized. An ad hoc reporting procedure has been implemented for newly emerging major risks to the Company's financial position and financial performance, to deliver all necessary information immediately to SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Management board.

SCHOTT Pharma assesses risks using standardized procedures and considers potential risks over a medium-term rolling time horizon of at least three years. The risk analysis focuses on downside risks, whereby selected risks and risk-mitigating measures initiated in this regard are also offset by corresponding opportunities. In addition, strategic opportunities are based on the assessments of the Management board and the strategy department.

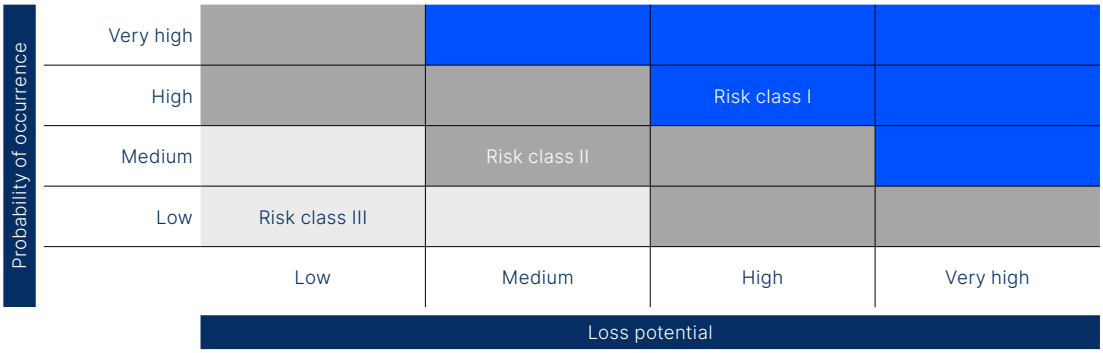
A risk matrix was defined to classify risks; it categorizes the probability of occurrence and the potential impact on net income as set out below. We use the following criteria for the probability of occurrence:

Criterion	Description
Low	The risk is deemed very unlikely to materialize.
Medium	The risk is deemed unlikely to materialize.
High	The risk is deemed possible to materialize.
Very high	The risk is deemed likely to materialize.

We classify the economic impact based on the calculated net loss potential:

Criterion	Net loss potential (in EUR m)
Low	≤5
Medium	>5–10
High	>10–15
Very high	>15

The combination of both criteria results in the following matrix, which is used to assign the individual risks to three risk classes:



The risks and opportunities mentioned below focus on risk classes I and II. For an easy overview of risks, SCHOTT Pharma has defined risk categories which are outlined below.

Market and competition

As a globally operating Group, SCHOTT Pharma generally depends on the economic conditions and performance of its target markets. However, given that our business is focused in pharma, biotech and life-sciences, we are only affected by economic fluctuations to a lesser extent than average. Our planning for the coming financial years is based on expected developments in relevant industries, taking into account the known general conditions. Yet, given that many factors influence future economic development, significant changes in certain market parameters or other circumstances may lead to positive or negative deviations from our planning.

The heightened uncertainty surrounding global tariff developments poses an increased financial risk for our internationally focused supply chains. In particular, the introduction of new import tariffs by the US government and the rising trade tensions among major economic regions, such as the US, China, and the EU, are creating structural challenges for companies operating globally. These developments could lead to higher costs, longer lead times and limited predictability in international goods traffic. Companies with complex, cross-border value chains, such as those at SCHOTT Pharma, are particularly affected. To manage risk, we constantly analyze the situation and examine potential medium-term adjustments to our supply chain structures, for example through regionalization, alternative procurement channels or the diversification of suppliers. Due to the high probability of occurrence and the high loss potential, we currently deem this risk to be risk class I.

Our international presence, the diversification of our product portfolio and the strong positioning of our brands and products in the respective target markets open up room for maneuver in order to leverage opportunities or minimize risks. Especially the shift in our product portfolio from Core to HVS opens up the strategic opportunity to offer our customers a growing range of high-quality containment solutions and delivery systems, which should have a positive effect on business performance. At the same time, this shift brings challenges: Our customers generate increased amounts of sterile packaging waste. In addition to growing statutory requirements, these amounts of waste could also contradict our customers' expectations in terms of sustainability. SCHOTT Pharma deems this risk to be risk class II. We address this risk by working on initiatives aimed at reducing the waste related to our products and by establishing closed recycling loops together with our suppliers.

We continue to see growing demand for containment solutions and delivery systems for injectable drugs, and in light of this, we make targeted investments into the expansion of our manufacturing capacities in order to participate in future market growth. Our competitors are also expanding their manufacturing capacities too. The growing commercialization is expected to lead to a decline in the selling prices of our HVS products in the DCS segment, while also curbing manufacturing costs. A global capacity build-up nevertheless entails a risk of increased price pressure. We deem this to be a class II risk. We mitigate this risk through close customer relationships and constant work on improving the quality of our containment solutions. We are also working specifically on optimizing the cost structures in the affected areas.

We are expanding our HVS manufacturing capacities in the DCS and the DDS segment in close consultation with our customers. We have received long-term orders in relation to our customers' existing products and pipeline developments that will use up the majority of the capacities being built up. These orders make a significant contribution to mitigating the risk associated with the capacity expansion and secure our future growth. Nevertheless, there are risks associated with potential delays, such as supply chain disruptions, which could result in production starting later than originally planned. At the same time, our customers' pipeline developments may face delays, for example in market launch or in transitioning from clinical trials to commercialization. Such a scenario would, in turn, delay the start of our production. Against this background, SCHOTT Pharma is in a constant dialog with the suppliers relevant for our production build-up and with our customers to identify potential delays early on and adopt appropriate countermeasures as necessary. We deem the associated risks in the DCS and DDS segments to be risk class II.

The predictability of manufacturing capacities in the DDS segment is influenced by a number of factors, including the long-term demand for vaccines, particularly in the context of global vaccination campaigns. Developed markets, such as Europe and North America, are currently seeing fragmented vaccination policies. At the same time, vaccine hesitancy is rising, particularly with regard to mRNA-based vaccines. This situation could lead to sales risks, particularly for products designed for the administration of such vaccines. We mitigate this risk through existing supply agreements with our customers and continuous business development activities to develop additional customer relationships and new business areas. According to our internal classification, we deem the risk identified in the DDS segment to be risk class II.

Procurement

Our purchasing organization continuously monitors relevant procurement markets and suppliers to identify potential risks and opportunities at an early stage and respond appropriately. We lay a particular focus on the procurement of high-quality means of production, specifically raw materials, glass tubes or plant components.

Our procurement is closely linked to SCHOTT Group's procurement, which helps to bundle procurement activities, leverage Group-wide synergies and strengthen our negotiating position with suppliers. In addition, long-term supply agreements guarantee access to SCHOTT's high-quality glass tubes, a key component of our glass containment solutions and delivery systems. Long-term purchasing agreements are also in place with other strategic suppliers.

We deem the risk of the means of production being unavailable, especially due to an existing dependency on individual suppliers, to be class II. To mitigate this risk, we focus on finding local suppliers and actively work to reduce single sourcing for our manufacturing locations by qualifying alternative suppliers (where possible and economically feasible). We monitor critical suppliers regularly, systematically assess single sourcing risks, check stock coverage for critical means of production on an ongoing basis and maintain safety stocks. We also conduct ongoing research on the material composition of our products so that we can switch to alternative materials if necessary.

Manufacturing

We use state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities, some of which have been specifically developed for the complex manufacture of our products. This ensures that our containment solutions and delivery systems are always of the highest standards.

Functioning manufacturing facilities, reliable energy and materials supply and availability of the necessary means of production are crucial for SCHOTT Pharma. Production outages must always be avoided. To this end, we have long-term supply contracts with our suppliers. However, production outages may still happen at individual locations, due to supply bottlenecks, technical issues, or external factors. We rely on regular maintenance work, a redundant energy supply and careful capacity planning to prevent unplanned production outages. Our global manufacturing network also enables the flexible relocation of production volumes to reduce dependencies on certain locations. Please also read our statements in the "Procurement" section.

There is also a risk that the expansion of our manufacturing capacities might be delayed, which in turn could delay the manufacture and delivery of products that have been ordered. In cases where we relocate our production, there is also a risk of a delay in customers inspecting and approving ("qualifying") the manufacturing locations. We deem these capacity expansion risks to be risk class II.

We see both risks and opportunities with regard to achieving our productivity targets.

Quality

Our customers use our containment solutions and delivery systems in the critical fill-and-finish processes and for research and development. We see particular risks associated with non-compliance with defined processes and established quality criteria that could weigh on the functionality of the delivered products and thus on the safety of the drugs. Any kind of contamination or product defect that threatens the integrity and sterility of the products is particularly critical. In extreme cases, this could lead to product recalls or claims for damages. Despite the low probability of this occurring, we classify this risk as class II due to the very high potential loss.

SCHOTT Pharma's risk management aims to detect these risks early and mitigate them as far as possible through procedural, organizational and technical measures. The Company relies on the latest manufacturing technologies, manufacturing facilities equipped with state-of-the-art inspection and control systems, additional quality checks and an extensive and mandatory CPD program for its employees to ensure that all products meet the highest quality standards and comply with

regulatory rules and requirements. We have internal controls in place to regularly review our manufacturing techniques and processes, which are constantly improved to comply with current regulatory requirements. Static incoming goods inspections—which are part of our supplier management—ensure that raw materials, consumables and supplies meet our high quality requirements.

Quality checks are performed both continuously during manufacture and as part of testing on final products to ensure that critical or material product properties meet requirements. A strict product approval process is in place to make sure that products are only shipped if they meet agreed specifications.

Regular successful customer audits provide us with external confirmation that our quality systems are effective, and our certifications in accordance with ISO 9001, ISO 15378 and even ISO 13485 (where applicable) are further evidence. Nevertheless, substantial product liability insurance is in place.

Our traceability system, set up in accordance with recognized GMP regulations, guarantees that delivered batches can be identified and recalled immediately should the need arise. This serves to mitigate any consequences if a defect or non-compliant component is identified in one of our products. We also have a complaint management system in place for the prompt processing and systematic documentation of customer reports relating to our products. Our complaint management process ensures that reported cases are analyzed efficiently and that necessary measures are taken.

A trend towards higher quality standards can be observed in our target industries, driven mostly by stricter legal requirements for patient and product safety. New laws and regulations harbor the risk of being difficult or costly to implement. At the same time, they also open up opportunities for us as they raise the barriers to entry for potential market participants, and they incentivize technological innovation.

Technological innovation

SCHOTT Pharma operates in markets characterized by high innovation dynamics. New scientific findings and technological advances, such as in the fields of artificial intelligence and personalized medicine, can shorten product and development cycles significantly and partially or completely replace existing solutions with alternative technologies. Our success, our reputation and our market position therefore rely heavily on the continuous development of innovative products and the early identification and implementation of new technological trends. This is why we continuously invest in research and development.

Potential risks arise not only in the complexity of product development but also in launching new products on the market later than our competitors. We counter these risks by continuously monitoring the market to identify trends, following structured and efficient project management and involving our customers early in the development process. SCHOTT Pharma is also actively involved in development partnerships and collaborates with external research institutes.

Our consistent focus on research and development has allowed us to establish a broad and innovative range of containment solutions and delivery systems on the market and to become a global expertise leader in polymer syringes. A comprehensive patent portfolio and other industrial property rights help us to protect this knowledge. SCHOTT Pharma's technological expertise opens up opportunities to further expand our market position and tap into additional sales potential, especially in an environment characterized by increasing regulatory requirements and growing quality demands.

Finance

Our international operations expose SCHOTT Pharma to financial risks arising from market changes in exchange and interest rates, which may impact the earnings performance positively or negatively. To control these risks, the companies of SCHOTT Pharma are integrated into the central

treasury and cash management system of SCHOTT Group which helps to bundle activities, leverage Group-wide synergies and strengthen management efficiency. Centralized currency management protects our business operations from transaction risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuations.

Our global presence, including local production and global purchasing activities helps reduce transaction risks, since revenue generated in foreign currencies is offset by costs incurred in foreign currencies within the Group. Net currency flows determined on a regular basis using currency-specific liquidity forecasts serve as the basis for hedging the remaining risks. Foreign exchange forwards with a term of up to twelve months are used as hedging instruments.

SCHOTT Pharma is included in SCHOTT Group's global cash pool. The cash pool balances equal our key liquidity position, and external bank balances are only held if regional circumstances prevent individual companies from being included in the cash pool. This cash pool-based financing grants us access to liquidity—always respecting existing credit facilities—at short notice and at all times.

We mitigate the risks of non-payment by our customers by using an SAP-based, globally networked customer credit management system. Sales and Finance have access to the latest information on our customers' credit limits, credit exposures as well as order and payment behavior at all times. In addition, SCHOTT Pharma uses credit insurance to hedge customer credit and country risks.

Human resources

SCHOTT Pharma competes with other companies for skilled managers and employees—both within the industry and beyond. Demographic change, the ongoing advancement of technology and digitalization, and different training and qualification standards around the globe present particular challenges. These factors can make recruitment difficult and pose a risk to the realization of our growth ambitions.

SCHOTT Pharma relies on a wide range of specific measures to mitigate this risk. These include:

- specific training and development programs,
- opportunities for employees to work abroad,
- performance-related remuneration schemes,
- a family-friendly HR policy,
- extensive well-being programs, and
- flexible working time models.

These measures help strengthen SCHOTT Pharma's appeal as an employer, increase employee retention and ensure the long-term availability of qualified managers and employees.

IT

Almost all of SCHOTT Pharma's business processes rely on IT systems and applications to some extent.

Using digital technologies inevitably entails risks for the stability of our business processes and the availability, confidentiality and integrity of information and data—risks that cannot be fully eliminated, no matter what security infrastructure is in place.

Cyberattacks have become much more frequent and increasingly professionalized in recent years worldwide. At the same time, business processes are becoming ever more digital. Potential outages or significant impairment of mission-critical IT systems and applications due to cyberattacks are a material risk, which we regard as risk class II. We continuously invest in secure IT systems and applications to minimize this risk and continue to enhance our technical safeguards.

SCHOTT Pharma is integrated into the SCHOTT Group's IT infrastructure. To ensure confidentiality, SCHOTT Group and SCHOTT Pharma have defined Group-wide policies, introduced adequate contingency measures for critical processes and the IT systems and applications supporting them, and implemented appropriate control mechanisms. Our safety standards are guided by the normative requirements of ISO/IEC 27001 and can be supplemented where necessary by recommendations from the "IT-Grundschutz" compendium provided by the German Federal Office for Information Security (BSI). Our aim is the comprehensive management of all security-relevant IT issues. In addition, SCHOTT Group has taken out global cyber insurance covering almost all SCHOTT Pharma companies. For those companies not covered by the global insurance, an ongoing risk assessment is carried out and additional local insurance policies are taken out as required.

Another key factor in safeguarding IT-supported business processes is raising awareness among our employees. SCHOTT Pharma conducts regular training to raise awareness of IT security risks and promote the safe use of digital technologies.

Tax, legal, and regulatory matters

SCHOTT Pharma is a global player and subject to a variety of laws, regulations and tax requirements in all the countries in which we operate. This exposes us to multiple regulatory risks, including risks associated with product liability, competition and anti-trust law, industrial property rights, foreign trade law, tax law, and environmental law.

In this context, SCHOTT Pharma not only looks at its own compliance, but also focuses on compliance with legal requirements in its supply chain and the general protection of human rights. SCHOTT Pharma counters the risks arising from non-compliance with legal requirements and other rules of conduct by means of a Group-wide compliance management system, binding Group policies and specific training programs (face-to-face and online formats). Legislative changes and new regulatory requirements are regularly analyzed and incorporated into our internal processes and policies as required. However, personal misconduct cannot be completely ruled out. We categorize the risks associated with this as class II.

Unauthorized use, infringement or appropriation of our intellectual property rights, for example, through patent, copyright, or trademark violations, can jeopardize our technological edge and our competitive position. SCHOTT Pharma addresses these risks through internal security policies and an actively pursued intellectual property rights strategy. We also monitor third-party intellectual property rights on an ongoing basis to avoid infringing on any property rights (especially third-party patents). Such measures, however, cannot completely rule out violations of third-party property rights in Germany and abroad. This risk is also classified as risk class II.

Ever-increasing reporting obligations, such as under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), pose new challenges for companies and entail the risk of incomplete or delayed reporting. Non-compliance or late compliance could result in fines and reputational damage. We categorize the risks arising from this as class II. We address these risks by analyzing new requirements and reporting obligations at an early stage, consulting closely with professional bodies and experts and continuously developing our internal reporting processes to ensure adequate reporting.

As a manufacturer of energy-intensive products, SCHOTT Pharma is also affected by regulatory developments as part of the transformation to a low-carbon, climate-neutral economy. These include potential changes in legislation, such as stricter emission requirements, carbon pricing, or new reporting obligations. In addition, technological challenges, changing market requirements and reputational impacts may emerge, due to rising expectations from customers, investors, and the public for more sustainable manufacturing processes. These developments could affect our cost structure and competitiveness. As the probability of occurrence is currently assessed as low, this risk is categorized as class II despite the possibly very high net loss potential. SCHOTT Pharma addresses these risks by anticipating regulatory developments, integrating sustainability aspects into its strategic planning, and through targeted capital expenditure on energy-efficient technologies.

In general, protecting the environment and promoting the health and safety of our employees are key corporate objectives. SCHOTT Pharma's Group-wide EHS policy (Environment, Health & Safety), which describes the company's integrated environment, health and safety management system, is aimed at achieving these goals and mitigating related risks. For more information on this, see the chapter "Non-financial statement."

As a partner to the global pharma, biotech and life-sciences industry, we are also subject to regulatory changes in these sectors. The ever-increasing requirements of international regulatory authorities such as the Food & Drug Administration (FDA), the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and other national and international authorities affect not only our customers' drugs, but also our containment solutions and delivery systems. New requirements, for material composition, traceability or sustainability, for example, can influence or delay approval processes. SCHOTT Pharma is subject to extensive approval, registration and reporting obligations in many countries. Non-compliance with these requirements may lead to sales bans, import restrictions or sanctions. We continuously monitor regulatory developments and adapt our processes accordingly.

Furthermore, as a global player, we and our subsidiaries in all countries are subject to a wide range of national tax laws and regulations. Changes in tax legislation, jurisdiction, and the interpretation by tax authorities or courts in the countries we operate in may lead to additional tax liability. The Group's tax department constantly monitors and analyzes the tax environment and actively manages any associated risks.

External risks

Direct or indirect fallout from the general risks in life and the resulting damage to economically relevant or even critical infrastructure can only be predicted and controlled to a limited extent. Such risks include, for example, armed conflicts, natural disasters, pandemics or other force majeure events. Where possible, we take preventive measures to ensure we can respond appropriately and promptly to crisis situations.

Damage to SCHOTT Pharma's buildings, manufacturing facilities, warehouses or goods in transit, or those of its suppliers, may result in property damage or disruption to operations. There is a risk that our insurance cover may not fully cover all potential losses. We deem this to be a class II risk.

Furthermore, epidemics or pandemics may directly or indirectly affect our manufacturing processes. Potential impacts include, but are not limited to, supply chain restrictions, official closures, or reduced staff availability. Our containment solutions and delivery systems are considered critical for global healthcare, as clearly demonstrated by the Covid-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, SCHOTT Pharma was able to maintain production without any sustained interruption through early measures and robust processes. Group-wide emergency and crisis management structures are also in place.

SCHOTT Pharma is also exposed to risks from changes in political conditions, including amendments to or termination of current trade agreements, increasing protectionism and uncertainties regarding future political developments in individual markets. The current geopolitical crises—particularly in Europe and the Middle East—are currently having no material direct impact on SCHOTT Pharma, as the share of revenue in the affected regions is low. Therefore, the default risks in connection with trade receivables are limited, not least due to our active receivables management efforts. However, as global supply chains are closely interlinked, indirect effects arise from inflation-related hikes in logistics and energy costs and increased procurement costs for means of production. These developments are continuously monitored and incorporated into our risk analysis and strategic planning.

Overall assessment of risks and opportunities

The persistent uncertainty resulting from the geopolitical tensions and their direct and indirect impact poses major challenges for the global economy. SCHOTT Pharma's Management board nevertheless sees a solid basis for the Group's further development and—with a systematic strategy, planning and governance process—provides the necessary resources to achieve targets and leverage additional potential.

Taking all planned or implemented measures into account, there were no identifiable risks at the time of reporting that would individually or collectively jeopardize the Company's continued existence as a going concern, and aggregated total risk was met with sufficient equity.

The probability of occurrence and the net loss potential for all class I and II risks have been assessed in the table below. The sections above provide details on the risks.

Risk[1]	Probability of occurrence	Net loss potential	Risk class	YoY risk class change
Market and competition				
Trade barriers	High	High	Risk class I	New
Customer requirements	Low	Very high	Risk class II	Unchanged
Price pressure at DCS—HVS	High	Low	Risk class II	Unchanged
Capacity expansion at DCS	High	Low	Risk class II	Unchanged
Capacity expansion at DCS	Medium	High	Risk class II	Unchanged
Vaccination policy	Medium	High	Risk class II	New
Procurement				
Supply chain	Low	Very high	Risk class II	Unchanged
Manufacturing				
Capacity expansion	Very high	Low	Risk class II	Unchanged
Quality				
Product quality	Low	Very high	Risk class II	Unchanged
IT				
Cyberattacks	High	Low	Risk class II	Unchanged
Tax, legal, and regulatory matters				
Compliance	Low	Very high	Risk class II	Unchanged
Intellectual property	Low	Very high	Risk class II	Unchanged
Reporting obligations	Low	Very high	Risk class II	Unchanged
Climate policy	Low	Very high	Risk class II	New
External risks				
Damage to property	Low	Very high	Risk class II	Unchanged

[1] Unlike in the previous year, the "price pressure at DCS—Core", "technological innovation at DDS" and "production ramp-up" risks were no longer classified as class I and class II risks in the financial year 2025 and are therefore no longer reported.

Non-financial statement

General disclosures

Basis for the preparation of the Non-financial statement

In this chapter, we present the Combined Group Non-financial statement prepared by SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA on behalf of SCHOTT Pharma Group ("SCHOTT Pharma") for the financial year 2025, which ranges from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025. The Non-financial statement is in accordance with the CSR Directive Implementation Act (CSR-Reclining Umsetzungsgesetz, CSR-RUG) as provided by sections 315b and 315c in conjunction with sections 289b to 289e of the German Commercial Code ("Handelsgesetzbuch"—HGB). It includes additional disclosures as required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852.

The Non-financial statement entails required non-financial information for the reporting period for both the SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA and SCHOTT Pharma Group. As a reporting framework pursuant to section 289d HGB, we applied the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). As SCHOTT Pharma is not legally obliged to report according to the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) for the reporting period, references to ESRS are solely made due to its use as a guiding framework. Thus, this Non-financial statement does not seek full compliance with CSRD requirements. Instead, we also regard its application as an intermediate step while transitioning from requirements resulting from CSR-RUG to those put forth by the German transposition of the CSRD and its respective standards in the coming years. Since all relevant sustainability matters equally apply to SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA and the entire Group, we did not use a separate framework for the parent company.

The Statement was reviewed by the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA and audited by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft with respect to the disclosures legally required by sections 315b and 315c in conjunction with 289b to 289e HGB for the purpose of obtaining limited assurance. The engagement was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised).

The CSR-RUG requires SCHOTT Pharma and SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA to disclose material non-financial aspects of their economic activities in addition to their financial reporting, in particular information on environmental, employee and social matters as well as on anti-corruption activities and respecting human rights. Accordingly, we have included a description of due diligence processes, policies, measures, and results in this Non-financial statement. The following table provides an overview of the topics we identified as material, how they correspond to the topics put forth by the CSR-RUG, and in which chapter of our Non-financial statement they are covered.

Topic identified as material by SCHOTT Pharma	Corresponding non-financial aspect in the CSR-RUG	Chapter in the Non-financial statement or reference in the Management report
Climate change adaptation	Environmental matters	Climate change
Climate change mitigation	Environmental matters	Climate change
Energy	Environmental matters	Climate change
Resources inflows, including resource use	Environmental matters	Resource use and circular economy
Resource outflows related to products and services	Environmental matters	Resource use and circular economy
Adequate wages	Employee matters	Own workforce
Work-life balance	Employee matters	Own workforce
Health and safety	Employee matters	Own workforce
Training and skills development	Employee matters	Own workforce
Diversity	Employee matters	Own workforce
Health and safety of consumers	Social matters	Consumers and end-users
Security of a person	Social matters	Consumers and end-users
Access to products and services	Social matters	Consumers and end-users
Corporate culture	Combating corruption and bribery	Business conduct

Additional topics	Notes
Prevention of corruption and bribery	These two topics have been determined not to be material in the materiality analysis we conducted. Since “human rights” and “corruption and bribery” are explicitly mentioned as topics of key relevance in the CSR-RUG, we address them in this report. Both are reported on in the chapter on “Business conduct.”
Human rights in the supply chain	

Based on ESRS procedures regarding boundary setting and in alignment with GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) practices applied in previous reports, the data in this Non-financial statement covers all of SCHOTT Pharma’s entities within the scope of the financial reporting. Sales offices are only considered with regard to employment-related data and climate change information. Information on resource use and the circular economy is not included due to its insignificance. Our joint ventures in Italy and India are considered out of scope since SCHOTT Pharma does not have operational control. Information presented in this Non-financial statement takes into consideration the specific circumstances of all sites and legal entities in scope of the materiality assessment reflecting the consolidated management approach across SCHOTT Pharma pertaining to identified impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs).

The Non-financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the guidance laid out in ESRS 1 and generally covers our upstream and downstream value chain as well as our own operations. It does so where material information was available based on our own data and to the extent that this is required by law or useful for the purpose of analyzing and describing a material issue.

We did not apply a safeguard clause. SCHOTT Pharma has not made use of the option to omit specific information for reasons of protecting intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovations. Likewise, no omissions have been made because of impending developments or matters in the course of negotiation.

The general definition of the time horizons applied is in line with the definition provided by ESRS 1, section 6.4. Thus, short-term refers to periods up to one year (equal to the reporting period of our financial statements), medium-term to periods of one to five years, and long term to periods extending beyond five years.

Disclosures on methods and sources of value chain estimation are provided in the relevant sections on metrics within the various subchapters. Regarding outcome uncertainty, this Non-financial statement contains forward-looking statements based on estimates that we derived from the information available to us at the time of preparation of this Statement. As a result, such forward-

looking statements are subject to uncertainties that are beyond the control of SCHOTT Pharma. In case the underlying assumptions turn out not to be valid, or risks or opportunities identified do materialize, actual results may differ from those expressed in these statements.

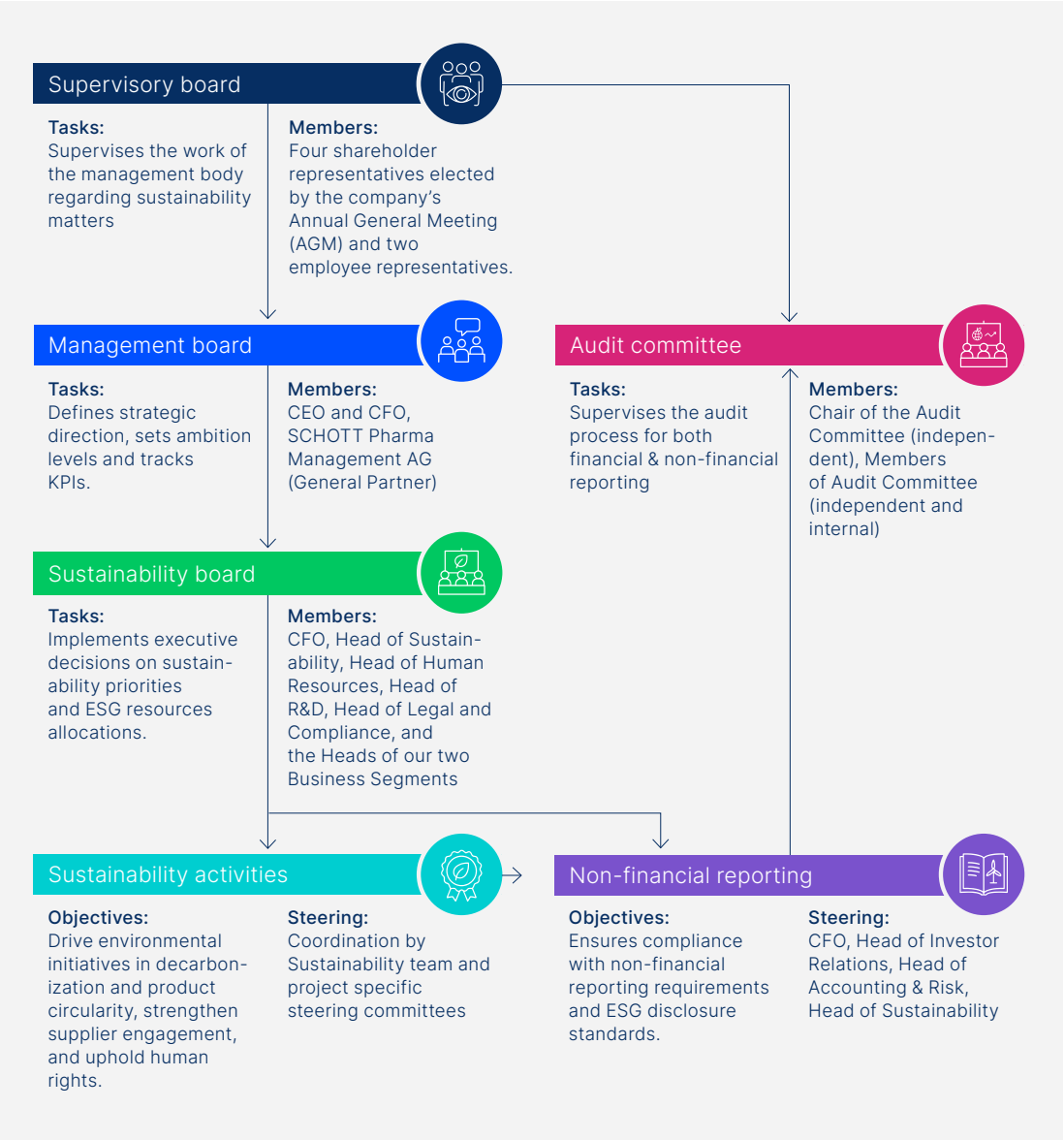
If estimates were used to provide specific data in this report, the methodological explanations can be found in the respective targets & metrics sections for each material topic chapter in this report right next to the corresponding data table they apply to. Estimates were used for data pertaining to Scope 1, Scope 2 (including energy-related emissions), and Scope 3. Further information is provided in the “climate change” section. Waste metrics, as well as resource inflow and outflow metrics that use waste data in their calculation, also incorporate estimates. Additional details are available in the “Resource use and circular economy” section. Unless specifically stated otherwise, as in the case of our corporate carbon footprint (CCF) covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, our metrics were not subject to additional specific third-party verification.

In the previous years, SCHOTT Pharma issued its Non-financial statements by aligning them to selected GRI indicators. As pointed out above, for the Non-financial statement covering the financial year 2025, we have applied the ESRS as guiding framework for the disclosure of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) indicators. This did not only lead to a revised materiality analysis, but also to changes in structure and content. Information previously reported has been subject to replacement, modification and extension. Cases where we do not provide information for comparison with previous reporting years are therefore due to a change in methodology, the composition of the indicators, a lack of disclosure obligations under ESRS, or the fact that we are compiling the relevant information for the first time.

Sustainability governance

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The organization-wide responsibility for our sustainability management and strategy rests with the members of the Management board who also chair our Sustainability board. It has been established as the central steering body for SCHOTT Pharma’s Sustainability Program as the overall framework for all of our sustainability activities. The responsibility for the program lies with our CFO, who leads the sustainability organization within SCHOTT Pharma.



Next to the CEO and CFO, the Sustainability board comprises the Head of Sustainability, who directly reports to the CFO, the Head of Human Resources, the Head of R&D, the Head of Legal and Compliance, as well as the Heads of our two business segments Drug Containment Solutions (DCS) and Drug Delivery Systems (DDS) to support cross-functional planning and implementation. The Sustainability board is responsible for maintaining a holistic overview of the ESG strategy and promoting sustainable business practice. It decides on the ESG roadmap, the release of targets and budget allocation, and meets quarterly to review progress as well as strategic opportunities and risks.

Moreover, it also serves as the central hub for sustainability-related topics and serves as a multiplier for the importance of sustainability but also state-of-the art knowledge within our entire organization. This includes developments that are relevant for the identification and assessment of material impacts of SCHOTT Pharma.

The Board of Management has two members: the CEO, Andreas Reisse, whose contract has been extended until April 2026, and the CFO, Reinhard Mayer, who took office on August 1, 2025 and has been appointed until July 2028. The position of CFO was previously held by Almuth Steinkühler until July 31, 2025. The Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA consisted of five

members on the closing date September 30, 2025, with two of them being female. The members possess experience relevant to the company's sectors, products, and geographical locations. Prof. Dr. Wolfram Carius joined the board on February 1, 2025, as the successor to Dr. Wolfgang Wienand. The works council provides the representation of employees and other workers. It is composed of 23 members, four of whom are female.

Board composition and diversity metrics	2025
Number of executive board members	2
Number of non-executive board members	5
Total board members	5
Percentage of female board members	40%
Percentage of male board members	60%
Percentage of independent board members	63%

Regarding materiality, IROs were mainly identified via a double materiality analysis (DMA), the results of which were shared with a dedicated Steering Committee appointed by the Sustainability board. As the CEO and CFO are both part of the Sustainability board, continuous information of the Management board about the progress of sustainability-related actions, including the status quo of goals reached, and potential relations to IROs is provided.

Accordingly, the results of the DMA were approved by the CEO and CFO of SCHOTT Pharma. All IROs are already being addressed through individual measures and actions, which are disclosed separately in this report. The management has approved continued work on these actions and ongoing activities as part of the regular appraisal of ongoing actions on the Sustainability board.

In addition, the Audit Committee of the Supervisory board was presented with the results of the DMA, including a list of all assessed material topics derived from the analysis of IROs. Another list, including all topics determined to be immaterial, was also shared with the Audit Committee, as basis for the discussion on reasons for immateriality for SCHOTT Pharma. The material matters and related IROs are presented at the beginning of each topical chapter.

Our Supervisory board's skill and competence profiles comprise expertise regarding our material sustainability topics based on a self-assessment on management level. It includes members with formal qualifications and professional experience in compliance, legal affairs, and risk management. This is closely linked to its responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control system and risk management systems, including the analysis of non-financial risks. Accordingly, the Audit Committee regularly discusses sustainability topics during its meetings. Using its skills and its mandate to oversee non-financial disclosures, it reviewed the IROs identified in the DMA process and approved them. Oversight and final approval were thus ensured by the highest governing bodies of SCHOTT Pharma.

Name	Role	Key skills	Employee representation	Independent	Gender	Notes
Andreas Reisse	Management board (CEO)	Executive leadership, strategy & global operations in the pharmaceutical primary packaging industry (SCHOTT Pharma); expertise in drug containment, R&D/engineering, and procurement.			M	
Reinhard Mayer	Management board (CFO)	Global Financial Management & Strategy in international Industrial and Healthcare Sectors; extensive CFO experience; expertise in supply chain management; Non-Executive Board experience.			M	
Dr. Almuth Steinkühler	Management board (CFO)	Financial management & strategy as CFO, responsible for finance & controlling, internal audit, mergers & acquisitions, investor relations, and sustainability.			F	until July 31, 2025
Peter Goldschmidt	Supervisory board (Chairman)	CEO-level leadership and extensive executive experience in the Pharmaceutical Industry (STADA Arzneimittel AG); focus on international market strategy.		✓	M	
Dr. Wolfgang Wienand	Supervisory board (Deputy Chairman)	CEO-level leadership in the Life Sciences/Biotech Industry (Lonza AG); expertise in global operations and growth strategy.		✓	M	until December 31, 2024
Prof. Dr. Wolfram Carius	Supervisory board (Deputy Chairman)	Executive leadership role in Pharmaceutical/Biotech Industry (Bayer AG), expertise in research & development, operations, quality, human resources and EHS, parallel non-executive board member mandates in Life Science Sector (Siegfried AG, Südpack Medica AG, Ferring Ventures).		✓	M	since February 4, 2025
Ann-Kristin Erkens	Supervisory board	Deep expertise in accounting, auditing and corporate finance (CFO background at SIG Group, Henkel); International financial management.		✓	F	
Eva Kienle	Supervisory board	Expertise in accounting, auditing, and finance (CFO background at KWS Saat); Chairwoman of the Audit Committee.		✓	F	
Christine Wening	Supervisory board	Expertise in global supply chain management and logistics within the Pharmaceutical Packaging Sector.	✓		F	until August 31, 2025
Mario Just	Supervisory board	Expertise in employee and labor relations as Works Council Chairman; represents the employee perspective on the board.	✓		M	

In addition, the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG provides advice on the general direction of our sustainability strategy and makes respective proposals at the Annual General Meeting. It is also engaged in reviewing and approving our sustainability reporting. The Independent Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma AG & KGaA is involved in reviewing and approving the sustainability reporting in accordance with the respective legal requirements and advises us on the strategic direction of our efforts.

To also ensure control on a more granular level, the control for individual performance metrics rests with the appropriate functions across the organization. The management of sustainability topics is thereby distributed across a matrix-setup. Corporate functions involved in the management of sustainability topics are EHS, HR, Compliance & Legal, Technical Services, Risk Management, and Strategy.

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

The members of the Management board receive a fixed annual base salary. Additionally, they are entitled to a short-term incentive ("STI") and a long-term incentive ("LTI"). The STI depends on the achievement of performance targets in the respective fiscal year in the form of financial targets set by the Supervisory board. They generally include increases in revenue (weighted at 40%), ROCE (30%), and EBITDA margin (30%).

The LTI in turn is intended to promote long-term commitment by the members of the Management board to the company and its sustainable growth. Accordingly, the LTI covers a rolling period of four years. The Supervisory board sets performance targets pertaining to three different categories: (1) financial company targets (60%), (2) ESG targets (30%) and (3) (individual) strategic targets (10%). The ESG targets are composed of sustainability metrics based on the EcoVadis sustainability rating (15%) for the year 2027 and additional workforce related metrics (15%) concerning the percentage ratio of female managers to the total number of managers in the non-tariff (or internationally comparable) segment for the year 2028.

The STI is revised by the Supervisory board on an annual basis, the LTI in the respective four-year cycles.

Due diligence, risk management, and internal controls over sustainability reporting

Sustainability-related due diligence at SCHOTT Pharma comprises appropriate structures, processes, and responsibilities, due to our own ambitions and legal requirements. A systematic management of risks and opportunities plays an important role in our group-wide planning, auditing, and reporting processes. As we are exposed to a variety of financial and non-financial risks that result from external influences and have a potential impact on our business activities, it is an essential tool to create awareness of risks as part of our organizational culture and to support the pursuit and achievement of our strategic and operational goals. This entails an active dialogue with our stakeholders and follow-up measures to identify and address adverse impacts on them.

In the following table, we illustrate where the five major steps of the due diligence process are addressed in our report.

Core element	Description	Paragraphs in the sustainability statement
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and the business model	Explains the roles and responsibilities of SCHOTT Pharma's management and supervisory boards, particularly in overseeing sustainability-related matters; outlines how these bodies receive information on sustainability and respond to related issues; provides an overview of the strategy, business model, and value chain, highlighting how sustainability is embedded within each component.	ESRS 2 GOV-1/-2; SBM-1
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence process	Outlines SCHOTT Pharma's approach to stakeholder engagement across diverse groups, including employees, customers and business partners, suppliers and third-party representatives, partners and peers, and investors; details formal mechanisms for employee engagement, such as structured surveys and feedback processes, and elaborates on initiatives with partners for fostering circular economy concepts.	ESRS 2 SBM-2 ESRS S1-2/-3 ESRS S4-2/-3
Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	Describes SCHOTT Pharma's DMA process, including the identification and assessment of IROs; provides an overview on IROs determined to be material.	ESRS 2 IRO-1
Taking action to address these adverse impacts	Describes actions taken by SCHOTT Pharma to address social and environmental impacts, particularly ones that are employee related.	ESRS E1-1/-3 ESRS E5-2 ESRS S1-3/-4 ESRS S4-3/-4
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating how impacts are addressed	Outlines SCHOTT Pharma's process to track, measure and evaluate performance on material sustainability topics, including how targets are used to determine the effectiveness of policies, measures and actions	ESRS E1-4/-5 ESRS E5-2/-3 ESRS S1-5/-10/-13/-14/-15 ESRS S4-5

SCHOTT Pharma has implemented a structured and integrated system for managing risks and controls associated with sustainability reporting. This system encompasses a non-financial internal control system (N-ICS) framework, comprising defined principles, processes and measures designed to identify, assess, mitigate, and monitor risks that may materially affect accuracy, reliability, or completeness of sustainability-related disclosures.

The N-ICS of SCHOTT Pharma is built on a defined organizational and operational structure that is embedded in the entire organization. It provides us with a systematic control environment supported by a combination of risk assessment procedures, control activities, communication, and monitoring.

The N-ICS is based on the globally accepted COSO framework (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) that defines the elements of an internal control system and sets the standards for measuring its appropriateness and effectiveness.

The scope of SCHOTT Pharma's N-ICS includes:

- relevant organizational units that are part of sustainability reporting.
- data points associated with risks for SCHOTT Pharma.
- IT systems that are relevant to sustainability reporting.

In the reporting year, the scope of the N-ICS will be limited to high-risk data points IT systems and organizational units, with a potentially significant impact on the correctness and integrity of the Non-financial statement. Data points are considered high-risk in our N-ICS methodology if they reach a defined threshold of complexity to collect or calculate and/or they are of specific interest to stakeholders. SCHOTT Pharma is continuously working on improving and expanding the internal control system and its scope to eventually reach a similar level as the financial internal control system.

The management of each entity in scope is obliged to implement an adequate and effective N-ICS within their area of responsibility, based on the group-wide mandatory methodology. Overall responsibility lies with the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma.

SCHOTT Pharma conducts risk assessments annually to systematically identify, evaluate and prioritize material process risks that may affect the reliability, accuracy, or completeness of its sustainability reporting. This procedure places particular emphasis on risks arising from data collection and reporting processes, as well as risks related to the IT systems supporting sustainability disclosures.

Guided by the company's double materiality analysis, data points are assessed against defined criteria to identify those with elevated risk exposure. A process analysis is carried out to uncover, assess, and rank potential risks within the relevant data collection and reporting processes.

The key risks identified relate primarily to incomplete or inaccurate data collection and aggregation, as well as deficiencies in the preparation of the sustainability report. Based on the classification of these risks, appropriate control measures are derived, prioritized, and implemented to reduce the likelihood or impact of potential errors. These measures include plausibility checks, data validation procedures, approval workflows, and segregation of duties, serving either a preventive or detective function.

The adequacy and effectiveness of these controls are verified through a structured testing approach that combines self-assessments with internal control evaluations. The frequency of testing is determined by the criticality of each control. The objective is to identify any control weaknesses related to non-financial reporting and to initiate and monitor appropriate corrective actions. SCHOTT Pharma integrates the results of these evaluations into its core operational and reporting processes, thereby striving for continuous improvement.

Each year, SCHOTT Pharma presents the Management board and the Audit Committee with an overview of the current N-ICS status and the results of control testing. In the event of significant changes or findings during the year, the Management board and, where applicable, the Supervisory board are informed promptly. Based on the outcomes of the annual assessment, SCHOTT Pharma continuously adjusts and strengthens its N-ICS to remain effective, responsive to risks, and aligned with evolving reporting requirements.

Operating model of SCHOTT Pharma

SCHOTT Pharma is a global market leader in the development and production of advanced drug containment solutions and delivery systems for injectable drugs. We produce pharmaceutical packaging products, including syringes, cartridges, vials, and ampoules, made from borosilicate glass and cycloolefin copolymer (COC) for the safe storage and administration of drugs, primarily injectables. Further information on SCHOTT Pharma's business model can be found in the Combined management report in section Fundamental information about the Group. Information on the workforce of SCHOTT Pharma and corresponding metrics is provided in the "'own workforce'" section of this Non-financial statement.

The manufacturing process begins with borosilicate glass tubes, which are shaped into the required geometry through a hot-forming process. Bulk containers are packed into polymer or cardboard packaging and shipped to pharmaceutical customers for further preparation and filling. Ready-to-use (RTU) products undergo additional cleanroom processing, including washing with Water-for-Injection (WFI), siliconization, assembly with closure systems, sterile packaging, and sterilization, allowing customers to fill them immediately after unpacking without further pre-processing. Polymer syringes are produced by injection molding and undergo similar RTU processing, although washing is not required. Key procurement materials include glass tubes, polymer granulate, packaging components, rubber components, and process media. Our suppliers are mainly large international suppliers of these materials.

For our customers from the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries, our pre-fillable syringes, cartridges, vials, and ampoules are critical components in their drug manufacturing and distribution processes as even the most advanced injectable drugs cannot reach patients if not packaged safely. For the safe storage and transport of injectable drugs, we supply our customers worldwide with drug containment solutions and delivery systems in pre-sterilized or non-sterilized form, depending on their needs.

Globally, more than 75% of new biologics (i.e., drugs produced from living organisms or containing components of living organisms) were stored in and delivered through our containment solutions and delivery systems during the financial year.

Our business model and value creation are supported by our global workforce and extensive value chain. Information on the number of employees by geographic areas is provided in the section “own workforce”, while a description of the main characteristics of our value chain and our position within it can be found in the section section “consumers and end-users.”

Sustainability strategy

To support consistency, our sustainability strategy is closely linked with our business model and overall corporate strategy. Accordingly, we have defined four focus areas for our sustainability strategy and the according Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which we make a major contribution. In our strategy process, the SDGs together with input from diverse stakeholders provided important input for us.

SDG to which SCHOTT Pharma contributes	Strategic focus area	Description
	**Ensuring a global supply of medicines that are safe and easy to use**	Good health and well-being are at the core of our mission: we deliver solutions that ensure medicines are safe and easy to use for people around the world. Because of our products for drug containment and drug delivery about 25,000 injections per minute can be administered around the globe. We consider making this contribution to global health as our key responsibility.
	**Striving for decarbonization of our operations and products in line with science-based targets**	Climate action is a number one priority on our agenda. We set a focus on developing solutions to reduce emissions from our production processes and to promote circular material use and packaging solutions along our value chain. From a business perspective, reducing CO_2 emissions allows us to address customer expectations and secure future compatibility with our business operations with market requirements.
	**Pioneering circular packaging solutions**	Responsible consumption and production are pursued by us through resource and energy efficiency along our value chain and in our products. Adhering to ecodesign guidelines is fully integrated in our product development. By doing so, we strive to ensure that our products are designed in a way that makes them safe for the patient and friendly for the environment. Together with our suppliers, partners and customers, we take the initiative to develop and implement concepts that enable a higher degree of circularity related to our packaging materials and products in compliance with the regulatory framework of our industry.
	**Promoting equal opportunities to utilize the strengths of diverse teams**	Gender equality is an important element of our company culture. As a global organization, we believe in the value and success of a diverse workforce, closely collaborating to generate the best ideas and solutions for the complex challenges we are facing, day by day. For us, the assurance of equal opportunities strengthens our employer attractiveness as well as the loyalty and motivation of our employees.

We are committed to business integration

We are convinced that our sustainability initiatives can significantly contribute to long-term business success. As a result, our sustainability roadmap forms an integral part of our overall strategic planning, just like our product roadmaps do. This approach guarantees that our sustainability priorities are aligned with our broader business objectives.

We are committed to collaboration

Collaboration is an essential success factor in our sustainability strategy. To address climate change and develop sustainable products, it is necessary to join forces with other members of our ecosystem to propel change and generate acceptance of solutions. Therefore, we aim to implement our ideas in partnership with our suppliers, partners and customers whenever possible.

This commitment is also reflected in our role as a founding member of the Alliance to Zero, a supply chain initiative focused on facilitating the net-zero transition for injection devices. Participating in this cross-company initiative allows us to better understand shared challenges and develop solutions from an ecosystem perspective. Furthermore, we strategically advocate for a more serious, action-oriented industry exchange on sustainability and push for an acceleration of the necessary transformation. This is why, for example, we are involved as host and co-organizer of the sustainability conference run at the Pharmapack Trade Fair.

We are committed to stakeholder engagement

Engaging our stakeholders, including those outside our value chain, is a key element of our strategic approach. We believe that considering their opinions is not only essential for fostering fair partnerships but also provides valuable insights that help refine our strategy and address the concerns of those impacted by our business activities. In this way, our stakeholders assist us in meeting social expectations, which we integrate into our long-term strategy for the success of our company, partners, employees, and the communities we serve—fully in line with the spirit of our founders.

Interests and views of stakeholders

At SCHOTT Pharma, we engage with our key stakeholders to better understand their expectations and concerns, conducting a holistic materiality analysis, design our strategy and continuously advance our sustainability performance. The forms of dialogue we employ are as diverse as our stakeholders are, ranging from direct customer interactions and employee surveys to supplier audits and participation in industry associations.

Engaging our stakeholders is guided by several principles that we rely on. Respecting the diversity and different cultural backgrounds of our stakeholders is fundamental to us. Regardless of culture or other demographic criteria, we are convinced that stakeholders affected by us have a right to transparent information, which is why we provide accurate and timely information that meets the needs of the respective stakeholder group as good as possible or as required by internal and external provisions. Moreover, we give our stakeholders the opportunity to voice their interests and concerns. When designing the respective stakeholder dialogue, we consider appropriate channels and instruments, being aware that a one-size-fits-all approach does not do justice to all of our stakeholder groups. To ensure follow-up to the dialogue, we evaluate and consider the input and feedback we get when making business decisions.

The following table provides an overview of the stakeholder groups we engage with, the aims and outcomes of the respective dialogue, and the engagement channels we use.

Stakeholder group	Purpose and engagement channels	Examples of how outcomes are taken into account
Employees 	Improve health, safety, well-being, and professional development. Engagement through employee surveys, works council dialogue, training programs, and onboarding processes.	▪ Improved employee benefits ▪ Efforts to strengthen safety culture and wellbeing programs. ▪ Targeted talent development and training initiatives.
Customers and business partners 	Understand customer expectations, strengthen product quality, and sustainability performance. Engagement through direct exchanges and joint projects.	▪ Improved product offerings and quality. ▪ Alignment of product development with customer needs. ▪ Enhanced transparency in sustainability performance.
Suppliers and third-party representatives 	Promote responsible sourcing and sustainability across the supply chain. Engagement through supplier code of conduct, supplier audits, electronic surveys, and regular dialogue.	▪ Increased transparency in the supply chain. ▪ Strengthened human rights due diligence. ▪ Improved environmental standards (e.g., energy use).
Partners and peers 	Drive innovation and improve sustainability impact. Engagement through scientific and industry associations, partnerships, and sustainability networks.	▪ Shared best practices and sustainability benchmarks. ▪ Advanced sustainability initiatives in collaboration with partners. ▪ Strengthened position in industry dialogues.
Investors 	Provide transparent information on sustainability and financial performance. Engagement through capital markets events, ESG ratings dialogue, annual reporting, and ongoing investor communication.	▪ Strengthened sustainability communication and reporting. ▪ Enhanced investor understanding of ESG priorities. ▪ Improved integration of sustainability into strategic planning.

Our stakeholder engagement process also plays a critical role in our DMA, and in enhancing our business model and sustainability strategy. Insights gathered through these engagements are reviewed by the Management board and the Supervisory board, ensuring that stakeholder perspectives are meaningfully integrated into our decision-making processes.

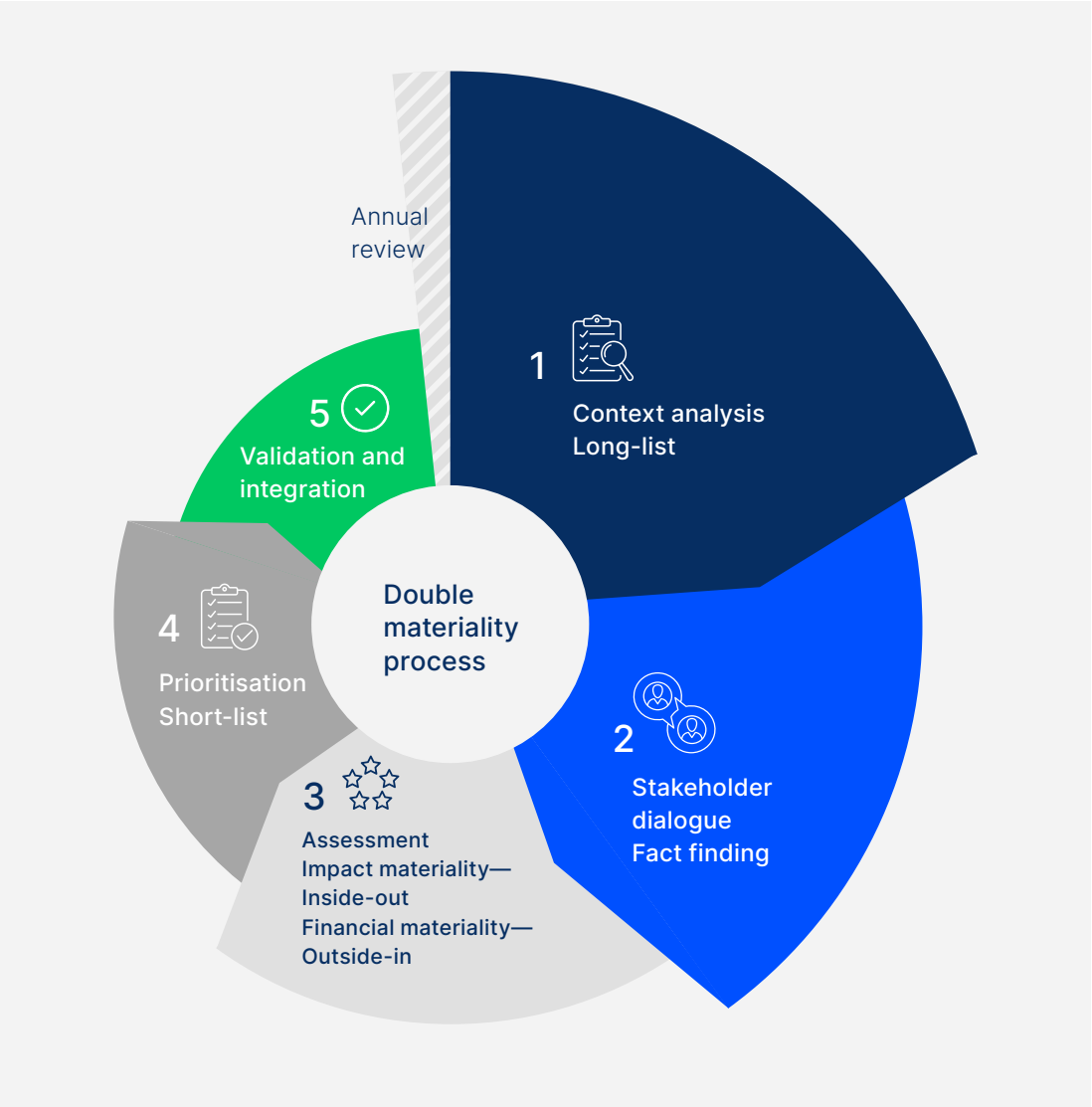
Double materiality assessment and interaction with strategy and business model

Assessing material sustainability matters

In 2025, we completed a DMA at SCHOTT Pharma. Our Group's material IROs were identified and assessed in accordance with the double materiality assessment process set out in ESRS 1 and was based on the revised implementation guidance issued by EFRAG in May 2024. We conducted this process for the first time and will be enhancing it in the coming years. We will track the appropriateness of our DMA results and make revisions in case changes to the business model or strategy, altered business conditions or any other internal or external developments require a reassessment.

In the DMA process, we considered two dimensions: first, we took the "inside-out perspective" and assessed the materiality of SCHOTT Pharma's impacts on people and the environment (also referred to as "impact materiality"). Second, the "outside-in perspective" was applied, in which we assessed financial risks and opportunities for our Group ("financial materiality") resulting from sustainability matters.

The methodology for the DMA and the results were presented to our Executive Board, which subsequently approved the IROs identified as material. Our process was guided by the consistent application of our methodology and documentation of the steps taken to ensure that all material IROs were completely and properly included.



The first step of our DMA consisted of understanding the context, in which we performed an assessment of our business model and related activities along the entire value chain, including their potential relevance for the sustainability topics listed in ESRS 1 AR 16. The screening thus covered our upstream value chain (tier 1 and tier N), our own operations, and the downstream value chain (tier 1 and tier N), and was based on systematic input gathered through stakeholder working sessions.

The aim of the subsequent step was to develop a long list of potentially material topics. To do so, we drew on ESRS 1 AR 16 again and compiled a list based on the 89 (sub) topics mentioned there. The process also allowed for the potential inclusion of entity-specific topics where appropriate. For each topic at least one specific and assessable question was developed to guide the following analysis. This ensured the inclusion of each topic in the assessment process. In addition, for each topic, a guiding question was developed to anchor stakeholder interviews.

These questions serve as the primary mechanism to determine factual relevance of each topic. For doing so, we relied on answering the guiding questions in structured working sessions with relevant stakeholders from across our organization. This allowed us to explore whether SCHOTT Pharma or any part of its value chain has a direct or indirect connection to a given sustainability topic. The topics for which such connection could not be established were not included in our long list.

In this step and the next step of reducing the long list to a short list, a broad range of stakeholders was considered, contributing diverse perspectives, operational insights, and expectations essential for a robust double materiality approach. Over 40 hours of working sessions were conducted with more than 20 stakeholders, including operational experts, sustainability practitioners, risk managers, and the Board of SCHOTT Pharma.

For each topic provided by ESRS, a responsible assignee was appointed to lead the assessment and provide input based on their area of expertise. Validators were typically the responsible owners of the respective topics and confirmed the scoring to ensure consistency and alignment across functions. All identified topics underwent a structured three-phase process: 1) initial assessment informed by internal subject matter experts; 2) final calibration and validation by internal leadership; and 3) review and formal approval by the Executive Management and Audit Committee.

External stakeholder input was incorporated through a previous materiality assessment conducted to support SCHOTT Pharma's foundational sustainability reporting under the GRI Standards. This earlier process included interviews with stakeholders across the value chain and was supported by external advisors. While external stakeholders and affected communities were not directly involved in the most recent DMA workshops, their perspectives were considered through input from previous interviews, and other data sources integrated into the multi-stage assessment process. Further insights were gained through methodological exchanges with peer companies, including those within the Carl Zeiss Foundation and SCHOTT Pharma's value chain.

For reducing our long list to a short list, we identified and assessed IROs pertaining to each topic. As part of this process, we have also evaluated whether material impacts could also give rise to material financial risks and opportunities. Internal subject matter experts from relevant functions conducted the scoring along the dimensions outlined in ESRS1-1:

- for positive impacts: scale, scope and, in case of potential impacts, likelihood
- for negative impacts: scale, scope, irremediability and, in case of potential impacts, likelihood
- for financial risks and opportunities: magnitude and likelihood

Throughout the process, we considered impacts created directly by us or through our value chain. We also took into account SCHOTT Pharma's dependencies on natural and social capital, focusing on how impacts may create risks and opportunities, especially in activities, business relationships, and geographies with higher risks, such as water availability at production sites in water-stressed areas.

Each topic was evaluated using predefined criteria, including value chain exposure and degree of control, supported by a scoring methodology aligned with ESRS requirements and SCHOTT Pharma's internal risk management processes. For assessment purposes, we calculated the averages of the three factors scale, scope, and irremediability, while for positive impacts our assessment was based on the average of scale and scope. The averages were then multiplied by likelihood.

Financial risks and opportunities were assessed for magnitude and likelihood in accordance with SCHOTT Pharma's risk management system. The assessment was reviewed together with the risk management team to ensure alignment with internal processes. Where relevant, financially material topics were included in SCHOTT Pharma's risk register or confirmed as already covered. In addition, the risk management team prioritizes sustainability-related risks alongside other risk categories within the risk management system. IROs were generally assessed on a gross basis.

Afterwards, all scores were normalized to a 1–4 scale to support comparability across impact and financial dimensions. Topics with a score of 2.0 or higher in either dimension were classified as material. Time horizons were defined in line with CSRD and ESRS: short-term as up to one year (current reporting period), medium-term as one to five years, and long-term as beyond five years.

The scoring logic factored in SCHOTT Pharma's varying degree of leverage across the value chain, covering direct operations, tier 1 and tier n value chain actors. Differences in proximity to core operations and the ability to influence or monitor impacts were taken into account to ensure a proportionate evaluation of all IROs.

The material IROs identified and the resulting material topics entailed in the short list were presented to the Management board and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory board in a final step. Both boards sanctioned the analysis and its outcome, resulting in 16 material IROs and 14 material (sub) topics for SCHOTT Pharma, which we present in the next section.

The shift from a GRI-based to an ESRS-aligned materiality methodology strengthened the assessment's overall robustness by adding greater detail, standardized scoring, systematic stakeholder traceability, and stronger integration with enterprise risk management. It also incorporated a focus on dependencies and financial impacts. Compared to the previous GRI-based assessment, the ESRS-aligned DMA introduced new sustainability topics to be assessed), and reassessed earlier assumptions based on updated impact pathways and stakeholder input.

Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model

The following overview shows the material IROs identified by SCHOTT Pharma in its DMA. We also provide a table of the disclosure requirements complied with in preparing this Non-financial statement based on the outcome of our DMA and a table of all the datapoints that derive from other EU legislation as listed in ESRS 2 Appendix B in the Appendix to this report. In addition, material IROs are described in more detail in the introductions to the topic-specific chapters.

ESRS topical standard	IRO name	IRO-type	Impact type	Value chain level	Time horizon
Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions from energy-intensive glass tube production	Financial risk	Potential	Upstream	Long-term
	Greenhouse gas emissions from energy consumption	Financial risk	Potential	Own operations	Long-term
	Reliance on non-renewable electricity in the value chain	Financial opportunity	Potential	Upstream	Long-term
	Exposure to climate-related transition risks	Negative impact	Actual	Upstream	Long-term
	Exposure to climate-related physical risks	Negative impact	Actual	Own operations	Long-term
	Climate-related revenue increase	Negative impact	Actual	Upstream	Long-term
Resource use and circular economy	Usage of virgin non-renewable materials	Negative impact	Actual	Upstream	Long-term
	Increasing regulation on packaging waste	Financial risk	Potential	Own operations	Long-term
	Circular solutions and sustainable design	Positive impact	Actual	Upstream	Long-term
Own workforce	Employee development and training	Positive impact	Actual	Own operations	Medium-term
	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion	Positive impact	Actual	Own operations	Medium-term
	Employee well-being and work-life balance	Positive impact	Actual	Own operations	Medium-term
	Skilled labor shortage	Financial risk	Potential	Own operations	Medium-term
	Occurrence of accidents in the workplace	Negative impact	Potential	Own operations	Medium-term
Consumers and end-users	Health equity for vulnerable patients	Positive impact	Actual	Own operations	Medium-term
	Product safety issues	Negative impact	Potential	Own operations	Medium-term
	Financial liabilities from safety and quality lapses	Financial risk	Potential	Own operations	Medium-term
	Enablement of novel therapeutics	Positive impact	Actual	Own operations	Medium-term
Business conduct	Ethical working culture	Positive impact	Actual	Own operations	Short-term

IRO type
- Positive impact
- Negative impact
- Financial risk
- Financial opportunity

Impact type
- Actual
- Potential

Value chain level
- Upstream
- Own operations
- Downstream

Time horizon
- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

In an institutionalized process, we continuously evaluate the current and future influence of IROs on our strategy and business model, including our value chain, to derive necessary measures and actions. In the reporting year, none of the IROs identified and none of the measures or actions taken or planned have resulted in changes to our strategy or business model.

Moreover, no events leading to material financial effects corresponding with sustainability related risks and opportunities identified as material occurred during the reporting year. Based on this assessment, we currently do not have any indications that adjustments to the assets and liabilities reported in our financial statements might become material in the following reporting year.

This is reflective of the resilience of SCHOTT Pharma's strategy and business model as well as its capability to exploit future opportunities and to address current and future material impacts and risks. As our DMA shows, we generate positive social value by supporting health equity for vulnerable patients and enabling the development of novel therapeutics, while maintaining a commitment to safety and quality. These contributions not only strengthen healthcare systems and improve lives globally but also position us as a key enabler of therapeutic innovation, an area of positive impact. At the same time, product safety and potential liability risks remain areas requiring continuous attention and management.

The assessment also highlights the environmental impacts tied to our operations, particularly carbon emissions from energy-intensive processes and the use of virgin materials. Risks such as regulatory changes in emissions, climate policy, and packaging waste were identified as financially material. We are addressing these through focused environmental strategies and by capturing positive impact through sustainable product design and circular solutions.

People are at the core of our innovation efforts. Topics such as employee development, diversity and inclusion, and work-life balance were assessed as areas of actual positive impact. In contrast, competitive compensation and health and safety were flagged as potential financial and negative impacts, respectively. Equally important is our corporate culture, which we foster through a strong ethical foundation and a clear Code of Conduct, supporting responsible business conduct and stakeholder trust.

Environmental matters

Climate change[1]

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

At SCHOTT Pharma, we support the Paris Agreement and want to make a meaningful contribution to limiting global temperature rise. We consider climate change to be one of the greatest economic, ecological and social challenges of the 21st century. Through temperature increase, growing water stress and air pollution, climate change also poses risks to human health and thus has detrimental effects on our mission—protecting human health.

As a manufacturing company with a global presence that relies on glass as major raw material for its products, energy is of central importance in our own production processes and in our upstream value chain. Due to this business model, we have identified the following IROs:

- **Greenhouse gas emissions from energy-intensive glass tube production** (negative impact, actual, upstream value chain, short-, medium- and long-term)

  A negative environmental impact results from energy-intensive glass tube production processes within our upstream value chain. The associated processes are essential for manufacturing primary materials used in pharmaceutical packaging but result in significant greenhouse gas emissions, primarily due to high-temperature melting. The impact is considered ongoing and operationally embedded, highlighting the need for continuous efficiency improvements, cleaner energy sourcing, and supplier engagement on decarbonisation pathways.

- **Greenhouse gas emissions from energy consumption** (negative impact, actual, own operations, short-, medium- and long-term)

  A further negative impact stems from energy consumption in our direct operations, particularly fossil fuel consumption during hot forming of glass tubes. These processes demand high thermal input, resulting in substantial greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to the

[1] For information on how climate-related considerations are factored into the remuneration of members of management and supervisory bodies [ESRS E1 – GOV3], please refer to the section on "Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [ESRS2 – GOV-3]" in the chapter on "General disclosures" of this Non-financial statement.

company's operational carbon footprint. The impact is considered significant, process-related, and persistent, underscoring the need for energy efficiency measures and low-carbon process innovation.

- **Reliance on non-renewable electricity in the value chain** (negative impact, actual, upstream value chain, short-, medium- and long-term)

  Suppliers in our tier 1 upstream value chain rely on non-renewable electricity sources for conversion processes like injection molding or extrusion for our packaging components. This dependency on fossil fuels contributes to SCHOTT Pharma's Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and presents challenges for aligning with broader decarbonization goals. The impact is considered ongoing, externally embedded, and emissions-relevant, reinforcing the importance of supplier engagement and energy transition advocacy.

- **Exposure to climate-related transition risks** (financial risk, upstream value chain, own operations and downstream value chain, medium- and long-term)

  For SCHOTT Pharma, there are risks associated with climate-related transition dynamics. Increasing demand for low and zero-carbon fuels may lead to increasing prices for alternative fuels which in turn might lead to increased procurement and operational cost. Likewise, the potentially limited availability of low-carbon packaging materials needed to transition to net-zero and comply with corresponding environmental regulations may also lead to higher prices and/or supply shortages. This in turn could hamper the successful pursuit of emission reduction targets, resulting in a loss of reputation with customers and investors. Regarding customers, there is a potential risk of them replacing SCHOTT Pharma products by disruptive concepts.

- **Exposure to climate-related physical risks** (financial risk, own operations, short-, medium- and long-term)

  In addition to transition risks, SCHOTT Pharma also faces physical risks resulting from increasing exposure to acute and chronic weather-related hazards. These risks pertaining to extreme weather phenomena like storms or floods may affect operational continuity and asset resilience over time.

- **Climate-related revenue increase** (financial opportunity, own operations, and downstream value chain, long-term)

  Higher average temperatures across the globe resulting from climate change could increase the need for medical supplies, which in turn would increase demand for pharmaceutical packaging.

Climate risk assessment

As part of our process to identify and assess risks, we also evaluated the resilience of our business model and strategy with regard to transition and physical climate risks. A structured climate risk assessment was conducted in Q3 and Q4 of the fiscal year 2025, assessing SCHOTT Pharma's exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to transition and physical climate risks. To support consistency, the assessment was carried out in accordance with our risk management matrix, which defines values for the exposure to climate risks. For a comprehensive assessment of risks, we applied scientifically recognized climate scenarios and assessed transition risks across the whole value chain (upstream, downstream, and own operations) and physical climate risks at SCHOTT Pharma's own operations as well as key supplier locations in the upstream value chain.

The applied time-horizons were aligned with the financial risk management team and reflect SCHOTT Pharma's strategic planning horizons. In accordance with ESRS guidelines, we have adopted short-term (<1 year), medium-term (1 to 5 years), and long-term (>5 years) perspectives. However, climate- and materiality-related assessments in the sustainability context can be subject to a longer-term perspective than it is the case for financial risk reporting. This is due to the consideration of climate scenarios including projections for 2040 or 2050, which extend beyond

the time horizons reflected in our double materiality assessment and standard risk processes. We did not consider projected duration of transition and physical events in order to align with our standard risk management processes by taking a uniform approach focused on likelihood and magnitude.

The climate scenarios used in this assessment are compatible with climate-related assumptions influencing the financial statements due to their methodological integration with the risk management processes. In case any critical financial implications for the time horizons featured in the consolidated financial statements, these would be disclosed accordingly. This was not the case for this reporting period. The assessment considered the entire SCHOTT Pharma value chain and included physical and transition risks. The project was led by SCHOTT Pharma's sustainability team, which consulted various departments that assessed the issues based on their individual expertise. The process was also supported by external consultants and included regular meetings of the project team as well as additional work carried out by individual participants.

Transition risks and opportunities

When assessing transition risks, we selected a 1.5°C scenario to assess the resilience of our business operations under the most stringent and adverse yet still plausible future conditions. The scenario is based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 and IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenarios, both depicting a world undergoing rapid and far-reaching decarbonization and consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. This scenario reflects a world undergoing profound transformation and poses significant transition challenges for businesses. In line with the Task Force on Climate-Related. Financial Disclosures (TCFD), we assessed SCHOTT Pharma's exposure to policy and legal, technology, market, and reputational transition risks.

For our assessment of transition risks and opportunities, we applied a process consisting of four steps:

- Step 1: Identification of potential transition events using a 1.5°C scenario.
- Step 2: Assessment of exposure to transition risks based on the same 4-point scale that we use in our corporate risk management system to ensure comparability with financial risk exposure ratings.
- Step 3: Quantification and classification of sensitivity and financial impact using SCHOTT Pharma financial risk classes.
- Step 4: Determination of the gross risk level ranging from 1 (lowest possible risk) to 16 (highest possible risk) by multiplying the exposure and sensitivity/impact levels, each rated on a four-point scale. This initial assessment reflects the inherent risk without considering any existing adaptation or mitigation measures.

Exposure to each transition event was assessed considering factors such as energy dependency and market position. Events with "high" or "very high" exposure were flagged for further analysis The process did not identify assets or business activities which could be considered incompatible with a transition to a climate-neutral economy. The related requirements for alignment with the EU Taxonomy according to the Commission Delegate Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 are not applicable to SCHOTT Pharma's primary business focus as none of our primary business activities is currently within the scope of the taxonomy (see EU Taxonomy disclosures). Therefore, corresponding alignment was not a focus of this assessment, which focused primarily on resilience as outlined by ESRS E1.

As set out above in the description of IROs, SCHOTT Pharma is subject to climate-related transition risks such as increasing procurement and operational cost, supply shortages of eco-friendly packaging materials creating cost and reputational pressure as well as market risks in the form of disruptive solutions introduced by competitors. To proactively address these risks, we pursue SCHOTT Group's concise emissions reductions path, which is in alignment with the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) on group level. We also collaborate with partners along the upstream and downstream value chain to reduce emissions in addition to diverse reduction measures in our own

operations, both of which we describe below. Furthermore, our active participation in industry debates and the development of decarbonization solutions supports our continuous exposure to relevant know-how, new learnings, also with regard to successful climate mitigation measures.

Climate change has a variety of direct or indirect negative impacts on human health such as temperature increase, a growing number of regions suffering from water stress or increasing air pollution. Those effects of climate change are potentially increasing the need for medical treatment and the corresponding containment solutions, which represents growth opportunities for our products. Due to these developments, we expect the relevance of SCHOTT Pharma's business model to remain the same or even gain in importance.

Physical risks

Regarding physical risks, we evaluated all 14 of SCHOTT Pharma's manufacturing sites as well as 12 external sites critical to SCHOTT Pharma's value chain in a 4°C scenario, based on the IPCC SSP5-8.5 scenario model. By doing so, the local characteristics and vulnerability of each site were evaluated against the scenario of accelerating global warming without effective counteractions. The evaluated external sites were selected based on their criticality for value chain continuity with regard to procurement volume and availability of alternative site or sourcing opportunities.

For the physical risk assessment, an overarching perspective was chosen to determine whether assets and business activities may be exposed to climate-related physical events considering a short-, medium- and long-term perspective. The physical risk assessment was conducted based on geolocation data for each site, using varying resolution of geospatial clusters depending on individual climate hazards. The main constraint of this assessment was the availability of geospatial data for all considered scenarios and time horizons. This deficit was mitigated by using a professional third-party tool to collect scientific and statistical data for modelling and projections based on the required climate scenarios.

For our analysis of physical climate risks, we applied a four-step process:

- Step 1: Selection of the sites to be included.
- Step 2: Assessment of the individual sites' exposure to 28 climate hazards based on the Munich Re Location Risk Intelligence (LRI) Tool.
- Step 3: For sites with "very high" exposure, interviews with the site managers and experts were run to get a detailed picture of expected impacts and adaptation measures in place.
- Step 4: Summary and resilience analysis based on exposure and sensitivity classifications for the overall assessment of physical risks and business resilience.

Among the physical risks identified were heat-related hazards, soil-related hazards such as subsidence and soil erosion, heavy precipitation and flooding, heavy storms, and cold frost. Out of the 14 SCHOTT Pharma sites, high risk to at least one climate hazard was identified at seven sites. The interviews verified a high awareness of the potential climate impacts among the responsible people and the initiation of proactive measures. Despite exposure, six out of seven sites do not face significant physical risks, either because production at and access to the site would not or only slightly be affected or because existing adaptation measures are sufficient to mitigate a potential risk. At our site in the US, however, the climate model indicates a significant risk due to tornados. By the nature of a tornado, such an event could result in potentially high negative impacts on assets and business activities and an associated high loss potential.

To reduce risks related to extreme weather events, SCHOTT Pharma has taken various adaptation and mitigation measures tailored to site-specific challenges. In addition, we are also insured against direct damage and interruption of operations.

Results

Overall, the climate risk analysis demonstrated SCHOTT Pharma's resilience to both physical and transitory climate risks. The results indicate a high local awareness of climate risks among our managers and that the combination of implemented adaptation measures and comprehensive insurance coverage significantly mitigates potential risks and supports overall resilience of our company. While 13 of the 14 assessed SCHOTT Pharma sites benefit from robust adaptation measures and comprehensive insurance coverage, the US site presents a unique case. Although current insurance arrangements offer short-term protection and a foundational level of resilience, further adaptation measures may be considered to enhance long-term risk preparedness.

Overall, continued monitoring and periodic reassessment of climate risks will support informed decision-making and ensure that our resilience measures remain aligned with evolving risk profiles. Based on the results of this climate risk assessment, we do not deem fundamental changes to the strategy or business model necessary to protect against any such risks due to SCHOTT Pharma's business model either operating independently of potential hazards or due to adequate mitigation measures.

Climate transition plan and policies

As our analysis has shown, the adaptation to the impacts of climate change and mitigation are critical to the resilience of our business model. To address the identification, assessment and management of our material climate-related impacts and risks, we have established an encompassing transition plan for climate change mitigation and devised several policies.

Transition plan for climate change mitigation

In support of the Paris Agreement, the SCHOTT Group launched its decarbonization program in 2020, driving decarbonization across all business units and subsidiaries. The initiative focuses on improving energy efficiency, utilizing green electricity, and initiating technological innovations.

At its core, the goal is to decarbonize production (Scopes 1 and 2 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol). This target has been defined for the entire SCHOTT Group to reflect the strong interlinkage of the members' value chains and to ensure coordinated action. The corresponding reduction path was set in alignment with the SBTi to provide a scientific basis for our subsequent actions. As per guidance of SBTi on organizational boundary setting, the target validation process was also executed at the group level rather than for SCHOTT Pharma alone.[1]

Explicitly, the SCHOTT Group targets comprise an absolute reduction of 46.2% in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030. The validated targets also guide Scope 3 reduction activities, linked to the goal of reducing 27.5% of Scope 3 GHG emissions related to fuel and energy-related activities (Scope 3.3) and investments (Scope 3.15) by 2030. Moreover, we aim to engage our supply chain and source 74.23% of our purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1), capital goods (Scope 3.2) and upstream transport and distribution services (Scope 3.4) from suppliers that have set their own science-based targets by 2027.

SCHOTT Pharma's specific approach is characterized by the goal of contributing to the overall SCHOTT Group target while simultaneously achieving corresponding targets for SCHOTT Pharma. All measures to achieve these goals are defined by our Sustainability board. By doing so we ensure the mandated approval of the Board of Management and all relevant management and supervisory staff. The decision to adopt similar targets of appropriate nature for our own scope of business was based on an evaluation of reductions already achieved at the time through the following measures: regarding Scopes 1 and 2, these include a global drive for energy efficiency by optimizing production setups and parameters across sites to reduce gas consumption while maintaining production quality. Furthermore, we have switched to 100% renewable electricity through Power Purchase Agreements and Guarantees of Origin (EACs), which are indirectly procured centrally at the Group level by SCHOTT AG. In 2025, we installed new, fully electric equipment for

[1] Our commitment to the Paris Agreement underpins our strategy. While acknowledging the Paris-Aligned Benchmarks (PABs), which are portfolio-level investment tools, we have chosen to pursue the most rigorous, science-based approach for managing our operational and value chain emissions through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

water purification, enabling water-for-injection quality replacing fuel-intense distillation technologies. Another focus area of our program is the investigation of low-emission technologies for hot forming technologies as well as annealing and washing equipment to further reduce fossil fuel consumption. Progress in implementing SCHOTT Pharma's climate transition plan is measured against our defined Scope 1, 2, and 3 targets. Further details on progress and metrics can be found in the "targets and metrics" section.

To achieve our Scope 3 targets, we look beyond our internal operations and take our supply chain into account, where the supply with glass tubes is the largest driver of emissions due to the energy intensity of glass melting. To address this challenge proactively, SCHOTT Group's tubing division is currently working on a tank that applies a new electric melting technology for pharmaceutical glass tubing that produces significantly less GHG emissions. SCHOTT Pharma plans to utilize this innovation together with likeminded pioneers among its customers to develop containment solutions whose emissions footprint is roughly 30% lower and which we expect to be commercially available by 2027. Furthermore, our transition plan emphasizes supplier engagement by collaborating on circular packaging concepts and encouraging the use of green electricity.

Currently, we have not developed metrics to quantify the expected impacts of climate-related expenditures on turnover and cost of sales, CapEx and OpEx. As our core business activities are not covered by the EU Taxonomy and, thus, eligibility is missing, the numbers we provide in this report on indicators required by the EU Taxonomy do by no means allow conclusions on the scope and effectiveness of our climate change mitigation policies. Likewise, making capital or operational expenditures to seek eligibility or even alignment would not meaningfully support our approach to climate protection presented above.

Regarding the formulation of targets, in accordance with the requirements of the SBTi guidelines, we excluded emissions from the use of sold products and the associated potentially locked-in greenhouse gas emissions when setting quantitative targets. Accordingly, specific concepts or measures are not part of our activities. For clarification: Product-related locked-in emissions refer to those future greenhouse gas emissions that would inevitably arise from the use, lifespan, or disposal of already sold products because their emissions profile is technically fixed and cannot be changed after they have been placed on the market.

Regarding locked-in emissions from key assets, machinery and equipment used by us and in our value chain could potentially be connected to locked-in emissions. This is why we are constantly exploring possibilities of replacing production facilities with state-of-the-art technologies and are doing research and development of more climate friendly technologies, also in collaboration with our supply chain partners, as we explain in the sections below.

Policies

While our transition plan defines focus areas, main objectives, and strategies for climate change mitigation, our policies devise approaches, responsibilities, and principles in specific areas.

EHS Guideline

The EHS Guideline is a central policy for SCHOTT Pharma when it comes to climate and environmental protection. To emphasise its importance, the most important topics included in it are also entailed in our Code of Conduct and thus directly communicated to every individual employee. The guideline itself is available to all employees via our intranet. Furthermore, directly affected employees receive specific training on it. Ultimate responsibility for the guideline and its implementation rests with the EHS Commissioner of the SCHOTT Group.

The guideline lays down a centralised approach for our EHS management to provide a solid standards applicable across all our manufacturing sites but still encourage initiatives on a local level to identify and realise potential for improvement. It has been developed in accordance with ISO 14001, which is the most widely recognised standard for environmental management systems. It covers all aspects necessary for the continuous improvement of environmental performance,

including the reduction of emissions. All our operational production sites are certified under ISO 14001, except for our one site in Serbia, which started its operations in the second quarter of 2025 and will be certified in 2026.

Another standard that has inspired our EHS Guideline, particularly when it comes to emissions and energy-related issues, is ISO 50001—Energy Management. This internationally recognised standard defines how companies should introduce, implement and enhance an energy management system. The aim is to improve the bottom line through efficient energy management—reducing energy input and emissions and at the same time cost.

In line with ISO 50001, the EHS managers at our individual sites must take energy aspects into account when assessing environmental risks and impacts. The guideline requires them to evaluate and consider the following aspects for the respective site, based on methods and instruments established by the guideline: 1) transparent disclosure of energy sources used and of energy consumption by equipment/machinery, 2) factors determining energy consumption, 3) consideration of energy efficiency in design and procurement, and 4) introduction of regular energy monitoring.

Ecodesign Guideline

Being aware that most of the avoidable negative impacts of products are already defined during their development, the primary objective of our Ecodesign Guideline is to support SCHOTT Pharma's aim of decoupling economic growth from the consumption of finite natural resources and by doing so also reduce emissions that pertain to the manufacture of new products from raw materials and disposal. To take different perspectives into account, the guideline was developed by representatives from product development and sustainability. After an initial test phase to integrate a check against the Ecodesign Guideline within product development projects for over one year, working tools got optimized. The ecodesign checks are now transitioning into a mandatory element of the design reviews in product development projects. Ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the guideline and the related process lies with the Head of Research & Development.

Based on the guideline, we sensitise our people about the dos and don'ts of developing eco-friendly products, design for recycling and design for circularity. For that purpose, the guideline is available to all employees in the document management system. As we do for EHS Guideline, relevant employees also receive special training on the Ecodesign Guideline and selected employees are trained as "Ecodesign Champions" to moderate ecodesign reviews within the projects.

The ecodesign reviews comprise the evaluation of our product and packaging concepts, production processes as well as the related waste streams, seeking an optimization that helps to keep the related materials in the loop and reduce waste volumes. The application of the associated principles is monitored during milestone meetings in the product development process alongside other critical design requirements.

As meaningful circularity cannot be achieved in isolation, the guideline mandates the inclusion of suppliers and customers and the active involvement of other stakeholders when necessary. Accordingly, the guideline puts a key focus on increasing packaging density and the respective development of collaborative solutions. Among the principles it comprises are the use of less material as well as reductions regarding processing, sterilisation and transportation.

Purchasing Guidelines

Our internal Purchasing Guidelines, which is binding for all SCHOTT Pharma Procurement employees, require that considerations of longevity, environmental protection and responsible resource use be incorporated into the supplier selection process. Based on the policy, we assess our suppliers' adherence to ESG standards and take climate and energy related aspects into account when taking procurement decisions. Information on SBTi status with respect to ESG issues are used to support sustainable decision making.

Our procurement is managed by a central lead who oversees and coordinates planning and equipment for our products and services, as well as the raw materials and components we purchase. The procurement function is split into strategic, operational and investment teams with different procurement responsibilities. This refined organisation enables us to address sustainable procurement matters on point at different levels and supports our strive for operational efficiency as well as the procurement of energy- and resource-efficient machines.

Based on its scope, the procurement guidelines are integrated into the training of our purchasing teams at the different levels just indicated. They are reviewed at regular intervals for assuring that they reflect all relevant internal and external requirements and are revised when necessary.

Supplier Code of Conduct

Our requirements on adherence to ESG principles are laid down in our Supplier Code of Conduct, which—among others—is based on recognized international frameworks emphasising the protection of the environment, such as the Guiding Principles of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The highest responsibility for the supplier code of conduct is shared between the Head of Procurement and the Head of Compliance & Security of SCHOTT Group.

Accordingly, we emphasise climate protection in the code and communicate clearly that we expect our partners along the supply chain to save energy and use raw materials responsibly. In cases where a supplier refuses to sign the Supplier Code of Conduct or does not take effective measures to remedy identified shortcomings even after our request, or if recurring systematic violations are recognisable, we reserve the right to end our relationship and terminate existing contracts. This step, however, is only the last possible option for us. Instead, it is our aim to work in partnership with our suppliers and help them develop to jointly strengthen environmental protection.

Actions

At SCHOTT Pharma, we have implemented various measures to manage and mitigate our negative material impacts and risks. Our major aim is to reduce emissions from our own operations (Scope 1 and 2) as well as our value chain (Scope 3) in such a way that we contribute to the overarching reduction targets of the SCHOTT Group. The actions listed below showcase our main initiatives to support the policy objectives in the areas where we see the greatest levers for energy and climate change mitigation: energy efficiency, utilizing green electricity, and initiating technological change. The actions were implemented or continued during the reporting year and should be considered ongoing unless stated otherwise.

Key actions on climate change mitigation

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Optimization of burner setups for minimised gas consumption We are constantly optimising burner setups in our hot forming line technology to reduce gas consumption and associated CO_2 emissions, while maintaining product quality.	Global (own operations)	The optimization has been implemented for the primary vial production line type across all SCHOTT Pharma sites that operate this line type.
Implementation of membrane filtration technology for the preparation of water for injection (WFI) as fully electric alternative At the St. Gallen production site, we are using a membrane filtration technology instead of traditional distillation columns for the WFI processes. By doing so, we eliminate steam generation from fossil fuels, supporting fully electric powering and an almost complete reduction of the carbon footprint associated with WFI preparation for washing of RTU products.	Global (own operations)	The first membrane-based WFI preparation equipment has been installed and validated and is now operational.
Switching to 100% green electricity We seek to maintain the supply of all our global sites with 100% green electricity through Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) that are indirectly procured centrally at the group level by SCHOTT AG.	Global (own operations)	We annually monitor and assure the supply of each site with 100% certified green electricity and have initiated the planning of the respective measures for our joint ventures.
Construction of the first climate-friendly electric melting tank SCHOTT Group' is transitioning from traditional oxy-fuel glass melting for pharmaceutical glass tubing, which relies on natural gas, to an electric melting technology. One example of this transformation is the introduction of FIOLAX® Pro OCF, an advanced Type I borosilicate glass tube manufactured using electric melting processes.	Regional (upstream value chain)	SCHOTT Group is constructing an electric melting tank at its site in Bavaria, Germany. The transition to use of electrically molten glass tubing (FIOLAX® Pro OCF) is projected to reduce cradle-to-gate emissions for typical glass vials by approximately 30%, thereby lowering SCHOTT Pharma's Scope 3.1 emissions.
Expanding sustainable procurement We are actively engaging our suppliers for climate action and follow the Science-Based targets of the SCHOTT Group to jointly counteract the upstream CO_2 footprint of our supply chain.	Global (upstream value chain)	We ran information sessions with our suppliers to communicate our expectations regarding climate protection, SBTi target setting and support opportunities by us. To follow up on our expectations and our Supplier Code of Conduct, we are systematically monitoring the ESG performance of our suppliers.
Engaging suppliers to enlarge the use of green electricity We engage our suppliers to increase their use of green electricity. This includes promoting participation in the "Energize" program for Power Purchase Agreements and know-how.	Global (upstream value chain)	We invite relevant suppliers to our "Energize" program and monitor registrations and relevant supplier electricity usage afterwards. Five new suppliers joined this initiative in the reporting period.

Targets and metrics

As pointed out in the presentation of our transition plan, SCHOTT Pharma as part of SCHOTT Group contributes to the group targets on emissions reduction, which are SBTi aligned. The targets were defined on group level, as SBTi guidance requires, whilst SCHOTT Pharma has adopted these targets for its own scope of operations with the same exact target percentages. In addition to this methodological consideration, setting targets on group level also had practical considerations, particularly the highly interconnected value chains, shared expertise and similar notions on how to approach climate change mitigation as research-focused companies. Our common approach follows the mitigation hierarchy of 'avoid—reduce—compensate'. The overarching group SBTI targets align with the SBTI cross-sector pathway in line with a 1.5° trajectory due to the lack of applicable sector specific pathways for our industry.

Underlying assumptions for the SCHOTT Group goal setting whilst defining the groupwide carbon reductions path were partly based on scenarios of business development and on external influences, such as the availability of green energy. Except for SBTi, no other stakeholders were involved in the group level goal definition process. The group level goals were subsequently adapted by SCHOTT Pharma with the exact same target values for our own scope of operations.

Own operations

Regarding the decarbonization of our own operations, we have adopted the SCHOTT Group targets, which were set in 2020. This includes the target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 46.2% until 2030, which is in line with the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius until the end of the century. Our base year for comparison—consistent with the Group's target—is fiscal year 2019, which was selected as a stable reference year as subsequent years were characterized by major disruptions in energy markets and production volumes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This approach was also confirmed during the group-level target setting process with SBTi.

To support transparency and accuracy, we calculate GHG emissions in line with the methodologies of the GHG Protocol. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions, SCHOTT Pharma has selected the location-based and the market-based approach in accordance with the GHG Protocol. We primarily use energy supplier invoices to determine energy consumption. Where invoices are not available or plants have metering systems, we use metered data instead. Energy data is normalized by production output to account for external factors, such as seasonal variations, ensuring reliable and comparable figures for tracking our emissions and progress toward targets.

Since 2019, the switch to green electricity at all our global sites, achieved through the indirect procurement of certificates of origin at the SCHOTT Group level, has already resulted in reductions in CO_2 emissions. Our goal is to maintain this 100% green electricity supply.

Another decarbonization lever consists of increasing energy efficiency in production and facility infrastructure as well as driving technological evolution, particularly in hot forming technologies. To this end, we are planning to conceptualize and roll out the optimization of burner setups for minimised gas consumption for our primary vial line type by the end of 2025. Regarding the other line types, we are currently developing the respective timeline, which we plan to have finalized also by the end of 2025. Regarding the transition to membrane filtration technology for the preparation of WFI, our plan is to have completed the validation and implementation of this technology for our first site by 2026.

In 2019, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (market-based) amounted to 78,411 t CO_2eq. In the reporting year, they amounted to 29,773 t CO_2eq, representing a reduction of 48,638 t CO_2eq in absolute terms and 62.0% in relative terms. This means we are currently already exceeding the 46.2% target set for 2030. Nevertheless, the 2030 target remains ambitious and challenging due to potential fluctuations in plant utilization, growth, and portfolio effects. The underlying trend is reviewed annually by the entire Group and by the individual business units to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of concepts and measures, as well as the associated resource allocation.

Supply chain

As part of its decarbonization efforts in the supply chain, the SCHOTT Group has set itself the goal of reducing its Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions related to fuel and energy-related activities (Scope 3.3) and investments (Scope 3.15) by 27.5% by 2030. Furthermore, it aims to source 74.23% of its purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1), capital goods (Scope 3.2), and upstream transportation and distribution services (Scope 3.4) from suppliers who have themselves committed to SBTi-based targets by 2027.

Greenhouse gas emissions in SCHOTT Pharma's Scope 3.3 activities related to fuel and energy-related operations amounted to 11,702 t CO_2eq in the fiscal year, compared to 19,066 t CO_2eq in the base year. Emissions in Scope 3.15 related to investments amounted to 33,418 t CO_2eq in the fiscal year, compared to 21,222 t CO_2eq in the base year. Base year values for other Scope 3 categories have not yet been calculated. This represents a combined increase in emissions from Scope 3.3 and 3.15 of 11%, compared to a planned reduction of 27.5%.

The planned reductions in emissions from Scope 3.3 and Scope 3.15 are being pursued through the transition to renewable energy sources. For further Scope 3 reductions beyond our defined targets, renewable energy sources, new production technologies, particularly for glass tubes, efficiency improvements, and upscaled energy and emissions management by our suppliers represent key levers for decarbonization. In this context, the commissioning of the first climate-friendly electric melting tank is planned for 2027, enabling the switch from natural gas to electric melting technology.

Despite our own efforts to improve measurement and calculation methods, a precise quantification of the impact achievable through each decarbonization lever is not yet possible.

Energy consumption and energy mix

Our energy-related metrics are generally calculated based on primary data (for example, invoices, meter readings) and are stored in a central database. In case of entities for which we do no collect primary data because of limited size and impact, such as smaller sales affiliates, we estimate energy usage. Despite sound and consistently applied methodologies, there is a certain risk of deviations. This risk is limited, as our recording and calculation methodologies are subject to audits in accordance with ISO 50001.

100% of the electricity we procure is based on green electricity contracts, which cover both our production facilities and our office buildings. The procurement of the Guarantees of Origin is handled indirectly by SCHOTT AG at the group level, including the coverage for SCHOTT Pharma. In this context, we distinguish between the following types of contractual instruments:

- Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs): contracts under which energy and EACs are purchased separately from different sources.
- Bundled EACs: power purchase agreements (PPAs) that entail the procurement of energy bundled with EACs from a single source.

Contractual instruments (%)	2025
Percentage of contractual instruments (Scope 2)	100%
Share of bundled energy attribute claims	0%
Share of unbundled energy attribute claims	100%

Since SCHOTT Pharma's activities fall under NACE codes C22 and C23, as the company is being considered to operate in a high climate impact sector according to the ESRS. SCHOTT Pharma is thus obliged to disclose the energy intensity pertaining to its economic activities. Since all commercial activities of SCHOTT Pharma pertain to these two NACE code sectors, no differentiation between SCHOTT Pharma's general disclosures and those for activities in high climate impact sectors is required. The related KPI is calculated based on the ratio of SCHOTT Pharma's total energy consumption and its total revenue as reported in the income statement for the financial year.

Energy consumption (MWh)	2025
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	–
Fuel consumption from crude oil & petroleum products	–
Fuel consumption from natural gas	151,777
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources	1,709
Purchased/acquired electricity, heat, steam, cooling (from fossil sources)	–
Total fossil energy consumption (sum of above)	**153,486**
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	49%
Nuclear energy consumption	–
Share of nuclear in total energy consumption (%)	–
Renewable fuel consumption (biomass, waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.)	–
Purchased/acquired electricity, heat, steam, cooling (renewables)	160,042
Self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	–
Total renewable energy consumption (sum of above)	**160,042**
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	51%
Total energy consumption (sum of fossil + nuclear + renewable)	**313,528**
Renewable energy production	–
Non-renewable energy production	–
Energy consumption in high climate impact sectors	313,528
Net revenue from high climate impact sectors (EUR m)	986
Energy intensity per net revenue (MWh / EUR m)	318

Energy data is collected and consolidated monthly in a central database, allowing us to monitor deviations and ensure data consistency. In 2025, estimated data, representing 0,15% of total energy consumption, were based on headcount and comparable site data, covering the Mainz office and standalone sales offices. No coal or crude oil consumption was recorded during the reporting period. Revenue from the Consolidated financial statements was used to calculate the intensity values. Further information can be found in Note 4 of the notes to the Consolidated financial statements.

GHG emissions of scope 1, 2, and 3, and total GHG emissions

SCHOTT Pharma calculates and discloses its GHG emissions in accordance with the methodology provided by ISO 14064, which in turn is based on the GHG Protocol as standard of reference.

We report all direct GHG emissions resulting from our own operations (Scope 1) and indirect GHG emissions created through the purchase of electricity, heat, cooling and steam (Scope 2), and GHG emitted in our upstream and downstream value chain (Scope 3).

Scope 1 emissions entail GHG resulting from activities under the financial and operational control of SCHOTT Pharma, in accordance with ESRS. They comprise stationary fuel combustion in our factory and office buildings, mobile fuel combustion in company vehicles, emissions from physical and chemical processes, and refrigerant losses in our facilities. Scope 1 GHG from fuel combustion were calculated by multiplying fuel-specific consumption data by corresponding emission factors. Fugitive emissions were converted using values to express their global warming potential.

For scope 2 emissions, we calculated both market-based and location-based scope 2 emissions. We source all our electricity based on Guarantees of Origin. In 2025, site-specific Scope 2 GHG emissions did not include the Mainz office or standalone sales offices.

Scope 3 emissions were calculated based on financial data, using average spend and partially quantity-based calculations and supplier-specific emission data. The emission factors used in our calculation were provided by EXIOBASE, DBEIS, ecoinvent, and in some cases by the specific supplier. Regarding category 3.1 of the GHG protocol (“purchased goods and services”), we were able to increase the data quality by switching to supplier-specific emission data for 11.23% of the total considered spend.

For the individual categories of Scope 3 that account for the largest share of the total, different calculation methods were used, which we present in the following:

- **Category 3.1—Purchased goods and services category 3.2—Capital goods:** As the methodological approach to calculating GHG from these two categories is identical, we present our approach jointly here. The two categories together include all emissions from the production of products acquired and delivered to us, including raw material extraction, manufacturing and transportation up to the Tier 1 supplier. Given the scale of our operations, these emissions are the largest Scope 3 category. It also includes emissions from packaging. The corresponding GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the physical or monetary volume of the goods and services procured by the relevant sector- and country-specific emission factors.
- **Category 3.3—Fuel- and energy related activities:** The GHG pertaining to this category result from the production of energy and fuels which are not already covered by Scopes 1 and 2. The corresponding economic activities comprise the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed by SCHOTT Pharma directly, or consumed in the generation of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling that is purchased by SCHOTT Pharma. The resulting GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying our fuel- and energy-related consumption data by the relevant emission factors.
- **Category 3.4—Upstream transportation and distribution:** Our GHG emissions in this category comprise emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased in the reporting year, between our tier 1 suppliers and our own operations in vehicles not owned or operated by SCHOTT Pharma. Moreover, it comprises emissions from third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by us in the reporting year, including inbound and outbound logistics as well as third-party transportation and distribution between our own facilities. In our case, the modes of transportation include air, rail, road, and marine transport as well as related storage activities. For the calculation of emissions in this category, we use an entirely spend-based approach.
- **Category 3.5—Waste generated in operations:** Scope 3.5 emissions are calculated using waste mass data obtained from the central EHS reporting system. The waste is measured in tons and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous. To determine the resulting emissions, specific emission factors are applied to each waste category.
- **Category 3.6—Business travel:** Scope 3.6 emissions are calculated using specific data sources for each travel type. Rental car emissions are determined from provider reports detailing distance traveled by vehicle category, multiplied by relevant emission factors. Flight emissions are based on booking provider data, using total flight distances and a flight emission factor. The Radiative Forcing Index (RFI) is not taken into account when calculating the flight emissions Rail travel data is sourced from Deutsche Bahn for Germany and from our travel provider for other countries, with distances categorized and respective emission factors applied.
- **Category 3.7—Employee commuting:** For the calculation of Scope 3.7 emissions, we account for differing home-office arrangements between employees working in administration and manual workers. Average commuting distances are used for all regions except Germany, where distances are determined using employee commuting data from our site in Mainz. A modal split is applied, with specific emission factors assigned to each mode of transportation.
- **Category 3.8—Upstream leased assets:** For Scope 3.8, we apply a spend-based approach to calculate emissions from real estate leases, while using an asset-specific methodology for vehicle leases. Fuel consumption data for leased vehicles is collected at the site level. Subsequently, Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with these leased assets are calculated.

- **Category 3.9—Downstream transportation & distribution:** Scope 3.9 emissions are conservatively estimated by referencing the data from Scope 3.4 emissions. To determine the appropriate share, we analyze the Incoterms and net sales for the reporting period, establishing the ratio between SCHOTT Pharma-paid transportation and customer-paid transportation. This ratio is then applied to the Scope 3.4 emissions, resulting in an estimate for Scope 3.9 emissions. Since Scope 3.4 includes inbound, outbound, and intra-company transport activities, this approach supports the estimate remains highly conservative.
- **Category 3.10—Processing of sold products:** Scope 3.10 emissions are calculated based on the quantity of goods sold and the key production processes carried out at customer facilities. Energy consumption for each relevant process is estimated using desk research and expert input. Emission factors are then applied to the sold volumes and the estimated energy usage to determine the total Scope 3.10 emissions.
- **Category 3.11—Use of sold products:** SCHOTT Pharma supplies primary packaging solutions for injectable drugs. The environmental impact during the use phase lies primarily with the pharmaceutical product itself, not the packaging. Therefore, this category does not apply to our scope.
- **Category 3.12—End-of-life treatment of sold products:** To calculate Scope 3.12 emissions, we assume that all saleable goods are ultimately disposed of in a landfill at the end of their lifecycle and apply the relevant emission factor accordingly. For packaging, the quantity is estimated based on expenditures for packaging materials during the reporting period. The waste treatment method at end-of-life is determined using publicly available waste management data. The calculation considers landfill, incineration, and recycling as possible treatment methods, with the appropriate emission factor applied to each.
- **Category 3.13—Downstream leased assets:** SCHOTT Pharma does not lease assets to third parties as part of our business operations, making this category irrelevant.
- **Category 3.14—Franchises:** SCHOTT Pharma does not operate under a franchise model, so this category is not applicable.
- **Category 3.15—Investments:** SCHOTT Pharma determine emissions in this category based on the energy consumption of major joint ventures and on revenue-based estimates for other investments. In both instances, the ownership structure, shares, and revenues correspond with the information provided in SCHOTT Pharma's annual report. For major joint ventures, emissions are calculated using primary data on energy consumption in MWh for the most recent reporting period available, combined with country-specific emission factors for each energy source. Emissions from other investments are estimated based on NACE codes, the country of operation, and revenue, multiplied by an appropriate emission factor.

Absolute GHG emissions	2025	2024	Baseline year	Δ vs. PY %	Target 2030	Δ vs. Target %
Scope 1 GHG emissions						
Scope 1 GHG emissions (t CO_2eq)	29,773	27,536	29,602	8%	–	–
GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	0%	–	–	–	–	–
Scope 2 GHG emissions						
Scope 2 location-based GHG emissions (t CO_2eq)	44,596	43,941	43,386	1%	–	–
Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions (t CO_2eq)	0[1]	60	48,809	–100%	–	–
of which is indirectly covered by the group with EACs (MWh)	160,042	–	–	–	–	–
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based) (t CO_2eq)	**29,773**	**27,596**	**78,411**	**8%**	**42,185**	**–29%**
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions						
1 Purchased goods and services	220,305	212,183	–	4%	–	–
2 Capital goods	33,403	47,831	–	–30%	–	–
3 Fuel and energy-related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	11,702	11,009	19,066	6%	–	–
4 Upstream transportation and distribution	13,450	9,113	–	48%	–	–
5 Waste generated in operations	1,804	6,820	–	–74%	–	–
6 Business travelng	1,724	2,041	–	–16%	–	–
7 Employee commuting	5,456	5,205	–	5%	–	–
8 Upstream leased assets	1,335	1,073	–	24%	–	–
9 Downstream transportation	6,422	3,696	–	74%	–	–
10 Processing of sold products	67,492	56,177	–	20%	–	–
11 Use of sold products	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	16,437	12,921	–	27%	–	–
13 Downstream leased assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
14 Franchises	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 Investments	33,418	29,650	21,222	13%	–	–
Total Scope 3 GHG emissions in categories 3.3 and 3.15 (t CO_2eq)	**45,120**	**40,659**	**40,288**	**11%**	**29,209**	**54%**
Total indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (t CO_2eq)	**412,948**	**397,719**	**40,288**	**4%**	**–**	**–**
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (t CO_2eq)	487,317	469,196	–	4%	–	–
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (t CO_2eq)	442,721	425,315	–	4%	–	–

[1] Market-related Scope 2 emissions are indirectly covered by EACs, which are centrally procured by SCHOTT AG at the group level.

For calculating the 2025 corporate carbon footprint (CCF), certain approximations are applied. Refrigerant data are collected for Q1 through Q3 and then extrapolated to estimate consumption for the full fiscal year by multiplying by 4/3. For energy-related emissions, we refer to the estimations in the "energy consumption and energy mix" section. All energy and emissions indicators are verified through external auditing of the Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF). In 2025, site-specific Scope 2 GHG emissions did not include the Mainz office or standalone sales offices.

GHG intensity based on net revenue	2025	2024	Δ vs. PY %
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (t CO_2eq/EUR m)	494	490	1%
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (t CO_2eq/EUR m)	449	444	1%

Revenue from the Consolidated financial statements was used to calculate the intensity values. Further information can be found in Note 4 of the notes to the Consolidated financial statements.

Resource use and circular economy

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

SCHOTT Pharma has conducted a double materiality assessment to identify actual and potential impacts, as well as risks and opportunities related to resource inflows, outflows, and waste. In parallel, as part of the conception phase, the Sustainability, Product Development, and Procurement departments collaborated to optimize the product and packaging portfolio, focusing on environmental footprint, resource use, and packaging waste. Insights from these processes were aligned with management and guide our product management in shaping the future portfolio. The identification and assessment of the respective IROs as part of the DMA was coordinated and supported by the Sustainability and EHS teams as well as the Product Development teams. The process involved qualified assessors and validators with profound expertise relevant to the assessment. Topics were evaluated both at the operational level and across the value chain, applying methodologies consistent with SCHOTT Pharma's internal risk framework and aligned with ESRS requirements.

The assessment of impacts was informed by exchanges with customers, suppliers, and other business peers through review meetings, dedicated sustainability dialogues, joint projects, and industry events. Internal consultations with subject-matter experts in product development, procurement, sustainability, and EHS further enriched the evaluation. These experts provided valuable insights based on their operational oversight and cross-functional experience within the organization.

Through the process the following material IROs were identified:

- **Usage of virgin non-renewable materials** (negative impact, actual, upstream value chain and own operations, short-, medium- and long-term)

  SCHOTT Pharma has identified a material actual negative environmental impact arising from the use of virgin raw materials—such as polymers, plastics, and glass—in its direct operations and upstream manufacturing of packaging components. These materials are selected for their product safety, functional performance, purity, consistency, and suitability for sterile pharmaceutical packaging, including syringes and primary containers. However, their use contributes to natural resource depletion and material consumption, presenting broader environmental implications related to resource efficiency and sustainability.

- **Increasing regulation on packaging waste** (financial risk, own operations, medium- and long-term)

  Packaging materials represent an important material inflow in our operations. Regulatory developments, particularly in the EU, are increasingly shaping requirements around recyclability, design, and material content for packaging. These changes do not necessarily relate to the waste directly generated by SCHOTT Pharma, but rather to the need to adapt product packaging to comply with evolving legal standards.

- **Circular solutions and sustainable design** (positive impact, actual, upstream value chain, own operations, downstream value chain, short, medium-, and long-term)

  SCHOTT Pharma has identified a material actual positive environmental impact arising from its advocacy for circular solutions and ecodesign practices across its value chain, particularly focusing on circular packaging. Through supplier and customer collaboration, industry events, and product innovation, SCHOTT Pharma has influenced how primary pharmaceutical packaging has been conceptualized. Through its circular packaging initiatives, SCHOTT Pharma pioneers the introduction of circular material use in compliance with regulatory requirements, affecting both its direct operations and upstream value chain partners, contributing to resource efficiency, waste reduction, and environmental conservation. The impact is considered positive, systemic, and driven by a proactive role in shaping industry norms acceptance and toward circularity.

Policies

SCHOTT Pharma has implemented various policies in order to manage material impacts as well as risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy. Central in this regard are our Ecodesign Guideline, EHS Guideline, Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets out our expectations from suppliers in this regard, and Purchasing Guidelines.

Ecodesign Guideline

The central objective of our Ecodesign Guideline is to support SCHOTT Pharma's aim of decoupling economic growth from the consumption of finite natural resources by increasing resource efficiency and developing circular economy concepts. As the latter can only make a meaningful impact across organizational boundaries, the policy considers not only our internal operations, but also our value chain. It applies to all new product developments and mandates the evaluation of our product and packaging concepts, production processes as well as the related waste streams, seeking an optimization that helps to keep the related materials in the loop and reduce waste volumes. Compliance to the principles of the Ecodesign Guidelines is reviewed in the design reviews executed in various stages of the globally valid product development process under the responsibility of the Head of R&D. The guideline is available internally via the document management system.

In line with this aim, the policy puts a key focus on increasing packaging density, recyclability and the respective development of solutions in collaboration with suppliers and customers. Among the principles it comprises are the use of less material and reductions regarding processing, sterilisation and transportation.

EHS Guideline

One central focus area of our EHS Guideline is waste management. This group-wide document establishes binding requirements for all locations, ensuring a consistent standard and continuous improvement across all production sites under the control of SCHOTT Pharma. The corresponding procedures and governance regulations are integrated at sites that have ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems. Ultimate responsibility for the guideline and its implementation rests with the EHS Commissioner of the SCHOTT Group.

Supplier Code of Conduct

As part of doing business with SCHOTT Pharma, suppliers have to commit to the values and principles laid down in the Supplier Code of Conduct. In alignment to the principles of the United Nations Global compact and the values of SCHOTT AG and SCHOTT Pharma, the code is transporting expectations to the suppliers of SCHOTT Pharma. As a core element, it is expressing the obligation to take responsibility for the environment. In particular, suppliers are requested to use natural resources efficiently and reduce waste.

In cases where a supplier refuses to sign the Supplier Code of Conduct or does not take effective measures to remedy identified shortcomings even after our request, or if recurring systematic violations are recognisable, we reserve the right to end our relationship and terminate existing contracts. This step, however, is only the last possible option for us. Instead, it is our aim to work in partnership with our suppliers and help them develop to jointly strengthen environmental protection. Ownership of the onboarding of suppliers and confirmation of the Supplier Code of Conduct is with Procurement, managed by our Global Head of Purchasing.

Purchasing Guidelines

Through our purchasing guidelines we make sustainability criteria part of the decision making in procurement. The guidelines are mandatory for all SCHOTT Pharma employees involved in procurement processes and require the consideration of longevity, environmental protection, and responsible resource use in the supplier selection process. All major decisions are sanctioned by

a Sourcing Council which includes senior leadership from our Procurement Function and the related business unit. Information on SBTi status with respect to ESG issues are used to support sustainable decision making.

Our procurement organization is responsible for purchasing all raw materials, packaging goods and semi-finished components, equipment and machinery as well as sterilisation services, except for tubular glass. Tubular glass procurement is managed by the supply chain organization as the vast majority of the glass is sourced from SCHOTT AG. The procurement organization is managed by a central lead who oversees and coordinates planning and equipment for the products and services we need. It is split into strategic, operational and investment teams with different procurement responsibilities. Strategic aspects are handled by our global category managers, who also realize new designs or design changes in collaboration with experts from R&D and Quality departments. They develop our global supplier strategy, negotiate prices and framework agreements, evaluate suppliers' performance, manage risks, introduce new suppliers, and monitor market and technology trends. Our operational team in turn manages the daily call-offs of direct and indirect materials as well as all other services needed on-site from a procurement perspective, ensuring availability of spare parts and responding to maintenance, repair and operations demands. The investment team is responsible for procuring equipment and machinery. The guideline is available internally via the document management system.

Actions

SCHOTT Pharma has implemented a set of actions for manging the material IROs associated with resource efficiency and circular economy. Many of these activities have already been initiated before the reporting year, in which they were ongoing, and will be continued beyond the reporting year. Thus, all actions can be considered in progress, unless mentioned otherwise.

Key actions on resource efficiency and circular economy

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Closed-loop plastic packaging Together with partners and customers, we successfully initiated closed-loop recycling of single-use trays for the supply of primary packaging goods. That constitutes a novum in our industry as virgin material was previously seen as the only way to fulfil the requirements for safe products. Our results demonstrated that trash containers filled with single-use plastic packaging can be transformed into future material sources. As verified by a third party, greenhouse gas emissions per tray could be reduced by up to 50% by using 70% recycled content instead of single-use trays from virgin polymer.	Regional (own operations, upstream and downstream value chain)	Following last year's pilot phase, this year marks the preparation of commercial implementation. The verification study confirming material equivalency to virgin polymer has been completed. Moreover, handling processes were optimized to meet the requirements of routine operations. Based on these results, the first product changes have been initiated, and the customer change management process has been initiated.
Repurposing of glass waste Selected sites of SCHOTT Pharma forward glass cullet (for example, tube ends and scrap) from their own production process back to SCHOTT AG's glass melting tanks as secondary raw material for new pharmaceutical tubing. This reduces raw material use and energy consumption. SCHOTT Pharma also supports initiatives for the collection and responsible repurposing of borosilicate glass waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing.	Regional (own operations, upstream and downstream value chain)	The forwarding glass cullet is established at sites located in reasonable proximity to tubing production sites. At other locations, glass cullet is sent to open-loop repurposing options. In collaboration with partners, customers, and academia, SCHOTT Pharma has investigated concepts and requirements for responsible circular use and advantageous repurposing of borosilicate glass waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing.

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Secure blister-free syringe delivery In collaboration with other pharmaceutical companies, SCHOTT Pharma has developed a blister-free packaging concept for prefilled syringes. This system integrates a syringe, cap, functional label, and carton, replacing traditional blister packs. The new packaging reduces plastic and packaging waste, simplifies drug administration in hospitals, and increases pallet packing density by 25% and at the same time reduces the CO_2 footprint of secondary packaging, while still ensuring safe transportation of the final product.	Global (own operations, upstream and downstream value chain)	In January 2025, SCHOTT Pharma launched TOPPAC® infuse syringes, which include a cap design enabling the realization of the secure blister-free syringe concept. The system's advantages for hospital use are further evaluated in a study by the Alliance to Zero in collaboration with academic partners.
Increasing packaging density Following SCHOTT Pharma's Ecodesign Guideline, ready-to-use products are optimized for maximum packaging density to reduce fossil resource use, packaging waste, and CO_2 emissions from manufacturing and transport.	Global (own operations, upstream and downstream value chain)	Packaging density is now an explicit topic in the ecodesign review of new product developments at SCHOTT Pharma. For example, the newly launched 1.5 ml ready-to-use cartridge features a packaging concept optimized for density. The new nest retains its external dimensions, but the cartridges are now secured in diamond-shaped holes instead of round ones, accommodating 160 cartridges instead of 100 per nest.
Industry events SCHOTT Pharma actively participates and co-organizes industry events and exchanges to support the industry's transition to sustainable practices.	Global (own operations, upstream and downstream value chain)	In October 2024, SCHOTT Pharma co-organized the 2-day sustainability conference at the leading pharma trade fair CPHI by developing the agenda, inviting speakers from its network and moderating a format that inspires how a successful sustainable transformation of pharmaceutical supply chains can be achieved. SCHOTT Pharma's Head of Sustainability, Arne Kloke, was appointed member of the Steering Group of the CPHI Sustainability Collective, which takes a leading role in transitioning to a sustainable pharmaceutical industry.
Alliance to Zero SCHOTT Pharma is a co-founder of the Alliance to Zero. The Alliance to Zero is a supply chain initiative in the pharmaceutical industry focusing on facilitating the transition of injection devices to net-zero emissions. Across its member companies and partners, the Alliance runs several working groups to develop product concepts and systemic solutions across the value chain.	Global (own operations, upstream and downstream value chain)	The Alliance ran exchange and working groups dealing with topics such as sustainable materials, ecodesign and circular economy in the context of injection products. It also shared the outcomes of its working groups on ecodesign, the use of bioplastics and the secure blister-free syringe packaging in whitepaper publications and industry events such as Pharmapack or the Scope 3 Peer Group meeting.

Targets and metrics

SCHOTT Pharma has not defined strategic targets yet regarding material resource use and aspects related to circular economy. Therefore, no targets are reported on here.

Nevertheless, SCHOTT Pharma tracks the effectiveness of its existing policies and actions through internal processes, including design reviews under the Ecodesign Guideline and, where applicable, monitoring of waste management practices via ISO 14001-certified environmental management. These processes provide insight into resource efficiency improvements, packaging optimization, and waste reduction performance across operations and the value chain.

While no formal level of ambition has yet been published, qualitative indicators such as product and packaging recyclability or packaging density are guiding product development decisions. Waste volumes are already being evaluated internally.

Metrics on resource inflows

The most important resource purchased by SCHOTT Pharma is glass. In tubular form it is sourced in its vast majority from the Tubing Division of SCHOTT Group. Moreover, we procure polymer granulates for our polymeric drug delivery systems and various packaging components (for example, trays, nests and tubs), which are typically made from polymer or cardboard materials.

For calculation purposes regarding resource inflows, we consolidate procured glass volumes from SAP reports provided by our supply chain organization, while the use of all other goods is calculated based on the analysis of invoice flows in our procurement software, which combines data on volumes with master data information from SAP. Master data information includes weight and material information. Weight entries are based on CAD data calculations or on measurements performed by us or qualified suppliers. Based on material information, articles are marked as biological material if made of cardboard or wood, to calculate the sub-volume of biological resource inflows. The calculation of secondary, reused, or recycled components or materials was not applicable, as only virgin materials were used.

Resource inflows	2025
Total weight of technical and biological materials (tons)	91,385
The absolute weight of biological material (tons)	6,035
Share of biological materials (%)	7%
Weight of reused or recycled components and materials including packaging (tons)	0
Share of reused or recycled components and materials (%)	0%

The calculation of resource inflows and outflows is based on data from several sources, including SAP, Sievo, the internal Waste Report, and site-level inquiries. It is assumed that all materials produced during the fiscal year were sent to customers, as the materials in scope are consumables. Accordingly, total inflows and outflows are considered equivalent. The overall data quality is assessed as high, with 96% of the information derived from primary sources.

Metrics on resource outflows

Among SCHOTT Pharma's most important products are pre-fillable syringes, cartridges, vials and ampoules, which are critical components in our customers' drug manufacturing and distribution processes. For the safe storage and transport of injectable drugs, we supply our customers worldwide with drug containment solutions and delivery systems in pre-sterilised or non-sterilised form, depending on our customers' needs.

In addition to the main products, SCHOTT Pharma routes glass cullet back to production sites of SCHOTT AG's Tubing Division as raw material. The related material volume is quantified based on internal waste reporting and, as it remains at the raw material stage, is excluded from the evaluation of recyclable content.

Purchased packaging components used for product delivery to customers generate waste at pharmaceutical companies or contract manufacturing organizations. All packaging is designed for single use without consideration of repairability. While we cannot directly control how downstream partners manage waste streams, our packaging is designed to facilitate resource recovery. Most components are made from monomaterials, supporting contracted recycling services.

Packaging components from incoming deliveries and other purchased materials required for production also generate waste within SCHOTT Pharma and are included in our waste reporting. The total resource outflow is quantified based on the purchased volumes of glass and packaging, including the resulting waste. Both the glass-related waste fractions and the waste generated within SCHOTT Pharma operations are taken into account.

The partial volume of recyclable resources comprises recyclable packaging sent to customers and waste streams diverted from disposal. For calculating recyclable packaging volumes, purchased packaging articles are categorized as recyclable or non-recyclable based on a recyclability assessment following the guidance of the drafted standard prEN 18120-1:2024.

Resource outflows	2025
Overall total weight of outflow material (tons)	91,385
Total weight of sold products in outflow mass (tons)	79,251
Percentage of sold products in outflow mass (%)	87%
Percentage of waste in outflow mass (%)	13%
Rate of recyclable content in products including packaging (%)	31%

Waste

The most significant share of outflowing materials beyond saleable products consists of glass cullet and glass waste. Pure glass that can be diverted from waste is separated and routed back as glass cullet to melting tanks of SCHOTT AG for reapplication as raw material in pharma tube production. This raw material return procedure is followed whenever economically and ecologically reasonable. If reuse for production is not feasible, primarily due to transportation distances, the glass waste is used for different purposes, such as filling material for civil engineering projects and road construction, for production processes in the cement industry, and as a component of fiberglass insulation or similar applications. Over 99% of our glass waste is forwarded to a second life cycle.

SCHOTT Pharma also manufactures drug delivery systems using Cyclic Olefin Copolymer (COC). The associated manufacturing waste is directed to an open-loop stream, allowing it to be reused as filler materials in other polymer applications.

Another significant waste stream relates to the packaging materials used for receiving incoming materials at SCHOTT Pharma. These materials typically include cardboard, polymer foils, polymer packaging components, and pallets. Our standard operating procedure for waste accounting is set up to create data-based guidance for optimization of waste streams and supports reporting along the requirements for CSRD compliant reporting. In particular, the categories follow EWC Regulation (EC) 2150/2002—Guidance on classification of waste according to EWC-Stat categories—and include a split of waste volumes per end-of-life category. Waste quantities are measured using internal records (i.e., invoices) and cover all relevant sites and operations. Where exact data is not available, estimates are applied following documented assumptions.

Waste metrics (tons)	2025
Non-hazardous waste	
Diverted—preparation for reuse	2,422
Diverted—recycling	9,760
Diverted—other recovery operations	1,017
Directed—incineration	48
Directed—landfill	460
Directed—other disposal operations	4
Total amount of non-hazardous waste	**13,711**
Hazardous waste	
Diverted—preparation for reuse	43
Diverted—recycling	21
Diverted—other recovery operations	72
Directed—incineration	36
Directed—landfill	68
Directed—other disposal operations	72
Total amount of hazardous waste	**312**
Total amount of non-recycled waste	**1,776**
Non-recycled waste as percentage of total waste	13%
Total amount of waste generated	**14,022**

Approximately 1.5% of the total waste is based on estimates. In the United States, our service provider for handling waste changed, resulting in missing evidence documents for a three-month period covering paper, plastic, and wood waste. Data for these three months were therefore estimated using the average values from the subsequent months. In China, kitchen and domestic waste are also estimated, as the service provider reports the number of collected bins rather than providing data in metric tons.

Employment matters

Own workforce

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

SCHOTT Pharma's own workforce comprises all employees and non-employees who are materially impacted by our own operations. According to ESRS S1, we define employees as those that are in a permanent or temporary employment relationship with our business, either on a full- or part-time basis.

As non-employees we consider self-employed people or people provided by third parties who are not formally employed by a SCHOTT Pharma Group company, and who supply labour to us on a regular basis or over a longer period of time. In our case, these are predominantly temporary agency workers. In accordance with the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning temporary agency work, we define them as workers who are employed by a temporary employment agency and then hired out by SCHOTT Pharma to perform their work under our supervision and direction. This provides us with the flexibility to react to project-related matters, short-term peaks in demand, or other unforeseen changes in the market.

In our DMA, we included all individuals within our own workforce who could be materially impacted by our own operations. The associated actual and potential material impacts are thus related to SCHOTT Pharma's business activities. Due to the nature of the work, the groups of people in our own workforce who are potentially affected by negative impacts predominantly encompass employees in production or employees of external service providers active on our premises. Accordingly, we identified the following IRO:

- **Employee development and training** (positive impact, actual, own operations, short-, medium- and long-term)

  SCHOTT Pharma has identified a positive impact stemming from its employee development and training programs, which directly contribute to the enhancement of professional and personal skills, career advancement opportunities, and long-term employability. These initiatives foster internal mobility and contribute to broader societal resilience by equipping employees with transferable competencies.

- **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion** (positive impact, actual, own operations, short-, medium- and long-term)

  SCHOTT Pharma is committed to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), creating a positive impact on a fair, respectful, and inclusive workplace culture. Through structured programs—such as inclusive recruitment practices, team development initiatives, anti-harassment measures, and a clear code of conduct—the company strengthens employee trust, collaboration, and engagement. The impact is considered positive, values-aligned, and embedded in operational practices.

- **Employee well-being and work-life balance** (positive impact, actual, own operations, short-, medium- and long-term)

  SCHOTT Pharma has identified a positive impact arising from its employee wellbeing initiatives, particularly through flexible work policies that support work-life balance and overall satisfaction.

- **Occurrence of accidents in the workplace** (negative impact, potential, own operations, short-medium-, and long-term)

  If established safety protocols are not rigorously maintained, there is a risk of exposure to hazardous materials or unsafe working conditions, which could lead to harm for employees and non-employees working in our facilities. This potential impact underscores the importance of continuous safety training, process oversight, and a culture of prevention to support a secure and compliant work environment.

SCHOTT Pharma has also identified a material financial risk linked to potentially increasing pressure on compensation structures, driven by a rising cross-industry demand for specialized talent:

- **Skilled labour shortage** (financial risk, own operations, medium- and long-term)

  In a context of skilled labour scarcity, SCHOTT Pharma may be required to significantly increase both monetary and non-monetary compensation packages to strengthen attraction and retention of qualified professionals. This may lead to increasing cost pressure, potentially affecting workforce stability, operational continuity, and long-term competitiveness if not proactively managed.

In accordance with its DMA, SCHOTT Pharma recognizes its responsibility in the areas of “working conditions” and “equal treatment and opportunities for all”. To meet this responsibility, we take actions in the following areas, which we describe in the respective section below: adequate wages, a diverse working environment, the development of our employees, healthy and safe workplaces, and work-life balance.

Policies

In order to live up the responsibilities regarding our own workforce in the areas indicated, we have implemented several policies to support good working conditions and promote fair and equal treatment. Our policy statements provide the foundations for our actions and are closely aligned with the following internationally acknowledged frameworks and standards:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- European Convention on Human Rights

- Core Labour Standards of the International Labour Organization
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Human Rights
- UN Global Compact
- Sustainable Development Goals

Our policies are a cornerstone for ethical behaviour in our organisation and compliance with legal requirements by helping us to identify, reduce or prevent against material negative impacts and strengthen positive impacts on our workforce.

Code of Conduct

The SCHOTT Group Code of Conduct, published by the Group Compliance and Legal department, is our central policy document, directly addresses various of the material topics described above in the IRO section and is publicly available.

Regarding adequate wages, the Code of Conduct stipulates adherence to all applicable laws and regulations on remuneration and supports that employees are paid appropriately. It also recognizes the rights of our employees to freedom of association, freedom of assembly, and collective bargaining as a means to negotiate on wages and salaries. Members of employee organisations or trade unions are neither favoured nor disadvantaged.

The Code of Conduct also entails a section on the promotion of a diverse working environment. It sets forth that any form of discrimination, harassment or insult will not be tolerated under any circumstances. The Code strictly prohibits all forms of forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking. All employees have the right to fair, courteous and respectful treatment by managers and colleagues. Thus, we expect all our employees to respect the personal sphere as well as the personal rights of other persons. Sexual harassment and bullying, discrimination or insults will not be tolerated and will result in consequences under labour law.

Concerning employee development, the Code expresses that we value and welcome differences between people, cultures, opinions and perspectives. We demand and encourage the creation of interdisciplinary and intercultural success teams with a gender mix. By doing so, we seek to ensure that employees can make a contribution based on their individual characteristics and strengths. To support the positive development of our workforce we offer a wide variety of trainings and development options for all types of employees and managers on our internal training platform.

Health and safety at work is not negotiable for SCHOTT Pharma. The Code of Conduct requires all members of organisation to uphold high health and safety standards to retain the trust of our employees, business partners and other stakeholders. Beyond the must to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the Code also promotes a culture in which every individual feels responsible for minimizing risks and safe working practices.

While our Code of Conduct addresses a variety of important topics and provides general norms of behaviour and underlying values, we have also established a set of policies on specific issues with detailed regulations and requirements regarding the people that work for us.

Global Recruiting Policy

Our Global Recruiting Policy, published in 2024 by the Global Head of Human Resources of SCHOTT Group, is available to all employees on our intranet. It commits our managers to recruit objectively and without any bias when filling vacancies. From the job advert, through the selection of applicants, to the final recruitment, it stipulates that nobody is to be favoured on the basis of gender, age or ethnical background.

The policy reflects our aim of finding the best members for our teams and utilizing their individual skills and strengths, while creating a working environment that is inclusive and free from any form of discrimination. It supports our strive for equal opportunities for everyone to develop and progress. To foster the success of our people, our managers are also asked to identify and remove barriers that might restrict our employees' development and personal growth.

Declaration of Principles on Human Rights

Our Declaration of Principles on Human Rights, which is publicly available on our website and was formally adopted by the Board of Management of SCHOTT AG in December 2022, is our overarching public commitment to acting ethically and responsibly towards our global workforce and along our entire value chain. It reinforces our dedication to international frameworks like the UN Global Compact and ILO core labor standards, which include the eradication of forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking. The declaration outlines our systematic process for identifying and addressing these and other human rights risks, with a focus on eradicating child labor and promoting diversity and inclusion.

It is aligned with our Code of Conduct and Compliance Management System and provides the basis for our global whistleblower system for reporting concerns. The declaration is approved by our top management, thereby ensuring that human rights are central to our corporate strategy.

Anti-Harassment Guideline

Our Anti-Harassment Guideline, which became effective in October 2024, is a formal commitment to fostering a positive and respectful work environment free from discrimination and harassment. The guidelines apply to all SCHOTT Pharma employees and cover all forms of harassment, including bullying and sexual harassment. The document also outlines a clear process for reporting incidents through various channels, such as a direct manager, local trust persons, or the SCHOTT Integrity Helpline, with options for anonymous reporting. All reports are handled confidentially and investigated. Consequences for violations can range from retraining and warnings to termination, depending on the severity of the misconduct. Governed by SCHOTT Group's Compliance & Security function and overseen by management, the guideline aims to ensure that dignity and respect are central to our corporate culture and daily work practices. The guideline is available internally to all employees.

EHS Guideline and Requirements for Safety at Work

Through its publicly available EHS Policy, the SCHOTT Group defines its integrated Management System for Environment, Health and Safety, which in turn builds on the previous IMSU/EHS System and addresses potential threats to health and safety. The integrated management system is managed by the global EHS organization, with SCHOTT Pharma's processes fully integrated and covered by overarching policies.

The requirements for ISO 45001 certification are integrated into our EHS Guideline and implemented locally through site-specific processes. Our guideline explicitly mandates the establishment of a local process, enabling us to merge our local initiatives with global objectives. Compliance with the EHS Guideline is routinely verified through internal and external EHS audits.

Regarding non-employees working on our premises in Germany, we have established "Requirements for Safety at Work", which are also publicly available. The requirements are implemented locally and are thereby within the responsibility of the site managers as well as local EHS advisors and disciplinary managers cascading upwards to the board of management. It declares that the contractor and his employees must follow the occupational health and safety regulations and accident prevention regulations while performing the services that they have been hired to provide. To also include subcontractors, the Guideline requires the contractor to design his contractual relationship with the subcontractor in such a way that it corresponds to his relationship and contractual conditions with SCHOTT Pharma with respect to ensuring the safety and health of employees. The contractor is also asked to inform and train his employees working on our premisses accordingly and appoint a person responsible.

EHS Standard Zero Accidents

SCHOTT Group's Zero Accidents standard outlines a framework for systematically recording, analyzing, and reporting occupational accidents involving employees and agency workers. It mandates monthly reporting using standardized templates, categorizes accidents by severity, and

requires prompt documentation in a central database. The standard is defined and managed by the global EHS team and is internally available to all employees. Severe or recurring incidents trigger deeper analysis and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices in our organization. The standard supports continuous improvement through performance indicators, site-specific targets, and integration into EHS governance audits, aligning with SCHOTT Pharma's commitment to proactive risk management and employee safety.

Workforce engagement and remediation

SCHOTT Pharma promotes a fair and open relationships with its employees throughout its entire organisation. It engages with workers' representatives to foster exchange and dialogue. Through its whistleblowing system, it also gives employees and non-employees the possibility to point out grievances, which are considered adequately to identify violations of internal and external regulations and develop remedies and improvements.

Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives

SCHOTT Pharma integrates the perspective of its workforce on both strategic and operational level to be able to develop meaningful and concise actions. Two tools help us in gaining a holistic and consistent picture of our employees' perspective, satisfaction and commitment. Firstly, we use a bi-annual global Employee Survey comprising about 50 questions on various work-related aspects, for example, working conditions, collaboration, recognition and development, leadership behaviour and company culture. All employees worldwide are encouraged to participated and provide feedback.

In years where we do not carry out a global Employee Survey, we invite employees to participate in our "Pulse Checks", a smaller survey that focusses on leadership behaviour, culture and employee satisfaction. These Pulse Checks can also be used by individual business segments or departments and can be customized to address specific topics brought up by employees of that segment or department.

To guarantee strict anonymity and ensure that employees do not need to fear potential retaliation, all feedback provided by them in either the Employee Survey or the Pulse Check is stored on servers of an external service provider. SCHOTT Pharma does not have access to the data and only receives results reports from the service provider. In Germany, our workers council is closely involved in the survey process and the collaboration with the service provider.

The responsibility for designing and carrying out the Employee Surveys and Pulse Checks lies with the Center of Excellence Talent Management & Cultural Development of the central Human Resources Function at SCHOTT Group, as assigned by the SCHOTT Group Board of Management. SCHOTT Pharma actively participates in these global surveys.

The results of the input and feedback provided by employees of SCHOTT Pharma are discussed on different levels—from team level up to the management team and Board of Management—to ensure that necessary operational and strategic conclusions can be drawn.

Workers' complaints regarding their rights are also considered through the whistleblowing channel and the annual risk analysis carried out in accordance with the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Law (LkSG). In the case of violations, remedials measures are developed and implemented.

Additionally, SCHOTT Pharma engages with employee representatives in the context of the collective bargaining process. As provided by our Code of Conduct, we protect their right to form associations and bargain collectively.

We assess the effectiveness of our engagement with the workforce by tracking the response rate in all countries and sites to understand how large a share of our workforce provided feedback in the Employee Survey and Pulse Checks. In our last Employee Survey in June 2025, we achieved a response rate of 94% of all invited employees worldwide.

In the follow-up process, each team leader receives a results report on their area of responsibility and is held to derive appropriate measures together with his or her team to address potential weaknesses regarding local conditions. If there are less than five responses from a specific unit, the results are aggregated on the next higher level of the organization in order to protect the employees' anonymity and ensure they feel safe to provide honest feedback.

To gain insight into perspectives of people in our workforce that may be particularly vulnerable to impacts or marginalisation, we also rely on the tools mentioned above. In addition, our local HR teams maintain a close dialogue with the workforce on their respective sites, for example, in daily morning meetings and by pursuing an open-door policy for all employees.

We also regard it as our responsibility to support employees in need because of private or job-related reasons, such as health, stress, care for senior relatives, financial issues or addiction. For every employee concerned that seeks our help, we are assessing a case-specific solution to provide the best possible support, i.e., through our Employee Assistance Program.

In case an employee feels marginalized or discriminated against, the person can also use the anonymous whistleblowing hotline.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for raising concerns

SCHOTT Pharma focuses on preventing negative impacts on its workforce through a variety of precautionary measures. We have implemented an EHS management system to support the health and safety of our employees and to comply with all legal requirements. Our system is aligned to international occupational safety standards and has been audited in accordance with ISO 45001.

As part of our management system, it is mandatory for all managers and employees to comply with the occupational health and safety regulations at all of our locations. They are also obliged to report any unsafe situation or hazard to the supervisor in charge. In a subsequent process, hazards are identified and analysed in risk assessments. If necessary, preventive measures are derived and implemented. Furthermore, our occupational safety specialists provide advice to managers on how to meet EHS standards in their respective facilities.

The results of the risk assessments regarding occupational health and safety are regularly discussed with our managers and further measures are decided upon, if necessary.

To identify potential health and safety issues, but also any other employee or compliance matter, we have a long-established whistleblowing system in place at SCHOTT Pharma. The SCHOTT Integrity Helpline offers various channels for our employees, business partners and other third parties, including non-employees working on our premises, wishing to report potential misconduct or violations of internal or external regulations, including all potential employee matters. To protect the integrity of whistleblowers, we make it possible to report anonymously via a web-based tool. Our Compliance Office ensures that any whistleblower who reports in good faith does not have to fear any form of retaliation for providing information via any of the various channels. In addition, Compliance has designated "Contact Persons" (Vertrauenspersonen) at each facility site, providing an alternative channel for reporting incidents.

To investigate reported issues and initiate follow-up measures, reports are thoroughly investigated internally. All cases classified as critical by this investigation are reported to the respective governance bodies and investigated by the Compliance Committee, thereby ensuring that appropriate remedy is provided. In addition, the Compliance Office annually reports to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory board. During the reporting period, one critical concern was brought to the management's attention and was resolved following our compliance processes.

To create awareness and trust among our workforce of the structures and process in place, we carry out regular training and communication campaigns, for example, on how to use our SCHOTT Integrity Helpline. Moreover, our Compliance & Security Department conducts regular self-assessments to determine whether the existing preventive measures are recognised and understood by our workforce.

Actions

At SCHOTT Pharma, we are committed to increasing the different positive impacts we make on our workforce and at the same time reducing any potential negative impacts our business practices might have. To achieve this aim, we have established fundamental policies (see section "Policies" above) and engage our workers to identify areas for improvement to derive appropriate measures (see section on "Workforce engagement and remediation").

To ensure compliance with workers' rights in our own operations, our actions are also guided by national and international standards as well as our values and internal norms for behaviour.

During the fiscal year, we implemented or continued various actions that should be considered ongoing unless stated otherwise. In their description below, they are clustered into the two overriding material topics for SCHOTT Pharma—"working conditions" and "equal treatment and opportunities for all"—and the corresponding material (sub)-topics as provided by ESRS 1.

Working conditions

Regarding "adequate wages" as one the (sub) topic identified as material, we were undertaking the following actions in the reporting year to ensure that we offer fair and attractive salaries to existing and potential employees.

Key actions on adequate wages

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Annual compensation review SCHOTT Pharma aims to provide fair and competitive compensation through a structured annual process that leverages global and local market insights. To integrate both global compensation data and local labor market characteristics, we employ our Compensation Radar tool. The Compensation Radar gathers local labor market data and external benchmarks by country, supporting informed decisions on pay structures. This information is set into perspective by adding information from global compensation benchmarks and recommending a local budget level for the merit increase of exempt employees. This collaboration with SCHOTT Group's Center of Excellence "Compensation & Benefits" and local HR expertise is a milestone for alignment with both market standards and internal equity.	Global (own operations)	In 2025, the Compensation Radar and global compensation benchmarks were rolled out worldwide for the second consecutive year. The results enabled our management to set a fair, market-based, and competitive budget level per site, which local supervisors could allocate to their exempt team members based on individual performance and market position. Furthermore, our structured and regular compensation review reduces the risk for SCHOTT Pharma of facing a potential skills shortage and consequently having to significantly increase compensation for experts in high demand on the labor market.
Mapping local benefits The "Benefit & Sustainability Radar" is an annual survey conducted at all our locations. Its aim is to identify local benefits and improve the exchange of best practices. This allows us to offer our employees compensation and benefits that are in line with current market standards.	Global (own operations)	The survey was launched in October 2025. We will analyze the feedback and, if necessary, implement improvements based on the results in the next fiscal year.

Another key aspect concerning working conditions for SCHOTT Pharma is the health and safety of our workforce. Our actions are oriented towards the needs of specific target groups. They include a systematic management of health and safety issues, the creation of a culture of awareness and sensitivity, and regular training courses, which take place on-site or online depending on function and context. They are generally aimed at preventing work-related accidents and promoting healthy behaviour.

Key actions on health and safety at work

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Maintaining ISO 45001 certification To maintain ISO 45001 certification is an action and a management system for us at the same time, as it allows us to systematically manage health and safety topics based on the PDCA cycle.	All production sites worldwide, as ISO 45001 certification is location-based.	All of our sites up for recertification passed the respective audit successfully. Regarding new sites, we seek to have implemented a certified management system within a year after the start of commercial production has started. In addition, we checked if the corresponding measures were performed as planned and determined the status quo of employee training.
Establishment of site specific "Safety Culture Roadmaps" In the reporting year, every site had to design a tailor fitted Safety Culture Roadmap for financial year 2025 with corresponding actions.	Global (own operations), site-based	The first tracking of the actions derived was undertaken in March 2025. A second update followed in September/October 2025.
Regular EHS training According to our risk-based approach, all employees have to participate in trainings on EHS matters.	Global (own operations), site-based	We regularly check the training status of all employees.

The third material (sub) topic within "working conditions" for SCHOTT Pharma is work-life balance. Creating attractive working conditions that allow to balance professional and private life is important to us, also because of our long-standing tradition of valuing our employees. Cornerstones for us are family-friendly arrangements, particularly with regard to flexible solutions for workplace and working time but also offering support to employees in need.

Key actions on work–life balance

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Employee Survey & Pulse Check Our bi-annual Employee Survey and the Pulse Checks that are carried out at least once a year allow us to measure employee satisfaction with regard to working conditions and identify areas for improvement by allowing employees to raise their concerns but also tell us what they appreciate.	All employees worldwide	The Employee Survey was carried out in June 2025 across all sites of SCHOTT Group and SCHOTT Pharma. At SCHOTT Pharma, we achieved a participation rate of 94% of all invited employees worldwide. As a company where manual workers account for more than 70% of the total workforce, we regard this participation rate as proof of our employees' commitment to our way forward and the continuous dialogue with them. The individual employees' feedback from the survey was aggregated into three major indices to reflect the employees' overall satisfaction with their employment (Employee Commitment Index / ECI), the quality of leadership (Leadership Index / LI) and the perceived company culture (Culture Index / CI). The results for this reporting year showed continuously high satisfaction with our workforce, regarding three dimensions (ECI = 83, CI = 83 and LI = 85).
Employee Assistance Program Through our Employee Assistance Program (EAP), we provide employees with anonymous help on various personal or family-related challenges, such as stress, care for senior relatives, financial issues or addiction.	Regional (all sites in Germany and Switzerland)	We receive anonymized statistics from the external service provider of our EAP tool on how many employees make use of this service. To safeguard the anonymity of the employees who used EAP, SCHOTT Pharma does not get detailed information on the users. During the calendar year 2024, 408 employees of SCHOTT Group and SCHOTT Pharma made use of the EAP service.

Equal treatment and opportunities for all

As an innovation-driven company, SCHOTT Pharma stands for a culture of continuous development and lifelong learning. Our well-qualified employees are a crucial success factor for us in global competition. Operating successfully in a global requirement also requires creating a culture of diversity that fosters equal rights and opportunities and allows employees to develop and contribute their individual strengths.

At SCHOTT Pharma, we provide diverse offers to promote the training and skills development of our employees. The respective programs and courses are designed and held by us, supported by external service providers where appropriate. We make a set of training possibilities with defined learning paths available to our employees in order to account for their different backgrounds, experiences and aims. The training sessions and courses take place either on-site or online or in mixed formats, depending on the contexts and goals.

Key actions on training and skills development

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Development programs for advancing future leaders We have designated career programs for all career stages in place. We offer several development programs in collaboration with the SCHOTT Group Center of Excellence " Talent Management & Cultural Development" ▪ The International Graduate Program (entry program for university graduates and job starters) ▪ The Horizon programs (Horizon 1 as career orientation program for global talents; Horizon 2 as program to develop into senior management roles; Horizon 3 as highly selective program to prepare the candidate for a top management role).	All employees worldwide	We track retention rates to measure the success of our programs as these rates allow us to evaluate the commitment of employees that have passed the individual programs. We also use feedback surveys to identify strengths and weaknesses of the program and track participants' career developments. Based on long-term experience, we have defined levels across the different programs that we seek to maintain regarding retention (numbers in parenthesis indicating the level we achieved in the fiscal year): ▪ Terminations (Company Grade I–V): < 3% (4.5%) ▪ graduate retention rate: > 75% (65%) ▪ Horizon 1 retention rate: > 75% (88%) ▪ Horizon 2 retention rate: > 90% (100%) ▪ Horizon 3 retention rate: > 90% (100%)
Career paths for professionals, management, experts and project managers We offer specialized career paths for employees with different backgrounds and ambitions. While our development programs prepare candidates for a specific role over a defined time frame (ca. 1–3 years), our career paths serve as a mid- to long-term direction in which an employee of SCHOTT Pharma wants to develop their personal career. While most employees follow the professional path (non-management roles) or management path (disciplinary leadership roles), employees with the corresponding ambition and skillset can also pursue our expert career path, focusing on professional niche expertise, or the project management career path for our full-time project managers, taking over large, often international projects.	All employees worldwide	We track the suitability of the career paths we offer by conducting Training Effectiveness Surveys. In the fiscal year, we also introduced the Leadership Academy to deliver state-of-the-art training options on various aspects of leadership. Throughout this reporting year, all career paths were open for suitable candidates and provided our employees with a clear trajectory for their career development by improving transparency and enabling them to assume more advanced positions in the company.
Global training catalogue with eLearnings and classroom trainings We offer a global training catalog with e-learning courses and classroom training covering a wide range of skills to meet the specific training needs of SCHOTT Pharma's units, departments, and individual employees.	All units and employees worldwide	We assess the suitability and effectiveness of our trainings through Training Effectiveness Surveys. Moreover, in the financial year, we introduced a new platform called "uLearn" to provide global trainings. We also rolled out a new tool through which we offer various eLearnings, i.e. on future skills like digitalization.

Diversity, equality and inclusion form an integral part of SCHOTT Pharma's organizational culture. One of our three core values is to "respect others". It highlights our dedication to fostering a working environment where equality and inclusion allow us to harness the full strength of diverse personalities and perspectives, enabling us to "create value" and "drive innovation", which are our two other core values. To this aim, we take a diverse variety of measures.

Key actions on diversity

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Best Teams Program Best Teams is part of SCHOTT Group's corporate business strategy and functional HR strategy, highlighting the strategic importance of Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) across the organization. The program focuses on building diverse and inclusive teams globally, supported by empowering leadership, appropriate KPIs and regional initiatives.	All employees worldwide	In 2025, we continued to advance the global Best Teams roadmap of SCHOTT Group, our efforts on regional level progressed, with tailored roadmaps under development for China and Latin America. We also continued to monitor the following strategic DE&I KPIs: gender ratio, intercultural ratio, and nationality spread in top management. While intercultural ratio and nationality spread were behind expectations, we were happy to see the positive development regarding gender ratio at SCHOTT (24%, +1% vs. financial year 2024).
Employee Resource Groups We regard our Employee Resource Groups (ERGs), which are part of the Best Teams program, as a continuous network. As a joint initiative of SCHOTT Group and SCHOTT Pharma, the members themselves decide on which topic they want to focus on that is meaningful to our workforce in the respective region. Their aim is to empower employees to contribute to SCHOTT's cultural journey and strengthen an inclusive work environment by systematically incorporating our employees' perspectives. Participation is open and voluntary. Our ERGs meet at least on a quarterly basis.	All employees worldwide	In 2025, our first Employee Resource Groups in the U.S. and Germany have been initiated. The high interest of our employees in participating in these ERG resonates well with our Best Teams approach to strengthen diversity and build successful teams with a gender mix throughout the company. The first ERG in the United States comprises five SCHOTT Pharma employees. The ERG members discussed ways to increase visibility and representation of female colleagues, also with our SCHOTT Group Board of Management member Dr. Andrea Frenzel. The German ERG formed together with SCHOTT Group is led by a female colleague from SCHOTT Pharma, and 23 of our employees participate in it. We aim to establish more ERGs in other regions such as Latin America or China in the near future.
Unconscious bias training Through our unconscious bias trainings, we seek to ensure that managers involved in the hiring process are aware of biases and develop new hires and existing team members in a fair and inclusive way. It is part of our commitment as stated in our Recruiting Policy to avoid unconscious biases both in assessing as well as selecting candidates. The training is available in our global training catalogue and has been integrated into our leadership curriculum.	Managers globally	We integrated our unconscious bias training into our leadership curriculum.
Female Leaders @ Pharma Our "Female Leaders @ Pharma" program aims at increasing the share of female leaders in exempt disciplinary leadership roles to contribute to the Best Teams Program.	Female managers globally	In this reporting period, women held 23.1% all exempt disciplinary leadership positions at SCHOTT Pharma—representing nearly one quarter of such roles.

Targets and metrics

As part of SCHOTT Pharma's commitment to fostering diversity and inclusion, SCHOTT Pharma has defined a target to increase the representation of women in exempt disciplinary leadership positions (Company Grade I–V) to 30% in 2030. This target was set in 2022 on the global level to ensure consistency across all entities. Underscoring the importance of diversity, the Supervisory

board even included the target in the long-term incentive of the members of the Executive Board. The approach considers the interconnectedness of leadership structures, shared expertise, and a unified strategy to promote gender diversity in leadership roles. The Board of Management and the Supervisory board were involved in the target setting and track the development of related KPIs, thereby also including the views of the worker's representatives via their involvement in the Supervisory board.

The target is calculated as the average headcount of female colleagues in exempt disciplinary leadership positions divided by the average headcount of all colleagues (male and female) in these positions and is tracked monthly using data from HR Business Intelligence (BI). As of 30 September 2025, the Female Leaders Quota year-to-date was 23.1%.

The Female Leaders target focuses on the share of women in exempt disciplinary leadership positions (Company Grade I–V) and aims to ensure that female colleagues are equitably represented in strategic decision-making roles. The Female Leaders target is defined as the average headcount of all female colleagues in exempt disciplinary leadership positions divided by the average headcount of all colleagues (male + female) in the same positions. In order to drive progress of our female leaders KPI, the Board of Management analyzed the KPI development of 2025 and will engage with sites that show the highest potential to increase their share of female leaders. Based on the current result and the initiatives planned, we consider the target of 30% achievable over the next five years.

SCHOTT Pharma did not adopt any additional targets associated with corresponding social sub-sub topics such as adequate wages, training, skill development and work-life balance. Regarding health and safety, we are committed to keep incidents at the lowest possible level and to keep our workforce safe and healthy. However, the effectiveness of associated policies and actions is tracked via the corresponding metrics as outlined in the respective table below using prior year performance as a reference point where appropriate.

Employee metrics	2025
Total number of employees at end of the fiscal year	4,811
Number of employees who left the undertaking during the fiscal year	631
Percentage of employees leaving the undertaking during the fiscal year	13%

The basis for all workforce reporting is the global headcount as of 30 September 2025. Specifically, the active headcount includes all full-time and part-time employees, employees in active phase of partial retirement, expats, employees with fixed-term contracts, short-time workers, permanently ill employees, apprentices, graduates and work experience students. External temporary workers, agency workers and other contractors are excluded. The turnover rate covers both natural (for example retirements) and non-natural separations and excludes internal transfers. The number of employees corresponds to that stated in the Consolidated financial statements, see note 34.

Employees by age group (EoY)	2025
Number of employees under 30 years old	998
Percentage of employees under 30 years old	21%
Number of employees 30–50 years old	2,926
Percentage of employees 30–50 years old	61%
Number of employees over 50 years old	887
Percentage of employees over 50 years old	18%
Total	**4,811**

Employees by region (EoY)	2025
Employees in Europe and Middle East	2,689
Employees in Americas	1,179
Employees in Asia-Pacific	943
Total	**4,811**

Employees by country (EoY)	Male	Female	Non-binary	Undeclared	Total
Argentina	80	47	–	–	**127**
Brazil	262	249	–	–	**511**
China	237	211	–	–	**448**
Colombia	75	31	–	–	**106**
France	84	76	–	–	**160**
Germany	430	232	–	–	**662**
Hungary	415	298	–	–	**713**
Indonesia	282	213	–	–	**495**
Mexico	144	92	–	–	**236**
Russian Federation	98	87	–	–	**185**
Serbia	96	57	–	–	**153**
Switzerland	512	304	–	–	**816**
USA	122	77	–	–	**199**
Total	**2,837**	**1,974**	**0**	**0**	**4,811**

Workforce figures are reported by gender identity (male, female, non-binary, or undeclared). In this financial year, no employees identified as non-binary or did not declare their gender.

Employees by contract type and gender (EoY)	Male	Female	Non-binary	Undeclared	Total
Number of permanent employees	2,542	1,732	–	–	**4,274**
Number of temporary employees	295	242	–	–	**537**
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	–	–	–	–	**–**
Number of full-time employees	2,772	1,848	–	–	**4,620**
Number of part-time employees	65	126	–	–	**191**
Total	**2,837**	**1,974**	**0**	**0**	**4,811**

The workforce is reported by contract type (permanent or temporary), working time arrangement (full-time or part-time), and gender. Permanent employees are those with unlimited contracts; temporary employees hold fixed-term contracts. Full-time employees work at 1.0 FTE, while part-time employees work below 1.0 FTE. In this financial year, no non-guaranteed hours employees were reported.

Gender diversity in top management (EoY)	2025
Number of male employees at top management	11
Number of female employees at top management	3
Percentage of male employees at top management	79%
Percentage of female employees at top management	21%

SCHOTT Pharma top management is defined as the first organizational level below the Board of Management holding a disciplinary leadership position (direct reports to the CEO and CFO, excluding executive assistants). Percentages are calculated as (headcount per gender ÷ total top management headcount) × 100. Both permanent and temporary employees are included, while vacant positions are excluded.

Adequate wages metrics	2025
All employees paid adequate wage (yes/no)	yes
Countries where employees earn below adequate wage benchmark	–
Percentage of employees paid below adequate wage benchmark	–

Adequate wages metrics exclude apprentices. To assess whether SCHOTT Pharma provides adequate wages to all employees, we use data from the International Labour Organization (ILO) on national statutory nominal gross monthly minimum wages. Our analysis is based on the ILOSTAT database, specifically the report "Statutory nominal gross monthly minimum wage." From this report, we extract 2024 data for all countries in which SCHOTT Pharma operates.

For all countries of operation except Switzerland, relevant data were published by the ILO. For Switzerland, where no national statutory minimum wage exists, we refer to the nominal minimum wage of the canton of Basel-Stadt. This canton most closely resembles the labour market conditions of St. Gallen, where SCHOTT Pharma is located. In 2024, the statutory minimum wage in Basel-Stadt was CHF 21.70 gross per hour. Following the ILO calculation method (hourly rate × 40 hours × 4.33 weeks), this corresponds to CHF 3,758 per month. For each country of operation, we calculate the hourly wage of the lowest-paid employee based on their Annual Total Target Cash (monthly base salary plus annual variable compensation assuming 100%), divided by contractual working hours. We then convert this hourly wage into euros (EUR) using the SCHOTT Treasury daily exchange rates as of 30 September 2025. To determine the statutory hourly minimum wage per country, we combine data from the ILO minimum wage report with the ILO report "Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex, age and working-time arrangement." For all countries except China, we use the most recent available data (2024; for Germany, Hungary, and Indonesia: 2023; for the Russian Federation: 2022), considering full-time employees across all age groups and genders. Since no ILO data were available for China, we rely on SCHOTT Pharma's internal contractual working hours for full-time employees in China. Weekly mean working hours are converted to a monthly equivalent by multiplying by 52 weeks and dividing by 12 months. We then derive each country's statutory hourly minimum wage by dividing the national statutory nominal gross monthly minimum wage by the calculated mean monthly working hours. Finally, we compare, by country, the hourly wage of SCHOTT Pharma's lowest-paid employee with the corresponding statutory hourly minimum wage.

Health and safety metrics	2025
Percentage of employees covered by H&S system	100%
Number of employee fatalities on site	0
Number of non-employee fatalities on site	0
Number of employee accidents on site	56
Number of employee accident rate on site	5.98

The SCHOTT EHS policy applies to all sites with more than 50 employees and is binding for all SCHOTT Pharma sites. Fatalities are defined according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and include employees, external workers, and on-site contractors. The number of accidents resulting in at least one day of absence includes all accidents in categories A and B:
Category A accidents: Accidents resulting in more than three days of absence after the accident date (the accident date itself is not counted). All days of absence are counted, including Sundays or days off for employees who work on those days.
Category B accidents: Accidents resulting in one to three days of absence after the accident date (the accident date itself is not counted). The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is calculated by multiplying the number of accidents resulting in lost work time by 1,000,000 and dividing by the total number of hours worked. Hours worked are calculated from a combination of actual and contracted working hours. Commuting accidents are not included. The breakdown of recorded working hours for the company's own employees is as follows: 59% actual working hours and 41% contractual working hours. For external workers and on-site contractors, the calculation is based on a mixture of contracted and actual working hours, the exact percentage of which is not known.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impact	2025	2024
Number of incidents of discrimination	2	1
Number of complaints via internal channels	5	3
Number of complaints to OECD NCPs	0	0
Number of severe human rights issues	0	0
Number of severe HR issues violating UN and OCED guidelines	0	0
Fines, penalties, and compensation for discrimination (EUR m)	0	0
Fines, penalties, and compensation for severe HR issues (EUR m)	0	0

SCHOTT Pharma recorded a limited number of internal complaints and discrimination cases in this financial year, with no severe human rights violations, no complaints filed with OECD National Contact Points, and no financial penalties identified. Number of incidents of discrimination includes harassment.

Social Matters

Consumers and end-users

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

Thanks to SCHOTT Pharma's products, more than 25,000 injections can be administered to people around the world every minute, supporting their health and well-being. Our business model is centred around providing patients across the globe with safely packaged medicines and the aim to ensure their safety when undergoing medical treatment. From this, we derive our core purpose to provide customers with cutting-edge products that ensure medicines are safe and easy to use. Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal on good health and well-being (SDG 3) constitutes the corresponding cornerstone in our sustainability strategy.

In our DMA, we have considered all consumers and end-users who are likely to be materially impacted by this business model and the associated activities, in particular through our business relationships in the downstream value chain.

The downstream value chain of SCHOTT Pharma typically involves several stakeholder groups:

- Pharmaceutical companies or contract manufacturing organizations (CMOs) executing pharmaceutical fill-finish operations (direct business relationship)
- Wholesalers and distributors (no direct business relationship)
- Hospitals and healthcare professionals (no direct business relationship)
- Patients (no direct business relationship)

Our direct business relationships are primarily with pharmaceutical companies or CMOs, which integrate our primary packaging solutions into their own products and processes. These business customers, however, are not the end-users themselves. SCHOTT Pharma therefore does not directly sell to patients or interact with consumers who ultimately receive medical treatment. Among the stakeholder groups addressed by ESRS S4 in the context of pharmaceutical value chains are healthcare professionals in hospitals or medical practices, individual patients in homecare settings, and specialists in various therapeutic areas. In most cases, the patient as such does neither purchase our products or use them directly, but is administered medical treatment by healthcare professionals through their means.[1] Therefore, we consider the materiality of topics and themes associated with ESRS S4 not through the lens of a direct customer, consumer or end-user relationship in a B2C sense, but as considerations along the downstream value chain deeply rooted in our mission to provide safe healthcare to populations around the globe as a vital part of the pharmaceutical supply ecosystem.

Accordingly, we identified the following IRO:

- **Health equity for vulnerable patients** (positive impact, actual, own operations and downstream value chain, short-, medium-, and long-term)

  By producing pharmaceutical packaging that supports the safe and reliable delivery of essential medicines, we contribute to improved access to healthcare—particularly for vulnerable and underserved populations. This impact is considered positive, global in reach, and directly linked to public health outcomes through packaging solutions that enable safe, stable, and effective medication use.

- **Product safety issues** (negative impact, potential, own operations, short-, medium-, and long-term)

  If quality control measures are not consistently followed, negative impacts on product safety can occur. This may lead to product defects, contamination, or handling errors, posing risks to patient safety. Given the critical role of pharmaceutical packaging in preserving drug integrity, maintaining robust safety standards remains essential to mitigating this impact and adhering to regulatory requirements.

[1] Although our products are not directly purchased or used by patients themselves in most cases, we purposefully speak of consumers in this context, since healthcare services obtained are considered a part of household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) or personal consumption expenditures (PCE) by most standards.

- **Financial liabilities from safety and quality lapses** (financial risk, own operations and downstream value chain, medium- and long-term)

  A risk arises from potential safety or quality deviations. Packaging that fails to meet expected standards may result in product returns, legal repercussions, reputational damage, or strained commercial relationships. Such events could lead to financial liabilities associated with remediation, compensation, or lost business, particularly in highly regulated pharmaceutical contexts.

- **Enablement of novel therapeutics** (positive impact, actual, own operations and downstream value chain, short-, medium-, and long-term)

  An actual positive impact is arising from SCHOTT Pharma's packaging technologies that enable the safe delivery of advanced therapeutics, including biologics, cell and gene therapies, and other sensitive formulations. These solutions are designed by us to address complex drug characteristics—such as temperature sensitivity, light protection, and device compatibility—contributing to medicine safety, usability, and patient outcomes.

Due to the nature of our products, all healthcare professionals and patients as consumers and end-users can be subject to the material impacts outlined above, which is why we do not generally categorize or specify consumer or end-user types. As outlined, SCHOTT Pharma primarily engages in direct B2B customer relationships and claims by stakeholders considered consumers or end-users in terms of the ESRS S4 are usually addressed to the provider of the integrated pharmaceutical product, the healthcare professional or institution distributing the pharmaceutical product. SCHOTT Pharma's solutions are not an independent consumable but serve their function as primary packaging. This limits SCHOTT Pharma's immediate influence on direct customer relationship and its subsequent effects along the continued downstream value chain.

To our direct customers we provide extensive and product-related information in the form of labels and detailed technical documentation. We also offer customer support on the safe use of our products to prevent any potential damage or misuse during processing or final drug administration. However, since our business model does not entail the sale of our products directly to consumers and end-users, it is necessary that the license holder of the end-product informs healthcare professionals and/or patients accordingly.

Policies

Based on our core conviction that human health matters, our mission at SCHOTT Pharma is to develop solutions grounded in science, ensuring that medications are safe and easy to use for people around the world. We are aware that the safety and functionality of our products can make a vital contribution to patients' health on a global scale. Thus, quality in its different facets—from processes to products—is essential to our mission.

Accordingly, our mission statement applies to all parts of our company and all employees, regardless of position or function. Given its central importance, ultimate responsibility for the implementation of our mission lies with the Management board. To underscore its salience, the mission statement is widely available internally and externally through different sources.

Our mission statement also provides the foundation on which our policies are built, and we regard them as necessary guidelines to support our group mission and strategy. Given SCHOTT Pharma's position in the value chain, our policies primarily relate to strict product quality standards, ensuring that we provide primary packaging solutions that enable the reliable supply of safe medications, of which SCHOTT Pharma's primary packaging solutions are a component. Regarding implementation, a team of specialized and experienced quality managers monitors compliance, ensuring that both external and internal quality requirements for our products are met in accordance with our policies. During the reporting period, there were no material changes to the policies applicable in this context.

The Global Quality Department, led by the Head of Global Quality, develops and coordinates quality policies and measures across all units. Each manufacturing site has a dedicated Quality Site Manager responsible for local quality management and operational integration. This structure aims

for a balanced combination of centralized and decentralized approaches: it allows us to set uniform global standards to ensure consistently high quality, while also accommodating location-specific requirements arising from national regulations or customer needs. Additionally, our network of Quality Managers facilitates the exchange of experience and best practices across sites.

Quality Policy

Our Quality Policy is aligned with our strategic goals, which we build on our dedication to effective quality management at all organizational levels. Responsibility lies with the Head of Global Quality who can rely on a network of quality managers at site level. Our Quality Policy establishes rigorous structures and processes on how we manage quality. It is available to all employees participating the value creation processes of SCHOTT Pharma via the document management system (DMS). The Policy also is the basis for our quality management system (QMS) that we operate in compliance with ISO 9001, ISO 15378 and ISO 13485 standards.

ISO 9001 is the most widely adopted quality management standard globally, outlining the necessary requirements for a QMS to fulfil customer expectations and other product or service requirements. Its consistent application across all relevant areas of our company aims to enhance process transparency, lower error rates and production rejects, identify and mitigate risks, and ultimately contribute to the safety of patients by ensuring product safety.

ISO 15378 is the central cornerstone of SCHOTT Pharma's Quality Policy. Build on ISO 9001, it contains the sector-specific requirements for a quality management system dedicated to primary packaging materials used in medicinal products. A key requirement of this standard is the traceability of individual batches, which supports systematic and ongoing improvement. Additionally, it mandates comprehensive risk management and the capacity to operate in controlled environmental conditions.

ISO 13485 in turn is the internationally leading standard for QMS regarding the design and manufacture of medical devices. It outlines specific requirements helping organizations meet both customer and regulatory demands for safety and efficacy of their products by ensuring consistent design, development, production, and delivery of medical devices that are safe for their intended purpose.

Principles of Good Manufacturing Practice

The principles of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) are closely associated with our Quality Policy. To enable consistency, the Head of Global Quality in collaboration with quality managers on site-level is responsible for ensuring the application of the associated principles, which we provide to all employees.

The principles entail a system of quality standards and procedures intended to ensure our products are consistently manufactured and controlled to meet high quality standards. At SCHOTT Pharma, the principles of GMP are applied along the entire production process, from materials and equipment to employee training and hygiene, with the goal of minimizing risks like contamination, errors, and defects to ensure product safety.

Additionally, the Principles entail all relevant legal regulations on pharmaceutical and medical devices that are relevant for us on a national and international level. This includes, among others, the US Code of Federal Regulations, European directives and Indian regulations.

Principles of Good Documentation Practice

At SCHOTT Pharma, GMP is complemented by Good Documentation Practice (GDP). Careful adherence to GDP is essential to enable the attributability, legibility, originality, reliability and accuracy of the data we use to inform our decisions in development, production and quality release. Similarly to the GMP, the Global Head of Quality is responsible for the GDP in collaboration with on-site managers that ensure adherence to the practice.

These documentation guidelines support us in achieving our primary goal of consistently providing safe and effective drug containment and delivery solutions at our individual locations.

Procedures for downstream engagement with consumers and end users and for remediation of adverse impacts

As SCHOTT Pharma does not directly sell to consumers and end-users, we do not undertake a systematic or regular dialogue with these two groups. In selected cases, we conduct interviews with healthcare professionals to understand trends and general needs. We also hold exchanges with license holders to discuss critical issues for end-user, in this case healthcare professionals, or collect such information from third parties when participating in conferences.

Customers, business partners, or end-users can raise their concerns or needs via the whistleblowing system—the SCHOTT Integrity Helpline (further information on the whistleblowing system can also be found in the governance section). The Integrity Helpline is promoted through the SCHOTT Code of Conduct for suppliers, positioning it as a key compliance asset. However, it is unlikely that consumers and end-users will contact SCHOTT Pharma directly rather than with the provider of the integrated product including SCHOTT Pharma's primary packaging solutions. Operational responsibility for engaging with relevant stakeholder groups, such as healthcare professionals, typically lies with Product Management and Business Development.

Actions

At SCHOTT Pharma, we take numerous measures to maintain our established quality standards for product safety, ensuring the safe storage and delivery of parenteral medications. In case customers would issue observations like deviating performance, damage, or any incident with potentially detrimental effects and thereby linked to potential negative impacts, SCHOTT Pharma would receive these observations or concerns as complaints. Complaints are either issued to SCHOTT Pharma's Customer Service function or other designated contact points in the specific customer relationship. Complaints are treated following a complaint management standard operating procedure (SOP) managed by the global quality department. The minimum requirements for a complaint management system of a supplier of primary packaging are defined in ISO 15378, which is regularly audited to check full compliance and allow for the structured and effective handling of product-related incidents and observation with the potential to be linked to material negative impacts. We want to make sure that through our pre-fillable syringes, cartridges, vials and ampoules enable the safe storage and transport of injectable medications and thus make an important contribution to promoting human health. During the fiscal year, we implemented or continued various corresponding actions that should be considered ongoing unless stated otherwise.

Key actions to engage consumers and end-users

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Expansion of global production and supply We are growing our global production and supply network to expand our reach and local footprint. By doing so, we increase the robustness and resilience of local supply chains, contributing to the local and timely availability of system-relevant medication for patients in different parts of the world. Due to the associated reduction of transportation distances and increased localization, we reduce physical supply chain risks that could endanger the provision of containment solutions needed by our customers to store and ship their medicines, eventually resulting in non-treatment of patients in need.	Global (own operations)	In this reporting period, we opened a new site for drug containment solution manufacturing in Serbia and a new syringe manufacturing facility at our site in Hungary. In Hungary, we also broke ground for a new facility to promote further growth in ready-to-use cartridges.

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Employee awareness and training At SCHOTT Pharma, we regard quality as the shared responsibility of all employees, which is why raising awareness and training are essential. The Quality Academy was created to make quality knowledge accessible to all employees through live and recorded training with AI translations. It will also include E-Learnings on several topics, making it a central hub for continuous learning. In parallel, our GMP Training was redesigned from classroom sessions to a digital E-Learning format, aligned with current regulatory expectations, and developed with several sites. GMP Training is mandatory for all employees. The assignment process is fully automated for both new and existing employees. By providing the respective offers, we aim to ensure that all employees are familiar with our Quality Policy and the specific procedures and work practices relevant to their roles within the organization.	Global (own operations)	The Quality Academy was launched in this reporting year. The GMP Training was converted to a fully digital E-Learning, enhanced with current regulatory requirements, allowing employees to complete it at their own pace. New employees are automatically assigned the training upon onboarding, with the process now fully automated.
Obtaining and maintaining international certifications Through the operation and continuous improvement of certified Quality Management Systems (in particular: ISO 15378 and ISO 9001), we ensure high standards in quality and safety. As we operate based on these standards, we seek to obtain or maintain the respective certifications by undergoing audits from renowned assurance companies for all our relevant sites. The required PDCA approach helps us to determine the quality of our products, identify potential for improvement, derive potential actions, and evaluate their effectiveness.	Global (own operations)	All sites held valid certifications for ISO 15378 and ISO 9001.
Risk identification, assessment, and mitigation To prevent against potential disruptions in our supply chain and to ensure the delivery of our products, we take a variety of preventive actions. In the initial phase of the underlying due diligence process, we identify critical raw materials. For all materials classified as such, we search for qualified suppliers, assess them based on reliability, capacity and financial stability to reduce potential supply chain disruptions. Of particular relevance in this context are bottleneck suppliers who provide high-risk items, such as specialised or rare products, on which SCHOTT Pharma is dependent. To identify these critical single sources, we conduct a Vendor Risk Assessment twice a year. For suppliers deemed critical, we (i) to develop a second source, (ii) maintain reasonable safety stocks or (iii) establish long-term contracts to strengthen the supplier relationship. In the event of actual disruptions to our manufacturing operations and downstream supply chain, we have a dedicated team that allows us to deploy rapid, cross-functional task forces. These teams investigate causes from various perspectives and develop holistic solutions in situations characterised by time pressure.	Global (upstream value chain)	We continued to monitor our critical suppliers closely to address potential vulnerabilities and maintain robust supply processes. Our twice-yearly Vendor Risk Assessments were carried out as planned.
Market-driven innovation management At SCHOTT Pharma, we manage innovation systematically to develop state-of-the-art containment solutions, thereby enabling novel therapeutics and treatments. The corresponding process entails the following actions. In a first step, we identify open market needs via market surveillance based on the monitoring of new trends and public data,), industry exchange, customer feedback, and our regulatory radar. Subsequently, the trends observed a strategically translated into a product portfolio. Based on the portfolio definition, we initiative product development in a stage-gate process in combination with design-control mechanisms in alignment to 21 CFR 820.30 to meet customer needs and regulations.	Global (own operations)	Solutions for large-volume injections and antibody—drug conjugate (ADC) therapies were a key focus this fiscal year.

Targets and metrics

Product safety is of paramount importance to us. While we do not have a separate target that specifies this commitment, we are dedicated to minimizing the risk of selling defective products that could harm the health of consumers and end-users.

Furthermore, we systematically manage and track customer complaints. These are made by our B2B-customers but may originate from end-users such as health care professionals. We investigate all complaints to determine whether they are substantial. If that is the case, we initiate a process to identify the causes and derive remedial actions. A set of internal KPIs is used to support professional responses to complaints and drive continuous performance improvement.

Business Conduct

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

SCHOTT Pharma takes a proactive approach to building a values-based corporate culture. The commitment to responsible business practices is a cornerstone of our tradition as part of SCHOTT Group and the Carl Zeiss Foundation. Our core values “respect others” and “act responsibly” provide the fundament for this conviction.

Within our framework guided by values, our Management board is responsible for managing the company’s day-to-day business while the Supervisory board advises and supervises the Management board. Their respective functions, rights and obligations are governed by the laws applicable to a German stock corporation, in particular the German Stock Corporation Act, the General Partner’s Articles of Association and the Rules of Procedure of the Management board as well as the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory board.

The Management and Supervisory boards of SCHOTT Pharma possess relevant expertise in business conduct matters, including compliance, ethics, and corporate governance.

Within the Management board, the CFO, Reinhard Mayer, whose predecessor was Dr. Almuth Steinkühler until 31 July 2025, is responsible for the functions Internal Audit, Sustainability, and Mergers & Acquisitions, which encompass compliance and ethical oversight. The professional background of both, Reinhard Mayer and Dr. Almuth Steinkühler, includes senior roles in finance, controlling, and risk management across multinational corporations. The CEO, Andreas Reisse, has extensive leadership experience in procurement, operations, and executive management, supporting the integration of ethical business conduct into strategic decisions.

The Supervisory board includes members with formal qualifications and professional experience in compliance, legal affairs, and risk management. Oversight of business conduct matters, including compliance, is anchored in the responsibilities of the Audit Committee.

Furthermore, the Supervisory board’s collective skill profile includes expertise on material sustainability topics, including business conduct. Proposals to the General Meeting for board appointments are guided by these criteria and aim to ensure that the full spectrum of necessary expertise and qualifications is consistently represented within the Supervisory board.

In section ESRS 2 GOV-1, we provide further disclosures on the role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their expertise on business conduct matters.

In our DMA process, in which the Management and Supervisory boards were included, we identified the following material IRO regarding business conduct:

- **Ethical working culture** (positive impact, actual, own operations, short-, mid- and long-term)

  SCHOTT Pharma has established an ethical working culture that is built on a formal Code of Conduct. This guiding framework is applied across all of our operations, promoting accountability, integrity, and legally compliant behaviour in interaction with employees, customers, and business partners. Through this values-oriented and governance-based approach, we create actual positive impacts on employees and society as a whole due to the promotion of integrity, fairness, and mutual respect. Regarding the employees in specific, our corporate culture fosters their sense of belonging and individual development.

Policies

At SCHOTT Pharma, we are committed to fostering fair business practices by complying with laws, regulations and international standards of business behaviour. We are convinced that sustainable success can only be achieved when companies operate with integrity and comply with the law at all the locations where they operate. To translate this conviction into guidelines and rules for behaviour in our daily business, we have established several policies, the two most important of which we cover below in the section on “additional topics”.

Code of Conduct

Our Code of Conduct, which is publicly available, is the central policy to promote ethical and compliant conduct in our organization, with ultimate accountability resting with the Management board. The Code of Conduct has been implemented across the entire SCHOTT Group to support that all members of the Group act within the same normative framework. It is based on the United Nations (UN) Global Compact and encompasses four major areas: (1) protection of our employees and the environment, (2) respect for human rights and equal opportunities, (3) a clear position in the fight against discrimination and corruption, (4) and strict compliance with the rules of fair competition.

To specify individual provisions, if necessary, group-wide regulations on the individual topics provide further details and contain modifications to suit the respective social and legal practices in the various countries in which the SCHOTT Group does business.

Actions

In the following table, we provide an overview of actions which are ongoing on an annual level, if not mentioned otherwise.

Key actions in corporate culture

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Monitoring compliance and identifying areas for improvement The SCHOTT Compliance Office regularly conducts assessments and shares the results within the SCHOTT Group. Moreover, our Compliance & Security Department conducts regular risk assessments of SCHOTT Pharma’s sites using country and market risk indicators to determine whether there is a heightened risk regarding corruption and bribery. This systematic analysis provides us with the basis for classifying SCHOTT Pharma sites into risk categories and for taking additional compliance measures if necessary. For high-risk sites, these include additional training and further assessments to identify whether risks are properly managed at the respective sites.	Global (direct operations)	We continue to conduct compliance risk assessments across all SCHOTT Pharma sites and implemented trainings and additional measures at high-risk locations when needed. The most recent assessment was conducted in the financial year 2023.
Compliance trainings for employees Our training courses, which are offered in online and classroom formats, are designed to raise awareness among our employees and introduce them to the rules and preventive measures defined for every compliance topic identified. Employees are selected for these types of training according to their positions and functions. For every employee holding a management position, participation is mandatory. Employees in sales, purchasing and plant management who work in areas with a higher risk of compliance violations have to complete the training regardless of the position they hold. Selected employees must complete online training every two years on each Compliance topic relevant to them.	Relevant employees globally according to position and function	Attendance figures are collected and reviewed by HR and regularly reported to the Supervisory board.
Local compliance workshops In addition to the online training, our Compliance & Security Department conducted on-site compliance workshops at various locations, in the financial year. They are scheduled to be repeated every five years.	Relevant employees globally according to position and function	In 2024, training was conducted at five SCHOTT Pharma sites, and in 2025, we expanded our reach by including five additional sites.

Explanation	Scope of action	Progress in 2025
Reporting to governance body members All of SCHOTT Pharma's governance body members are provided with compliance policies and procedures through our reporting. The Management board receives quarterly reporting through the meetings of the SCHOTT Pharma Compliance Committee to ensure its members are familiar with the current state of affairs. Moreover, the Head of Compliance & Security of SCHOTT AG reports to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma annually.	All governance body members	The SCHOTT Pharma Compliance Committee meets regularly and reports annually to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma to ensure internal transparency regarding all compliance topics.
Fostering a speak up culture We encourage our employees to speak up when identifying potentially non-compliant behaviour inside or outside of our organisation. Our whistleblowing procedures are designed in line with Directive (EU) 2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law. To protect their integrity, if desired, they can make use of our long-established whistleblowing system—the SCHOTT Integrity Helpline—and report anonymously via a web-based tool. Employees are informed and trained on the use of the whistleblowing channels. Designated compliance staff who receive and process reports are specifically trained for this role. The SCHOTT Integrity Helpline offers various channels for SCHOTT Pharma employees, business partners and other third parties wishing to report potential misconduct by SCHOTT Pharma employees, legal violations, or breaches of the SCHOTT Code of Conduct.	All employees	We track cases reported and follow up if the indications provided by employees are of substance. However, we do not consider the number of cases reported a meaningful figure and do not set targets on it, as low figures, for example, could be interpreted as demonstrating that the organizational culture is mostly free from non-compliant behavior, but also as a defunct whistleblowing system.

Targets and metrics

Regarding our policies and actions related to business conduct, we have not adopted quantitative targets, because setting numerical targets for incidents is not an appropriate measure for evaluating the effectiveness of a compliance management system. Instead, we assess effectiveness through qualitative indicators, such as feedback on individual cases and input from management.

Incidents of corruption or bribery	2025	2024
Convictions from for violation of anti-corruption and anti- bribery laws	0	0
Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws (EUR m)	0	0
Number of confirmed incidents of corruption and bribery	0	0
Number of incidents where workers were dismissed or disciplined	0	0
Number of incidents with business partners terminated or not renewed	0	0

The number of incidents of corruption is reported through the whistleblowing system and via the designated "trusted persons" ("Vertrauenspersonen"). In the financial year, there were no confirmed incidents of corruption or public legal cases regarding corruption brought against SCHOTT Pharma or its employees during the reporting period. There were also no cases in which contracts with business partners were terminated or not renewed due to violations related to corruption. Channels to report such issues are the whistleblowing system and the responsible compliance managers and designate site personnel.

Training metrics—anti-corruption and anti-bribery	2025	Kumulativ
Training coverage		
Number of employees at functions-at-risk	708	708
Number of Board, management, and supervisory members	5	5
Delivery method and duration		
Percentage of classroom training completed by employees in functions-at-risk (2 hours)	19%	66%
Percentage of online training completed by employees in functions-at-risk (1 hour)	65%	91%
Percentage of classroom training completed by board members (2 hours)	20%	80%
Percentage of online training completed by board members (1 hour)	20%	20%

The figures represent the total number of identified at-risk employees and SCHOTT Group board members, as well as the percentage of each group that completed the respective anti-corruption and anti-bribery trainings during the 2025 fiscal year. The cumulative figure for online trainings reflects the completion rate across the full two-year cycle. The cumulative figure for the classroom trainings reflects the percentage of employees who have received the corresponding training in person while working for SCHOTT Pharma.

Additional topics

Since the CSR-RUG as obligatory legal framework for our Non-financial statement entails disclosure on addressing bribery and corruption as well as human rights issues in the supply chain, we report on these topics despite the fact that our DMA has shown that they currently are not material topics for SCHOTT Pharma.

Prevention of bribery and corruption

As a participant of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact, the world's largest initiative for promoting responsible business, we reject all forms of corruption, including bribery and extortion. The quality of our products and their innovative character are our means to secure our edge in the market. We promote fair competition and take a stand against unethical relationships with business partners, governments, local municipalities and regulatory bodies.

From a business perspective, ensuring fair operating practices is a cornerstone of our reputation and essential for the trust that our stakeholders place in us. The risks for SCHOTT Pharma resulting from possible violations include jeopardising business relationships with public and private partners, loss of reputation as well as civil and criminal liability.

From a societal perspective, corruption and bribery lead to a distortion of competition and market inefficiencies. In the societies affected, they create a loss of trust in institutions, increase income inequality and at the same time reduce equal opportunities. The same applies to any restriction of competition through cartels or other anticompetitive measures.

SCHOTT Pharma's policy foundation for preventing and detecting bribery and corruption is the organisation-wide Anti-Corruption Guideline, which (1) prohibits all forms of active or passive corruption and bribery, (2) contains clear guidelines on the acceptance of invitations, gifts and other benefits, (3) establishes rules on dealing with sales agents and dealers, and (4) specifies how to handle donations and sponsoring activities. The Compliance & Security department holds overarching responsibility for investigating all compliance violations, ensuring that such investigations are conducted independently from the management hierarchy.

Regarding our activities, we train our employees to increase their sensitivity for situations in which corruption may be involved and to familiarise them with internal and external requirements. We want to make sure that each individual employee and our organisation as a whole always act in accordance with our policy framework as well as all external laws and regulations.

Compliance & Security initiates various communication measures addressed at all of our employees, including the Compliance @SCHOTT Newsletter, short voluntary training sessions on individual compliance questions, and short videos, for example, on specific topics like giving and receiving gifts during the holiday season. The training sessions also cover appropriate conduct during meetings with industry associations and other interactions with competitors to prevent any potential

involvement in collusion or actions that may be perceived as detrimental to fair competition. We also encourage our employees to point out potential cases of corruption or bribery to us, either through contacting a manager or compliance officer or via our anonymous whistleblowing system.

As the success of preventing corruption and bribery also depends on the tone from the top, our governance body members receive regular training on anti-corruption measures and are informed about cases of corruption.

Through our Supplier Code of Conduct, we also promote the prevention and detection of bribery and corruption beyond our own operations. We require our suppliers to have policies on anti-corruption and bribery as well as on money laundering in place and fully comply with antitrust law and respect intellectual property rights.

Human rights in the supply chain

Protecting our integrity and reputation also depends on promoting and maintaining ESG principles beyond our own operations. Although not passing the materiality threshold due to limited likelihood and magnitude, unethical behaviour with regard to human rights issues poses a potential risk for SCHOTT Pharma, that may lead to a loss of reputation, a ban from bidding in tenders, and a loss of customers and investors. It is crucial for them to understand that they are engaging with a partner who recognises non-financial risks in its supply chain and implements corresponding policies and measures to uphold human rights standards.

Moreover, violations may lead to civil and criminal charges against our company. This is particularly important in connection with the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act ("Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz") that focuses on preventing human rights violations in the supply chain.

Concerning opportunities, efforts to promote human rights in the supply chain can deepen supplier relationships, leading to more mutual confidence and trust. Supporting our suppliers in improving their ESG performance contributes to an enhancement of their market position as more and more customers actively seek suppliers with a solid ESG record.

The policy cornerstone of our human rights efforts is the Declaration of Principles on Human Rights that is binding for all members of the SCHOTT Group and their employees. It relates our values "Pioneering. Responsibly. Together" to our supply chain and sets forth that this Declaration of Principles is authoritative for our global business operations. It also stipulates that, in cases where international human rights standards and national laws diverge, we are committed to working with our local partners to develop solutions and minimum standards in line with this declaration in order to further promote compliance with human rights standards.

Aside from laying down the general process on identifying and preventing against potential human rights violations in the supply chain, which we describe below, the Declaration of Principles also refers to the more specific policies designed to promote human rights, including the SCHOTT Code of Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Guideline, as described above, and the Supplier Code of Conduct.

Our Supplier Code of Conduct is based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, fundamental labour and social standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Guiding Principles of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the principles of the UN Global Compact.

Accordingly, we demand the full recognition of internationally applicable human rights to promote decent working conditions. Our Supply Code of Conduct includes a strict clause prohibiting on child and forced labour. We also consider other forms of compulsory labour as well as any practices of coercion to be unacceptable. Fair pay and adequate occupational health and safety must be provided. This is why we put a special focus on regions where ESG standards are not high or appropriately enforced. To identify the respective suppliers, we conduct a risk assessment and make signing our Supplier Code of Conduct mandatory for those suppliers identified as high-risk. By doing so, their commitment to adhere to human rights standards becomes contractually binding.

To support the consistent implementation of our policies, we take a variety of measures on promoting human rights in the supply chain and follow a clear process. This process begins with the screening of potential new suppliers by a cross-functional team from different units to perform a holistic assessment. To qualify as suppliers, companies must fulfil certain criteria, including human rights factors. This approach helps us reduce the risk of entering into business relationships with companies that do not adhere to human rights standards.

When accepted as new suppliers, we emphasise the importance of human rights and corresponding ethical conduct during the onboarding stage. We clearly communicate our expectation that they comply with established international standards such as the UN Global Compact.

Throughout the business relationship, we continuously assess risks and conduct encompassing ESG risk assessments to manage related risks systematically, also by monitoring publicly available information in cases of high-risk suppliers. We also perform a Vendor Risk Management (VRM) twice a year to identify critical single sources. Based on the result of the risk assessment, mitigation measures are defined if necessary.

Regarding our VRM, supplier surveys including human rights matters are one of its sources. They enable us to assess and rank the respective supplier's human rights performance, identify major gaps and derive potential opportunities for improvement—also based on a collaboration with us.

In cases where a supplier refuses to address shortcomings pointed out by us, rejects collaboration or initially refuses to sign the Supplier Code of Conduct, we reserve the right to end our relationship and terminate existing contracts. This step, however, is only the last possible option for us. Instead, it is our aim to work in partnership with our suppliers and help them develop to jointly strengthen human rights.

To ensure the implementation of this process, 100% of our suppliers were screened for risks regarding human rights violations based on the requirements of the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act in the financial year. Subsequently, suppliers in question were subject to a multistage risk and engagement process based on their initial risk score. Moreover, a criticality assessment on all suppliers was executed with respect to industry- and country-specific KPIs.

In the financial year, no human rights incidents were identified through our own internal process or pointed out to us by our own employees, employees of suppliers or other third parties.

Disclosures relating to the EU taxonomy regulation (EU) 2020/852

The EU Taxonomy, based on Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereinafter "Taxonomy Regulation"), plays a decisive role within the EU Action Plan on Sustainable Finance. Its objective is to channel financial flows towards sustainable economic activities and thus promote the sustainable transformation of the economy.

To achieve this goal, the Taxonomy sets overarching environmental objectives. These objectives serve as guidance for identifying environmentally sustainable economic activities that are aligned with the goals of sustainable development. Currently, the EU Taxonomy includes six central environmental objectives:

1. Climate change mitigation
2. Climate change adaptation
3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
4. Transition to a circular economy
5. Pollution prevention and control
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

As a uniform classification system, the EU Taxonomy specifies which economic activities qualify as taxonomy-eligible. Taxonomy-eligible economic activities are those that could potentially contribute to the environmental objectives of the Taxonomy and therefore be sustainable. In order to be classified as sustainable or taxonomy-aligned, a taxonomy-eligible activity must, according to Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation, meet the following criteria:

- The activity contributes substantially ("substantial contribution" pursuant to Articles 10 to 16) to one or more of the defined environmental objectives (Article 9);
- The activity complies with the technical screening criteria ("technical screening criteria" pursuant to Article 10(3), Article 11(3), Article 12(2), Article 13(2), Article 14(2), Article 15(2));
- The activity does not significantly harm other environmental objectives ("do no significant harm: DNSH" pursuant to Article 17 in relation to Article 9);
- The activity complies with minimum social safeguards, in particular regarding human and labor rights ("minimum social safeguards" pursuant to Article 18).

Materiality analysis and scope

In accordance with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and its related delegated acts (EU) 2021/2139, (EU) 2021/2178, (EU) 2022/1214, (EU) 2023/2485 and (EU) 2023/2486, we provide relevant disclosures on our economic activities as part of this Consolidated non-financial statement for our financial year from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025.

For the reporting period, we disclose SCHOTT Pharma's taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned revenues, investments (CapEx), and operating expenditures (OpEx) in accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. All environmental objectives and associated activities published under the EU Taxonomy up to the reporting date of 30 September 2025 were considered, in accordance with the mentioned delegated acts applicable for the reporting period.

The identification of the taxonomy-eligible activities relevant to us and their potential taxonomy alignment was carried out during the reporting period based on the process established in the previous year and with external support from a consulting firm.

Approach and methodology

The materiality analysis and identification of taxonomy-eligible activities is performed annually by an interdisciplinary team of experts from the corporate functions Sustainability, Operations, Finance, Controlling, Legal and Environmental Management.

To assess and verify the applicability and fulfilment of the requirements, we follow a holistic approach. The tools provided by the EU in the form of the EU Taxonomy Navigator were used, and potentially taxonomy-eligible economic activities were assessed based on the information of the EU Taxonomy Compass and the applicable delegated acts.

Within the annual screening process, publications by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW) regarding the application of the EU Taxonomy Regulation were also used to validate the applicability of certain activities for SCHOTT Pharma based on independent assessments. Furthermore, industry expertise from external consultants and best practices from taxonomy reporting and auditing were considered.

SCHOTT Pharma economic activities that contribute to the six environmental objectives of the Taxonomy were selected and validated through cross-functional surveys at site level to compile a shortlist of taxonomy-eligible activities applicable to our business operations.

The multi-stage and documented validation process is centrally coordinated by SCHOTT Pharma's Controlling and Sustainability function and includes direct involvement of stakeholders at site level.

Assessment of taxonomy eligibility

Large parts of SCHOTT Pharma's business activities are currently not covered by the EU Taxonomy and are therefore considered non-taxonomy-eligible, even though such activities may be in line with EU environmental objectives outside the current focus of the EU Taxonomy. This is primarily due to the fact that activities of the glass industry are currently not covered by the EU Taxonomy.

Due to this limited sectoral applicability of the current design of the EU Taxonomy, none of SCHOTT Pharma's primary business activities is taxonomy-eligible, as neither the glass industry nor the pharmaceutical primary packaging sector were in scope of the Taxonomy Regulation during the reporting period.

The EU Taxonomy primarily addresses industries with significant impacts on the EU environmental objectives. SCHOTT Pharma does not operate in the sectors prioritized by the Regulation. Accordingly, relevant taxonomy-eligible economic activities are limited to infrastructure activities that support business operations. Through the uniform allocation of taxonomy-eligible economic activities to the individual environmental objectives, double counting within the categories revenues, capital expenditures (CapEx), and operating expenditures (OpEx) could be avoided.

Compared to previous financial years, and considering additional clarifications on the applicability of taxonomy-eligible activities in the context of SCHOTT Pharma's activities, further activities were no longer considered. The following material taxonomy-eligible activities were identified for the reporting period, applying a threshold of >0.1% of the respective KPI reference base (CapEx, OpEx):

- CCM 6.5 Transport by motorcycles, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
- CCM 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings
- CCM 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment
- CCM 7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling energy efficiency of buildings
- CCM 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings

SCHOTT Pharma's business activities do not target the creation of adaptation solutions within the meaning of the environmental objective "Climate change adaptation", and therefore activities exclusively assigned to this environmental objective are excluded. During the reporting period, a physical and transitional climate risk analysis was carried out in line with the requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) with reference to Delegated Act (EU) 2021/2139 Annex A.

Assessment of taxonomy alignment

The assessment of taxonomy alignment for taxonomy-eligible economic activities is performed based on the following criteria of the EU Taxonomy Regulation:

- Compliance with minimum social safeguards pursuant to Article 18
- Assessment of negative impacts on other environmental objectives ("do no significant harm"—DNSH) pursuant to Article 17 in relation to Article 9
- Assessment of the technical screening criteria pursuant to Article 10

During the reporting period, all criteria were fully assessed to determine taxonomy alignment of the taxonomy-eligible economic activities.

Compliance with minimum social protection standards in the context of conformity assessment was ensured during the reporting period through the integration of human rights control processes into the Compliance Management System (CMS). The minimum social safeguards complied with for our own business operations correspond to the requirements of Article 18 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, specifically adherence to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the fundamental principles and rights set out in the core conventions of the International Labor Organization and in the International Bill of Human Rights.

Adherence to these principles is defined in the group-wide Human Rights Policy and monitored by the dedicated Human Rights Officer. In addition, our suppliers are required to respect human rights and therefore minimum social safeguards through our Supplier Code of Conduct. Compliance with human rights is monitored through a multi-stage process based on the Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct, supplemented by an annual risk assessment in accordance with the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz—LkSG). In this context, high-risk suppliers are continuously monitored, documented through annual reporting. The SCHOTT Integrity Helpline serves as a whistleblowing system available for internal and external stakeholders for all human-rights-related matters. Anti-corruption and fair competition topics are integrated into the CMS and supported by regular training. All SCHOTT Pharma sites undergo regular corruption risk assessments. All tax-related implications of minimum social safeguards under the EU Taxonomy are covered in accordance with applicable law. Accordingly, compliance with minimum social safeguards could be ensured for all business activities of SCHOTT Pharma in the reporting period.

Beyond minimum social safeguards, the EU Taxonomy Regulation requires the avoidance of negative impacts of taxonomy-eligible economic activities on other environmental objectives ("do no significant harm"—DNSH). For the identified taxonomy-eligible activities, dedicated checklists were used to verify compliance with the defined criteria for all applicable environmental objectives. For DNSH compliance for the environmental objective Climate change adaptation, the results of the climate risk analysis and vulnerability assessment pursuant to Delegated Act (EU) 2021/2139 Annex A were used. All further criteria were assessed at site level through involvement of local stakeholders together with the data used for the compliance assessment of the technical screening criteria.

For all taxonomy-eligible activities above the defined threshold of >0.1% of the respective KPIs (CapEx & OpEx), site-specific alignment assessments were conducted and documented. The assessment produced the following results:

- CCM 6.5: Partial taxonomy alignment at site level
- CCM 7.2: No taxonomy alignment
- CCM 7.3: Partial taxonomy alignment at site level
- CCM 7.5: Partial taxonomy alignment at site level
- CCM 7.7: No taxonomy alignment

Accordingly, SCHOTT Pharma reports the share of taxonomy-aligned KPIs (CapEx and OpEx) corresponding to their respective shares of taxonomy-eligible activities.

Analysis of revenues

SCHOTT Pharma generated no revenues from taxonomy-eligible economic activities in the reporting period. The manufacturing of our products is not covered by the defined activities of the EU Taxonomy during the reporting period. Therefore, neither taxonomy-eligible nor taxonomy-aligned revenues are reported.

The total revenues disclosed as the denominator correspond to the consolidated revenues reported in the Consolidated financial statements (see Consolidated income statement from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025). These are determined in accordance with applicable accounting standards and therefore comply with Delegated Act (EU) 2021/2178 Annex 1 Section 1.1.1. Revenue recognition is based on IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Analysis of capital expenditures (CAPEX)

During the reporting period, SCHOTT Pharma made investments of 2.15 million euros that are associated with the following taxonomy-eligible economic activities:

- CCM 6.5 Transport by motorcycles, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
- CCM 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings
- CCM 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment
- CCM 7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling energy efficiency of buildings
- CCM 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings

This includes both the acquisition of products and services from taxonomy-eligible activities, and investments relating to individual measures designed to ensure that target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or that greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. The majority of the identified taxonomy-eligible capital expenditures relate to building systems and building-related activities associated with extensions and refurbishments of our production sites. A smaller portion relates to investments in our vehicle fleet.

In the reporting period, investments of 1.14 million euros associated with the following economic activities were taxonomy-aligned:

- CCM 6.5 Transport by motorcycles, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
- CCM 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment
- CCM 7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling energy efficiency of buildings

The total capital expenditures disclosed as the denominator correspond to the sum of investments in property, plant and equipment recorded in the Consolidated financial statements, including capitalized right-of-use assets from lease contracts (see Notes to the Consolidated financial Statements statements 2024/2025, note on property, plant and equipment), as well as investments in intangible assets (see Notes to the Consolidated financial Statements statements 2024/2025, note on intangible assets). These are determined according to applicable accounting standards and therefore comply with Delegated Act (EU) 2021/2178 Annex 1 Section 1.1.2. Lease contracts that do not result in the recognition of a right-of-use asset are not recognized as capital expenditures. To determine the capital expenditure, the respective department assessed the characteristics of the applicable taxonomy-eligible activities and identified the corresponding investment orders. The investment orders were then reported to the Controlling team to allocate the costs of the investment orders to the numerator.

	CapEx share/total CapEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy-eligible per objective
CCM	0.8%	0.7%
CCA	0.0%	0.0%
WTR	0.0%	0.0%
CE	0.0%	0.0%
PPC	0.0%	0.0%
BIO	0.0%	0.0%

Analysis of operating expenditures (OPEX)

SCHOTT Pharma incurred operating expenses of 0.49 million euros during the reporting period, related to the following taxonomy-eligible economic activities:

- CCM 6.5 Transport by motorcycles, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
- CCM 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment
- CCM 7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling energy efficiency of buildings

This includes both the acquisition of products and services from taxonomy-eligible activities and investments relating to individual measures to support that target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. The identified taxonomy-eligible operating expenditures relate to building systems and building-related activities, as well as maintenance and repair expenses for preserving the value of our vehicle fleet.

In the reporting period, operating expenditures of 0.07 million euros associated with the following economic activities were taxonomy-aligned:

- CCM 6.5 Transport by motorcycles, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
- CCM 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

The total operating expenditures disclosed as the denominator comprise the expenditures for research and development reported in the Consolidated financial statements (see Notes to the Consolidated financial statements 2024/2025, note on research and development), expenditures for short-term leases reported in the Consolidated financial statements (see Notes to the Consolidated financial statements 2024/2025, note on lease contracts), and expenditures for maintenance and repair. The latter are not reported in the annual report.

	OpEx share/Total OpEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy-eligible per objective
CCM	0.1%	0.9%
CCA	0.0%	0.0%
WTR	0.0%	0.0%
CE	0.0%	0.0%
PPC	0.0%	0.0%
BIO	0.0%	0.0%

Proportion of turnover from products or services associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities—disclosure covering fiscal year 2025 (N)

Financial year N		2025		Substantial Contribution Criteria						
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of Turnover, year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	
		EUR k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities										
A.1 Envrionmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)										
Turnover of envrionmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-alignd) (A.1)		**0**	**–**	**Y**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	
of which enabling		0	–	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
of which transitional		0	–	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not envrionmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)										
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not envrionmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2.)		**0**	**–**	**Y**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	
A. Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		**0**	**–**	**Y**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible activities										
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		**986,210**	**100%**							
Total		**986,210**	**100%**							

Y Yes, Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
N No, Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
EL Eligible, Taxonomy-elidible for the relevant envrionmental objective
N/EL Not eligible, Taxonomy-non-eligible activity for the relevant environmental objective

	DNSH criteria ('does not significantly harm')									
	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) turnover year, N-1 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0**		
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	E	
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0		T
								0		
								0		

Proportion of CapEx from products or services associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities—disclosure covering fiscal year 2025 (N)

Financial year N		2025		Substantial Contribution Criteria						
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	CapEx (3)	Proportion of CapEx, year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	
		EUR k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities										
A.1 Envrionmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)										
CapEx of envrionmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-alignd) (A.1)		**1,140.4**	**0.8%**	**Y**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5	613.3	0.4%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	141.2	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings	CCM 7.5	385.9	0.3%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
of which enabling		527.1	0.4%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
of which transitional		613.3	0.4%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not envrionmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)										
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5	274.0	0.2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
Renovation of existing buildings	CCM 7.2	10.8	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	30.8	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7	693.1	0.5%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not envrionmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2.)		**1,008.7**	**0.7%**	**0.7%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	
A. CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		**2,149.1**	**1.5%**	**0.7%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible activities										
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		**144,864**	**98.5%**							
Total		**147,013**	**100%**							

Y Yes, Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
N No, Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
EL Eligible, Taxonomy-elidible for the relevant envrionmental objective
N/EL Not eligible, Taxonomy-non-eligible activity for the relevant environmental objective

	DNSH criteria ('does not significantly harm')									
	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) CapEx, year N-1 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
							Y	**0**		
	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	0	–	T
	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	0	E	–
	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	0	E	–
							Y	0	E	
							Y	0		T
								0.2%	–	T
								0.1%	E	–
								0.2%	E	–
								0.1%	–	–
								1.0%		
								1.0%		

Proportion of OpEx from products or services associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities—disclosure covering fiscal year 2025 (N)

Financial year N		2025		Substantial Contribution Criteria					
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	OpEx (3)	Proportion of OpEx, year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)
		EUR k	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities									
A.1 Envrionmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)									
OpEx of envrionmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-alignd) (A.1)		**71.9**	**0.1%**	**Y**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**	**N/EL**
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5	69.6	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	2.3	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL
of which enabling		2.3	0.0%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL
of which transitional		69.6	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not envrionmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)									
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5	384.2	0.8%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	9.1	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL
Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings	CCM 7.5	26.8	0.1%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not envrionmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2.)		**420.1**	**0.9%**	**0.9%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
A. OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		**492.0**	**1.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible activities									
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		**47,966.1**	**99.0%**						
Total		**48,458.0**	**100%**						

Y Yes, Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
N No, Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned activity with the relevant environmental objective
EL Eligible, Taxonomy-elidible for the relevant envrionmental objective
N/EL Not eligible, Taxonomy-non-eligible activity for the relevant environmental objective

	DNSH criteria ('does not significantly harm')									
	Chlimate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) OpEx, year N-1 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
							Y	**0**		
	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	0	–	T
	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	0	E	–
							Y	0	E	
							Y	0		T
								0.0%	–	T
								0.0%	E	–
								0.0%	E	–
								0.0%		
								0.0%		

ESRS reference

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the company's Non-financial statement

The following table includes all disclosure requirements SCHOTT Pharma has complied with based on the results of the DMA. The material sustainability topics were identified according to the ESRS 2 IRO-1 criteria. The table includes only disclosure requirements that were classified as material. The table indicates where the respective information can be found in the Non-financial statement. ESRS E2, ESRS E3, ESRS E4, ESRS S2, and ESRS S3 were classified as non-material and are therefore not included in the ESRS index.

Disclosure requirement	Title	Section
General disclosures		
ESRS 2 BP-1	General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement	General disclosures
ESRS 2 BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	General disclosures
ESRS 2 GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies	General disclosures
ESRS 2 GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the company's administrative, management, and supervisory bodies	General disclosures
ESRS 2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	General disclosures
ESRS 2 GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	General disclosures
ESRS 2 GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	General disclosures
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Strategy, business model, and value chain	General disclosures
ESRS 2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	General disclosures
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	General disclosures
ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks, and opportunities	General disclosures
ESRS 2 IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the company's sustainability statement	General disclosures
Policies MDR-P	Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters	Topical standards chapters
Actions MDR-A	Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters	Topical standards chapters
Metrics MDR-M	Metrics in relation to material sustainability matters	Topical standards chapters
Targets MDR-T	Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets	Topical standards chapters
Environment		
ESRS E1—Climate Change		
ESRS 2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	General disclosures
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	Climate change
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	Climate change
ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities	General disclosures
E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change
E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	Climate change
E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Climate change
E1-5	Energy consumption and energy mix	Climate change
E1-6	GHG emissions of Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	Climate change

Disclosure requirement	Title	Section
ESRS E5—Resource use and circular economy		
ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks, and opportunities	Resource use and circular economy
E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy	Resource use and circular economy
E5-2	Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	Resource use and circular economy
E5-3	Targets related to resource use and circular economy	Resource use and circular economy
E5-4	Resource inflows	Resource use and circular economy
E5-5	Resource outflows	Resource use and circular economy
Social		
ESRS S1—Own workforce		
ESRS 2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	General disclosures
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	Own workforce
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	Own workforce
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives	Own workforce
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	Own workforce
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce	Own workforce
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts	Own workforce
S1-6	Characteristics of the company's employees	Own workforce
S1-9	Diversity metrics	Own workforce
S1-10	Adequate wages	Own workforce
S1-14	Health and safety metrics and LTIR	Own workforce
S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	Own workforce
ESRS S4—Consumers and end-users		
ESRS 2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	General disclosures
ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	Consumers and end-users
ESRS S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users	Consumers and end-users
ESRS S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	Consumers and end-users
ESRS S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	Consumers and end-users
ESRS S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	Consumers and end-users
ESRS S4-5	Disclosure Requirement S4-5—Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	Consumers and end-users
Governance		
ESRS G1 Business conduct		
ESRS 2 GOV-1	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	General disclosures
ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	Business conduct
G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	Business conduct

List of data points in general and topic-specific standards arising from other EU legislation

The following table entails all datapoints stemming from other EU legislation as listed in ESRS 2 Appendix B. It indicates where in SCHOTT Pharma's Non-financial statement datapoints identified as material can be found and which datapoints were assessed as "not material" or are "not applicable" to our Group.

Disclosure requirement	Datapoint	Description	
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21d	Board's gender diversity	
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21e	Percentage of board members who are independent	
ESRS 2 GOV-4	30	Statement on due diligence	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40d i	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40d ii	Involvement in activities related to chemical production	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40d iii	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40d iv	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco	
ESRS E1-1	14	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050	
ESRS E1-1	16g	Companies excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks	
ESRS E1-4	34	GHG emission reduction targets	
ESRS E1-5	38	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors)	
ESRS E1-5	37	Energy consumption and energy mix	
ESRS E1-5	40–43	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors	
ESRS E1-6	44	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	
ESRS E1-6	53–55	Gross GHG emissions intensity	
ESRS E1-7	56	GHG removals and carbon credits	
ESRS E1-9	66	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks	
ESRS E1-9	66 a 66 c	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk/location of significant assets at material physical risk	
ESRS E1-9	67c	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes	
ESRS E1-9	69	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities	
ESRS E2-4	28	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water, and soil	
ESRS E3-1	9	Water and marine resources	
ESRS E3-1	13	Dedicated policy	
ESRS E3-1	14	Sustainable oceans and seas	
ESRS E3-4	28c	Total water recycled and reused	
ESRS E3-4	29	Total water consumption in m^3 per net revenue from own operations	
ESRS 2 SBM-3	E4 16a i	[Biodiversity related]	
ESRS 2 SBM-3	E4 16b	[Biodiversity related]	
ESRS 2 SBM-3	E4 16c	[Biodiversity related]	
ESRS E4-2	24b	Sustainable land/agriculture practices or policies	
ESRS E4-2	24c	Sustainable oceans/seas practices or policies	
ESRS E4-2	24d	Policies to address deforestation	
ESRS E5-5	37d	Non-recycled waste	
ESRS E5-5	39	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste	
ESRS 2 SBM-3 – S1	14f	Risk of incidents of forced labor	

	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Materiality	Section
	✓		✓		material	General disclosures—Sustainability governance
			✓		material	General disclosures—Sustainability governance
	✓				material	General disclosures—Sustainability governance
	✓	✓	✓		not material	
	✓		✓		not material	
	✓		✓		not material	
			✓		not material	
				✓	material	Climate change—Climate transition plan and policies
		✓	✓		material	Climate change—Climate transition plan and policies
	✓	✓	✓		material	Climate change—Climate transition plan and policies
	✓				material	Climate change—Targets and metrics
	✓				material	Climate change—Targets and metrics
	✓				material	Climate change—Targets and metrics
	✓	✓	✓		material	Climate change—Targets and metrics
	✓	✓	✓		material	Climate change—Targets and metrics
				✓	not material	
			✓		not applicable	
		✓			not applicable	
		✓			not applicable	
			✓		not applicable	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				material	Resource use and circular economy—Targets and metrics
	✓				material	Resource use and circular economy—Targets and metrics
	✓				not material	

Disclosure requirement	Datapoint	Description	
ESRS 2 SBM-3 – S1	14g	Risk of incidents of child labor	
ESRS S1-1	20	Human rights policy commitments	
ESRS S1-1	21	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8	
ESRS S1-1	22	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	
ESRS S1-1	23	Workplace accident prevention policies or management system	
ESRS S1-3	32c	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms	
ESRS S1-14	88b 88c	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents	
ESRS S1-14	88e	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities, or illness	
ESRS S1-16	97a	Unadjusted gender pay gap	
ESRS S1-16	97b	Excessive CEO pay ratio	
ESRS S1-17	103a	Incidents of discrimination	
ESRS S1-17	104a	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines	
ESRS 2 SBM3 – S2	11b	Significant risk of child labor or forced labor in the value chain	
ESRS S2-1	17	Human rights policy commitments	
ESRS S2-1	18	Policies related to value chain workers	
ESRS S2-1	19	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines	
ESRS S2-1	19	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8	
ESRS S2-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain	
ESRS S3-1	16	Human rights policy commitments	
ESRS S3-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles, or OECD Guidelines	
ESRS S3-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents	
ESRS S4-1	16	Policies related to consumers and end-users	
ESRS S4-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines	
ESRS S4-4	35	Human rights issues and incidents	
ESRS G1-1	10b	United Nations Convention against Corruption	
ESRS G1-1	10d	Protection of whistleblowers	
ESRS G1-4	24a	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	
ESRS G1-4	24b	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	

	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Materiality	Section
	✓				not material	
	✓				material	Own workforce—Policies
			✓		material	Own workforce—Policies
	✓				not material	
	✓				material	Own workforce—Policies
	✓				material	Own workforce—Workforce engagement and remediation
	✓		✓		material	Own workforce—Targets and metrics
	✓				material	Own workforce—Targets and metrics
	✓		✓		material	Will be disclosed in the future once CSRD is transposed into applicable legislation
	✓				material	Will be disclosed in the future once CSRD is transposed into applicable legislation
	✓				material	Own workforce—Targets and metrics
	✓		✓		material	Own workforce—Targets and metrics
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓		✓		not material	
			✓		not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓		✓		not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓				material	Consumers and end-users—Policies
	✓		✓		material	Consumers and end-users—Targets and metrics
	✓				material	Consumers and end-users—Targets and metrics
	✓				not material	
	✓				not material	
	✓		✓		not material	
	✓				not material	

Other components

Corporate Governance Statement (pursuant to sections 289f and 315d of the German Commercial Code (HGB)) and Corporate Governance Report

Responsible corporate governance is of great importance to SCHOTT Pharma. Long-term thinking and sustainable action have characterized our successful corporate journey since our foundation. The management (represented by the sole general partner SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, whose Management board is responsible for managing SCHOTT Pharma) and the Supervisory board manage and support the Company in its sustainable and value-adding development.

The Corporate Governance Statement pursuant to sections 289f and 315d HGB also includes the Declaration of Compliance pursuant to section 161 AktG, which contains relevant disclosures regarding corporate governance practices that go beyond the legal requirements, as well as information on where these are publicly available. It also includes a description of Management board and Supervisory board work processes and a description of the composition and work processes of their committees. Finally, it provides information on the setting of targets for the proportion of women on the Management board and in the two management levels below the Management board, as well as the deadlines for achieving these targets and compliance with the minimum proportions of women and men on the Supervisory board.

The Corporate Governance Statement is available on our website at www.schott-pharma.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/compliance-statement.

Takeover-related disclosures

SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, the general partner of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, explains the disclosures made in accordance with the requirements of sections 289a and 315a HGB below. The information is as of September 30, 2025.

Composition of subscribed capital

The subscribed capital of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA amounts to EUR 150,614,616.00. It is divided into 150,614,616 registered no-par value shares (ordinary bearer shares) with a notional nominal interest of EUR 1.00 each in the share capital. Each no-par value share carries one vote at the Annual general meeting. Shareholders' rights are governed by the German Stock Corporation Act and the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Restrictions affecting voting rights or the transfer of shares

Restrictions affecting voting rights or the transfer of shares may result from legal requirements or contractual agreements.

For example, shareholders may be legally barred from voting under certain conditions pursuant to section 136 AktG in conjunction with section 278(3) AktG. The general partners of a partnership limited by shares are barred from voting pursuant to section 285 AktG.

The general partner is not aware of any contractual restrictions regarding voting rights or the transfer of shares.

If voting rights are not restricted, all shareholders who have registered to participate in the Annual general meeting in good time and have provided proof of their entitlement to participate in the Annual general meeting are entitled to exercise their voting rights from all shares held and registered by them.

Direct or indirect shareholdings exceeding 10% of voting rights

In accordance with sections 33 and 34 of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz, WpHG)—or as otherwise notified by the shareholders—, the general partner has been notified of the following shareholdings in the capital of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA that exceed ten percent of the voting rights.

Direct shareholder:

- SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, Mainz, with a share of 77%

Indirect shareholders:

- SCHOTT AG, Mainz
- Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena

Shares with special rights granting the holder supervisory powers

There are no shares issued by the general partner with special rights granting the holder supervisory powers.

Control of voting rights for shares held by employees

There is no special type of control of voting rights for shares held by employees. Employees who hold shares in the company exercise their rights of control in the same way as other shareholders.

Appointment and removal of members of the Management board and amendment to the Memorandum and Articles of Association

In accordance with clause 7.2 of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the general partner is responsible for the management of the company.

In accordance with clause 6.3 of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the general partner must withdraw from the company with three months' notice as soon as the totality of shares in the general partner is no longer directly or indirectly held by a person who holds more than 30% of the Company's share capital directly or indirectly via a controlled company pursuant to section 17(1) AktG; this does not apply if all shares in the general partner are held directly or indirectly by the Company.

In accordance with clause 6.3 of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the general partner must also withdraw from the Company if the shares in the general partner are acquired by a person who does not simultaneously acquire shares in the Company representing more than 30% of the Company's share capital or does not make a takeover or mandatory offer to the Company's shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the German Securities Acquisition and Takeover Act (Wertpapiererwerbs- und Übernahmegesetz, WpÜG) within six months of this acquisition taking effect; the appropriate consideration offered to the shareholders herein must also take into account the consideration paid by the acquirer for the shares in the general partner, insofar as this exceeds the amount of the general partner's equity.

This is without prejudice to other statutory grounds for the withdrawal of the general partner.

Members of the Management board are appointed and dismissed by the general partner's Supervisory board pursuant to section 84(1) AktG. They are appointed for a maximum period of five years.

In accordance with section 179 in conjunction with section 278(3) AktG, any amendment to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA requires a resolution of the Annual general meeting and, in accordance with section 285(2) sentence 1 AktG, the approval of the general partner.

Pursuant to clause 21 of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Annual general meeting's resolution on an amendment to the Memorandum and Articles of Association requires a simple majority of all votes cast, unless legal requirements or SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association stipulate a higher majority or further requirements.

In accordance with clause 11.5 of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Annual general meeting has delegated to the Supervisory board the authority to make amendments to the Memorandum and Articles of Association that only affect the wording (section 179(1) sentence 2 AktG).

Authorization of the Management board, especially with regard to issuing or buying back shares

Pursuant to clause 4.2 of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the general partner is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory board, to increase the share capital on one or more occasions in the period ending on June 19, 2028 by a total of up to EUR 50,000,000.00 by issuing up to 50,000,000 new no-par value bearer shares against cash and/or non-cash contributions (authorized capital). Shareholders will generally be granted subscription rights. The new shares may also be acquired by a credit institution to be determined by the general partner or a company operating in accordance with section 53(1) sentence 1 of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz, KWG) or section 53b(1) sentence 1 or (7) KWG (financial institution), or a syndicate of such credit or financial institutions with the obligation to offer them to the company's shareholders for subscription (known as an indirect subscription right).

However, subject to the approval of the Supervisory board, the general partner may exclude shareholders' subscription rights once or several times in certain circumstances.

Pursuant to clause 4.3 of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the general partner is authorized, with the approval of the Supervisory board, to issue in the period ending on June 19, 2028 bearer or registered convertible bonds or warrant-linked bonds or a combination of such instruments (together referred to as "bonds") with a limited or an unlimited term in a total nominal amount of up to EUR 750,000,000.00, and to grant holders of such bonds conversion or option rights (also with conversion or option obligations) to acquire up to 25,000,000 new no-par value bearer shares in the Company with a proportionate share in the share capital of up to EUR 25,000,000.00, as stipulated in these bonds' terms and conditions of issue. The Company's share capital is conditionally increased by up to EUR 25,000,000.00 by issuing up to 25,000,000 new no-par value bearer shares.

The purpose of the conditional capital increase is to grant no-par value shares to holders of bonds issued by the Company before June 19, 2028. It will only be carried out insofar as conversion or option rights are exercised, holders of bonds obliged to convert fulfill their obligation to do so or the Company exercises an option to grant no-par value shares in the Company instead of cash settlement (in whole or in part).

The new shares will be entitled to a share in the profits from the beginning of the financial year in which they come into existence through the exercise of conversion or option rights or the fulfillment of the respective obligations (financial year of creation); in contrast, the new shares participate in profits from the beginning of the financial year preceding the financial year of creation if the Annual general meeting has not yet passed a resolution on the appropriation of the distributable profit of the financial year preceding the financial year of creation. The general partner is authorized to determine any further details of the conditional capital increase, subject to approval by the Supervisory board.

Material agreements of the Company in the event of a change of control following a takeover offer and compensation agreements

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is part of SCHOTT Group. Their parent company, SCHOTT AG in Mainz, Germany, is the controlling (indirect) shareholder of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA. There are various material agreements with SCHOTT AG that are subject to change of control clauses triggered in the event of a takeover offer:

- the 2023 Relationship Agreement which governs cooperation and the exchange of information within the Group
- the 2023 Framework Agreement on the continuous supply of glass tubes to SCHOTT Pharma
- the 2023 Master Service Agreement on the scope and content of reciprocal services to be provided

- the Group Trademark and Corporate Name License Agreement, the Trademark License Agreement, and the Patent License Agreement, each from 2022, for cross-licensing
- the 2022 Treasury Service Agreement and the Cash Pool Management Agreement governing revolving credit lines and the inclusion of SCHOTT Pharma in the cash pool of SCHOTT AG

There are no further material agreements that are subject to change of control clauses triggered in the event of a takeover offer.

Compensation agreements entered into with members of the Management board or employees in the event of a takeover offer

There are no compensation agreements with members of the Management board or employees in the event of a takeover offer.

Statement of the Management board regarding the Subordinate Status Report pursuant to section 312(3) of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, Mainz, Germany, is the limited liability shareholder of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and has the majority of voting rights, which creates a dependency between SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and its limited liability shareholder. SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs-und Export GmbH, Mainz, Germany, is wholly owned by SCHOTT AG. In turn, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena, Germany, is the sole shareholder of SCHOTT AG. 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 (Subordinate Status Report).

This report contains the following concluding statement by the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's general partner:

"We declare that SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has received adequate consideration for each legal transaction based on the circumstances known to us at the point in time the legal transactions were carried out. In the reporting year, no measures were taken or refrained from at the instigation or in the interest of SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, Mainz, or its affiliated companies."

Mainz, December 9, 2025

SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA

Represented by the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG

Andreas Reisse Reinhard Mayer

Consolidated financial statements

of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, Germany, for the financial year from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025

Additional Notes

Consolidated statement of income

for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025

(in EUR k)	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	**4**	**986,210**	**957,091**
Cost of sales		–653,746	–634,481
Gross profit		**332,464**	**322,610**
Selling expenses	5	–83,588	–79,843
General administrative expenses	5	–46,287	–44,633
Research and development costs	6	–27,918	–24,254
Other operating income	7	19,238	26,395
Other operating expenses	8	–6,975	–20,190
Share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method	9	13,884	12,491
Operating income (EBIT)		**200,818**	**192,576**
Interest income	10	7,948	5,959
Interest expenses	10	–20,011	–13,487
Net other financial result	10	–999	–1,077
Financial result		**–13,062**	**–8,605**
Profit before income taxes		**187,756**	**183,971**
Income tax expenses	11	–40,774	–33,626
Profit for the period		**146,982**	**150,345**
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	22	528	660
thereof attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA	22	146,454	149,685
Earnings per share (in EUR), based on the share of profit for the period attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA			
Basic	22	0.97	0.99
Diluted	22	0.97	0.99

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025

(in EUR k)	Notes	2025	2024
Profit for the period		**146,982**	**150,345**
Actuarial gains/losses from pension provisions	22, 23	3,827	–6,838
Deferred taxes	22, 23	–1,101	1,275
Items that will not be reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income in future periods		**2,726**	**–5,563**
Foreign currency translation differences		–11,735	–17,315
Foreign currency translation differences attributable to non-controlling interests		54	–159
Foreign currency translation differences from investments accounted for using the equity method		–8,192	–4,240
Items that will be reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income in future periods		**–19,873**	**–21,714**
Other comprehensive income		**–17,147**	**–27,277**
Total comprehensive income		**129,835**	**123,068**
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests		582	501
thereof attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA		129,253	122,567

Consolidated statement of financial position

as of September 30, 2025

Assets

(in EUR k)	Notes	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024[1]
Intangible assets	12	29,689	30,467
Property, plant and equipment	13	785,673	723,490
Investments accounted for using the equity method	14	88,498	85,056
Deferred tax assets	11	13,042	14,330
Other financial assets	15	1	6
Other non-financial assets	16	342	319
Non-current assets		**917,245**	**853,668**
Inventories	17	174,975	146,262
Contract assets	18	79,746	50,561
Trade receivables	18	195,263	168,487
Trade receivables—SCHOTT Group	38	6,095	6,401
Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group	38	155,103	141,339
Income tax assets		10,458	8,226
Other financial assets	19	11,396	7,732
Other non-financial assets	20	25,895	32,056
Cash and cash equivalents	21	22,470	23,182
Current assets		**681,401**	**584,246**
Total assets		**1,598,646**	**1,437,914**

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5).

Equity and liabilities

(in EUR k)	Notes	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024[1]
Subscribed capital	22	150,615	150,615
Capital reserves	22	494,481	494,481
Generated Group equity	22	279,787	154,705
Accumulated other Group equity	22	-33,100	-13,173
Equity attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA		**891,783**	**786,628**
Non-controlling interests	22	1,966	1,863
Equity		**893,749**	**788,491**
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments	23	23,573	27,204
Provisions for income taxes		2,902	1,110
Other provisions	24	6,656	5,994
Deferred tax liabilities	11	21,989	19,938
Contract liabilities	26	116,700	78,611
Other financial liabilities	28	79,226	81,086
Non-current liabilities		**251,046**	**213,943**
Other provisions	24	9,917	10,262
Accrued liabilities	25	49,076	49,825
Contract liabilities	26	26,314	22,938
Trade liabilities	27	73,305	68,933
Trade liabilities—SCHOTT Group	38	30,574	26,579
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	38	219,953	200,537
Income tax liabilities		22,498	35,328
Other financial liabilities	28	6,371	9,945
Other non-financial liabilities	29	15,843	11,133
Current liabilities		**453,851**	**435,480**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,598,646**	**1,437,914**

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5).

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025

(in EUR k)	Notes	2025	2024[1]
Profit for the period		146,982	150,345
Depreciation, amortization and impairment as well as impairment reversals on non-current assets	12, 13	79,440	64,978
Changes in provisions and accrued liabilities	23, 24, 25	10,712	347
Other non-cash income/expenses		–9,887	–5,118
Net gain or loss on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	12, 13	–331	–585
Net gain or loss from financial assets		–773	–1,364
Changes in inventories and advance payments made on inventories	17	–29,461	–3,414
Changes in contract assets	18	–29,185	–2,525
Changes in trade receivables	18	–32,373	–16,788
Changes in trade receivables—SCHOTT Group	38	713	2,357
Changes in other assets	19, 20	–212	–4,081
Changes in contract liabilities	26	39,943	17,479
Changes in trade liabilities	27	4,795	9,315
Changes in trade liabilities—SCHOTT Group	38	5,254	–845
Changes in other liabilities	28, 29	–10,013	14,650
Changes in deferred taxes	11	2,066	–4,232
Dividends received from investments accounted for using the equity method	14	2,250	4,250
Cash flows from operating activities (A)	**33**	**179,920**	**224,769**
Cash inflows from the sale of property, plant and equipment	13	1,642	1,509
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	–144,323	–145,075
Purchase of intangible assets	12	–434	–221
Cash flows from ongoing investing activities	**33**	**–143,115**	**–143,787**
Cash inflows from the sale of financial assets		2,601	0
Purchase of financial assets		–2,601	–2,142
Changes in financial receivables—SCHOTT Group	33, 38	–15,918	–109,513
Cash flows from investing activities (B)	**33**	**–159,033**	**–255,442**
Dividends paid to limited liability shareholders	22	–24,098	–22,592
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	22	–479	–386
Changes in financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	33, 38	16,678	61,920
Cash outflows from allocation to plan assets	23	–8,389	–3,471
Cash outflows from repayments of outstanding lease liabilities	31, 33	–4,794	–3,557
Cash flows from financing activities (C)	**33**	**–21,082**	**31,914**

(in EUR k)	Notes	2025	2024[1]
Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**–195**	**1,241**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	**21, 33**	**23,182**	**24,357**
– Cash on hand		3	7
– Bank deposits		23,179	24,350
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to foreign exchange rates		–517	–2,416
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**21, 33**	**22,470**	**23,182**
– Cash on hand		1	3
– Bank deposits		22,469	23,179

(in EUR k)		2025	2024[1]
Additional notes to the Consolidated statement of cash flows[2]			
Interest paid	10	–15,784	–10,565
Interest received	10	7,948	5,959
Income tax expenses paid	11	–51,479	–29,732

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 33).
[2] Included in Cash flows from operating activities.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025

(in EUR k)	Notes	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	
Oct. 1, 2023, published		**150,615**	**494,481**	
Adjustment in accordance with IAS 8	3.5	0	0	
Oct. 1, 2023, adjusted		**150,615**	**494,481**	
Profit for the period		0	0	
Other comprehensive income	22	0	0	
Total comprehensive income		**0**	**0**	
Dividends		0	0	
Sep. 30, 2024		**150,615**	**494,481**	
Oct. 1, 2024		**150,615**	**494,481**	
Profit for the period		0	0	
Other comprehensive income	22	0	0	
Total comprehensive income		**0**	**0**	
Dividends	22	0	0	
Sep. 30, 2025		**150,615**	**494,481**	

	Generated Group equity	Accumulated other Group	Equity attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA	Non-controlling interests	Group equity
	36,953	**8,382**	**690,431**	**1,748**	**692,179**
	–3,778	0	–3,778	0	–3,778
	33,175	**8,382**	**686,653**	**1,748**	**688,401**
	149,685	0	149,685	660	150,345
	–5,563	–21,555	–27,118	–159	–27,277
	144,122	**–21,555**	**122,567**	**501**	**123,068**
	–22,592	0	–22,592	–386	–22,978
	154,705	**–13,173**	**786,628**	**1,863**	**788,491**
	154,705	**–13,173**	**786,628**	**1,863**	**788,491**
	146,454	0	146,454	528	146,982
	2,726	–19,927	–17,201	54	–17,147
	149,180	**–19,927**	**129,253**	**582**	**129,835**
	–24,098	0	–24,098	–479	–24,577
	279,787	**–33,100**	**891,783**	**1,966**	**893,749**

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements

for the financial year 2025

General disclosures

1 Preliminary remarks

SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz ("SCHOTT Pharma KGaA" or the "Company") is a listed partnership limited by shares under German law. The shares of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA are admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and simultaneously admitted to the sub-segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange's Regulated Market with additional post-admission listing obligations (Prime Standard) under the ticker symbol 1SXP and ISIN DE000A3ENQ51.

The Consolidated financial statements reflect the business activities of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and its subsidiaries ("SCHOTT Pharma", "SCHOTT Pharma Group" or the "Group"). SCHOTT Pharma Group is a leading global supplier of high-quality pharmaceutical packaging. The portfolio comprises drug containment and delivery systems such as prefillable syringes made of glass and polymer, cartridges, vials, and ampoules. SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is the ultimate parent entity (UPE) of SCHOTT Pharma Group with material subsidiaries in Switzerland, the US, Hungary, China and Brazil.

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has its registered office at Hattenbergstrasse 10, 55122 Mainz, Germany, and is entered in the commercial register of the local court in Mainz under HRB 51230. The Company's general partner is SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, Mainz, Germany ("SCHOTT Pharma Management AG").

The majority limited partner of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and the sole shareholder of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG is SCHOTT Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, based in Mainz. Its sole shareholder is SCHOTT AG, based in Mainz (SCHOTT AG). In turn, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena, Germany, is the sole shareholder of SCHOTT AG. SCHOTT AG and its subsidiaries are referred to in the following as "SCHOTT Group".

As the parent company, SCHOTT AG, Hattenbergstrasse 10, 55122 Mainz, Germany prepares Consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025 for the largest group of consolidated companies, in which SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is included. The Consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT AG are published on its website and in the German Company Register (Unternehmensregister).

The Consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA were prepared on a going concern basis. They were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), London, observing all accounting standards and interpretations adopted and required to be applied by September 30, 2025, in the version adopted by the European Union. The Consolidated financial statements comply with the provisions of section 315e of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

The Consolidated financial statements are prepared in euros. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts are shown in thousands of euros (EUR k). Both individual and total values represent the figure with the smallest rounding difference. This means that minor differences may occur between the sums reported and the sum total of the individual figures shown. The Consolidated statement of income has been prepared using the cost of sales (function of expense) method.

The SCHOTT Pharma financial year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year. The financial year 2025 therefore covers the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025. The previous year (2024) referred accordingly to the period from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024.

The Consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025 were prepared by the Management board on December 9, 2025 and released to be submitted to the Supervisory board. The Supervisory board is responsible for examining the Consolidated financial statements and stating whether it endorses them. The Consolidated financial statements are published on the Company's website and in the German Company Register (Unternehmensregister).

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

2.1 Standards and interpretations to be applied in the current financial year

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the following new and amended standards and interpretations which were to be applied for the first time in the current financial year.

Standards		Application required for financial years commencing on	Changed/ supplementary details in the Notes
IAS 1	Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current; Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current—Deferral of Effective Date; Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	Jan. 1, 2024	No
IFRS 16	Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	Jan. 1, 2024	No
IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Reverse Factoring)	Jan. 1, 2024	No

While the published new and amended standards and interpretations, which were applicable for the first time in the financial year 2025, had no significant impact on the financial position and results of operations of SCHOTT Pharma, they might influence reporting of future transactions.

2.2 Published standards and interpretations that have not yet been applied

Besides the mandatory new and amended standards and interpretations in Note 2.1, the IASB published other IFRS that have already been endorsed by the EU in part, but will only become mandatory at a later date.

Standards		Application required for financial years commencing on	Adoption by the European Commission
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	Jan. 1, 2025	Nov. 12, 2024
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	Jan. 1, 2026	May 27, 2025
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	Jan. 1, 2026	Jun. 30, 2025
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	Jan. 1, 2026	Jul. 9, 2025
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Jan. 1, 2027	No
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	Jan. 1, 2027	No

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued by the IASB on April 9, 2024. IFRS 18 affects all financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and includes new fundamental requirements for how companies present and disclose financial performance in the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 introduces two new defined subtotals and categories for classifying income and expenses, enhanced guidance for grouping (aggregation and disaggregation) of information, disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes and specific improvements to the Statement of cash flows by amending IAS 7 Cash Flow Statement. Application for the first time is currently planned for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and initial application must be retrospective. SCHOTT Pharma does not make use of the existing option for early adoption. SCHOTT Pharma is currently assessing the impact that initial application of IFRS 18 will have on the Company's Consolidated financial statements.

Regarding the other standards, SCHOTT Pharma also does not make use of any existing options for early adoption. These standards will be implemented in the Consolidated financial statements as of the date of mandatory adoption. According to current assessments, the other new and amended regulations have no material effect on SCHOTT Pharma's net assets, financial position and results of operations.

3 Significant accounting policies and methods of consolidation

3.1 Scope of consolidation, acquisitions, and divestments

Scope of consolidation

Along with SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, one additional consolidated company (previous year: one) based in Germany and 14 foreign consolidated companies (previous year: 14) were fully included in the Consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are included using the full consolidation method from the date on which SCHOTT Pharma KGaA obtains control. SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is deemed to have control if it is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement in the Company and can affect those returns through its power over the Company. Three companies (previous year: three) were included in the Consolidated financial statements as of the reporting date using equity method accounting.

Please refer to the following list of shareholdings of SCHOTT Pharma Group as of September 30, 2025 with respect to the disclosures required by section 313(2) of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

Name and registered office of the company	Equity interest (in %)	Comments
Fully consolidated subsidiaries included in the Consolidated financial statements		
Domestic		
SCHOTT Pharma Mexico GmbH, Mainz, Germany	100.0	
Abroad		
SCHOTT Envases Argentina S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma Brasil Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil	100.0	[1]
SCHOTT Pharmaceutical Packaging (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd., Huzhen Town, China	100.0	[1]
SCHOTT France Pharma Systems SAS, Pont-sur-Yonne, France	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma France SAS, Colombes, France	100.0	
PT. SCHOTT Igar Glass, Bekasi, Indonesia	100.0	
SCHOTT Envases Farmacéuticos SAS, Bogotá, Colombia	72.7	[1]
SCHOTT de México, S.A. de C.V., Amatlán de los Reyes, Mexico	100.0	[1]
SCHOTT Pharmaceutical Packaging OOO, Zavolzhye, Russia	100.0	[1]
SCHOTT forma vitrum holding ag, St. Gallen, Switzerland	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma Schweiz AG, St. Gallen, Switzerland	100.0	
SCHOTT Hungary Kft., Lukácsháza, Hungary	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma USA, Inc., Lebanon, US	100.0	
SCHOTT Pharma D.O.O. Jagodina, Jagodina, Serbia	100.0	
Companies accounted for using the equity method		
Abroad		
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India	50.0	[2]
Empha S.p.A., Turin, Italy	50.0	[1]
Smart Skin Technologies Inc., Fredericton, Canada	20.0	[1]

[1] Statutory financial year from January 1 to December 31—included in the Consolidated financial statements based on interim financial statements as of September 30, 2025.
[2] Statutory financial year from April 1 to March 31—included in the Consolidated financial statements based on interim financial statements as of September 30, 2025.

Acquisitions/divestments

No acquisitions, divestments or other changes in the scope of consolidation took place in the financial year 2025.

3.2 Consolidation methods

In accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, capital is consolidated using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, SCHOTT Pharma Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are recognized as expenses.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the total consideration transferred and the amount recognized for the non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The share of equity attributable to third parties not associated with the Group is reported under equity in the Consolidated statement of financial position as non-controlling interests.

Intra-group receivables and liabilities as well as expenses and income of the consolidated companies are offset against each other as part of consolidation. Likewise, intercompany profits or losses from deliveries and services to other Group companies are eliminated.

Where the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it exercises control over this investee, including

- a contractual arrangement with other parties holding voting rights,
- rights resulting from other contractual arrangements,
- voting rights and potential voting rights of the Group.

The results, assets and liabilities of associates have been included using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Associates are investments over which significant influence can be exercised. SCHOTT Pharma's accounting policies are also applied to these associates.

Joint ventures within the meaning of IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements are also accounted for using the equity method.

The shares are presented at cost on initial recognition in the Consolidated statement of financial position and adjusted during subsequent measurement to reflect changes in the Group's share in the equity (net assets) after the acquisition date as well as losses resulting from impairments.

3.3 Foreign currency translation

The separate financial statements of the foreign Group companies were translated based on the functional currency concept in accordance with IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. The functional currency of the relevant companies is their respective national currency, since all of their economic, financial and organizational operations are carried out independently in their respective national currency.

Foreign currency receivables and liabilities in the financial statements of Group companies are translated at the currency rates applicable on the reporting date. Translation differences arising therefrom are recognized in profit or loss under Other operating expenses or Other operating income, as appropriate.

The assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the euro are translated at the mid-market rate of exchange as of the reporting date, while their expenses and income that are attributable in full to SCHOTT Pharma are translated at the average exchange rate for the month in which the transaction took place, except for subsidiaries subject to application of IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. Resulting translation differences due to inflation and exchange rates are not reported in the income statement but are recognized as Other comprehensive income (OCI).

The following table shows the exchange rates for SCHOTT Pharma Group's key foreign currencies:

	Mid-market rate as of the reporting date		Average price for the financial years	
1 euro =	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024	2025	2024
Brazilian real	6.23	6.09	6.28	5.52
Chinese renminbi	8.35	7.84	7.93	7.80
Indonesian rupiah	19,570.56	16,969.02	17,763.62	17,073.69
Mexican peso	21.51	21.87	21.71	18.85
Swiss franc	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.96
Hungarian forint	390.35	397.04	403.30	388.06
US dollar	1.17	1.12	1.10	1.08

The functional currency of SCHOTT Envases Argentina S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, which is included in the Consolidated financial statements—i.e. the Argentine peso—is considered to be hyperinflationary within the meaning of IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. IAS 21.43 therefore requires that the reporting packages of this company be restated to reflect the purchasing power as of the end of the reporting period before they are included in the Consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma. The restated hyperinflation was applied prior to foreign currency translation. All amounts in the reporting packages were then translated at the closing rate on the reporting date for inclusion in the Consolidated financial statements.

The restatement pursuant to IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies is based on the provisions for historical cost financial statements. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, equity and total comprehensive income must be restated to reflect the change in the applicable price index. Monetary items are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current as of the reporting date. Monetary items are money held and items to be received or paid in cash.

A general price index that reflects the changes in purchasing power must be determined for the restatement. This index should be applied by all companies reporting in the currency of this economy. For the company in Argentina, SCHOTT Pharma applies the indices proposed by the Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas (FACPCE) in Resolution JG 539/18, which companies using the Argentine peso as their functional currency should apply to determine any restatement required due to hyperinflation. These indices are mainly based on the wholesale price index for periods until December 31, 2016 and on the retail price index for periods thereafter. The FACPCE publishes a detailed index table every month. The index for the financial year 2025 was 1.32 on the basis of the purchasing power as of September 30, 2024 (previous year: 3.10).

For the restatement of non-monetary items (not including equity), SCHOTT Pharma applied the change in the general price index from the date of initial recognition of the transaction (for example, the date of acquisition for property, plant and equipment) until the end of the reporting year. Under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, non-monetary assets adjusted for inflation must be tested for impairment in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. If the recoverable amount of an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset (or net realizable value for inventories) falls below its restated amount, an impairment loss must be recognized in profit or loss even if no impairment was identified prior to the restatement. For non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value, no restatement is required.

At the beginning of the first period of application of IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, the components of equity (except retained earnings) are restated by applying a general price index from the date the components were contributed or otherwise arose. This includes reserves consisting of amounts recognized in Other comprehensive income. Any revaluation reserves from previous periods are eliminated. Retained earnings are adjusted by the net amount derived from the restatement of the other amounts in the opening Statement of financial position. At the end of the first period and in subsequent periods, all components of equity are restated by applying a general price index from the beginning of the period or the date of recognition, if later. As the Group currency, the euro, is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, the previous year's Consolidated financial statements were not restated in accordance with IAS 21.42b.

All items in the Statement of comprehensive income for the reporting year are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially recorded in the financial statements. The restated profit for the current period is added to the restated retained earnings in the opening Statement of financial position. Current income tax expenses are restated in line with the change in the general price index.

The gain or loss on the net monetary position is derived as the difference between historical cost and the restatement of non-monetary assets, equity and items in the Statement of comprehensive income, and is included in the financial result. Please refer to Note 10 for additional information.

3.4 Significant judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as related disclosures and reporting of contingent liabilities.

Judgments

In management's opinion, the following judgments have had the most significant impact on the amounts in the financial statements:

Recognition of revenue from the sale of customer-specific products over time or at a specific point in time

SCHOTT Pharma sells a broad variety of customer-specific products which have no alternative use. This is the case, especially if a product with contractually agreed specifications is manufactured exclusively for a specific customer. Insofar as SCHOTT Pharma has an enforceable legal right 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, revenue and the corresponding costs are recognized over a certain period of time, i.e. even before the products are actually delivered to the customer. In this context, judgments are required in order to assess whether the aforementioned requirements in accordance with IFRS 15.35c—the absence of an alternative use and the existence of an enforceable entitlement to payment—are met.

Determining the transaction price in case of variable consideration and financing components

SCHOTT Pharma concludes long-term series supply contracts under which customers make advance payments. These advance payments are recognized as contract liabilities. The advance payments are offset against subsequent serial deliveries, provided that the customers purchase contractually agreed minimum quantities. Offsetting may vary, depending on the quantity actually purchased; advance payments therefore represent a variable consideration. Furthermore, SCHOTT Pharma considers any financing components when determining the consideration, provided that the timing of the advance payment constitutes a significant financing benefit for SCHOTT Pharma. Judgments are required in order to assess whether the variable consideration is likely to be included in the transaction price and to determine the materiality of the financing benefit and the impact on the transaction price.

Determination of lease term

SCHOTT Pharma enters into leases that include both options to extend and options to terminate. SCHOTT Pharma defines the lease term as the non-cancelable base term specified in the contract, plus any periods if there is an option to extend the lease and it is considered reasonably certain that the option will be exercised, or minus any periods if there is an option to terminate the lease and it is considered reasonably certain that this option will be exercised. When determining the term of a lease, all relevant facts and circumstances are considered which represent an economic incentive to exercise extension options or not to exercise termination options. Judgments are required in order to assess whether an exercising of the respective option is considered reasonably certain.

Use of estimates

Preparing these Consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires estimates that affect the measurement of assets and liabilities, the nature and scope of contingent liabilities, purchase commitments as of the reporting date, and the amount of income and expenses in the reporting period.

All underlying estimates and assumptions are based on the most current information available at that time. However, estimates and assumptions regarding future development may change due to market fluctuations and conditions outside SCHOTT Pharma's sphere of influence. Thus, estimates and actual results may differ. Changes are recognized in profit or loss as and when better information is available.

We specifically base our business trend expectations on both the circumstances prevailing at the time when the Consolidated financial statements are prepared and on realistic expectations regarding the future development of the industry and global environment.

Potential impacts of climate change are taken into account in accounting and measurement. Here, SCHOTT Pharma relies on estimates and assumptions that are based on experience and other factors considered appropriate under the respective circumstances. Risks associated with climate change are monitored continuously as part of the company-wide risk management system. These risks include rising energy and raw material prices and volatile availability of materials. In addition, extreme weather events are increasing, potentially causing damage to buildings, manufacturing facilities and warehouses, and adversely affecting the resilience of global supply chains. Taking into account the risk mitigation measures that have been implemented, no material risks for the business model were identified as of the reporting date. Accordingly, SCHOTT Pharma does not currently expect any significant impact on its financial position and results of operations.

In management's view, there are no estimation uncertainties as of the reporting date that could give rise to a significant risk that a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the reported assets and liabilities would be required within the next financial year.

3.5 Adjustment of previous year's information

In the financial year 2025, SCHOTT Pharma identified that certain products had been included in revenue recognized over time in previous years, although the requirements in accordance with IFRS 15.35(c) were not met in full. As a result, revenue and cost of sales for these products were recognized too early in the financial year 2024. Since the same approach was applied in previous years (financial year 2023 and earlier), the necessary adjustments for the correct period allocation resulted in offsetting effects. Therefore, there was no material overall impact on revenue, cost of sales or the resulting earnings figures for the financial year 2024. Contract assets, deferred tax liabilities and equity, however, were overstated, while inventories were understated. In view of this, the adjustment was simplified by only adjusting the items of the Consolidated statement of financial position retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.42.

The following tables summarize the impact on the Consolidated statement of financial position:

(in EUR k)	Oct. 1, 2023, published	Adjustments	Oct. 1, 2023, adjusted
Inventories	138,943	5,817	144,760
Contract assets	58,208	–10,172	48,036
Current assets	**468,338**	**–4,355**	**463,983**
Total assets	**1,231,828**	**–4,355**	**1,227,473**
Generated Group equity	36,953	–3,778	33,175
Equity	**692,179**	**–3,778**	**688,401**
Deferred tax liabilities	24,822	–577	24,245
Non-current liabilities	**188,503**	**–577**	**187,926**
Total equity and liabilities	**1,231,828**	**–4,355**	**1,227,473**

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2024, published	Adjustments	Sep. 30, 2024, adjusted
Inventories	140,445	5,817	146,262
Contract assets	60,733	–10,172	50,561
Current assets	**588,601**	**–4,355**	**584,246**
Total assets	**1,442,269**	**–4,355**	**1,437,914**
Generated Group equity	158,483	–3,778	154,705
Equity	**792,269**	**–3,778**	**788,491**
Deferred tax liabilities	20,515	–577	19,938
Non-current liabilities	**214,520**	**–577**	**213,943**
Total equity and liabilities	**1,442,269**	**–4,355**	**1,437,914**

The adjustments also affected the Consolidated statement of changes in equity and the following disclosures in the Consolidated financial statements: Income tax expenses (Note 11), Inventories (Note 17), Trade receivables and contract assets (Note 18), Equity (Note 22), Financial instruments and risk management (Note 30), and Segment reporting (Note 37).

There was no impact on the categories in the Consolidated statement of cash flows and no material impact on EBIT, EBITDA, Profit for the period and total comprehensive income, diluted and undiluted Earnings per share, EBITDA margin or Revenue growth.

3.6 Accounting policies

General

With the exception of the measurement of certain financial instruments at fair value, the Consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applied uniformly throughout the Group, based on historical cost.

The key accounting policies are described below:

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

In accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, SCHOTT Pharma recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred or the service has been rendered; in other words, when the customer is able to control use of the transferred goods or services and largely obtains the remaining benefits. This is subject to the provision that a contract with enforceable rights and obligations exists and, among other things, receipt of the consideration is sufficiently probable. Revenue correlates with the consideration that SCHOTT Pharma is expected to receive for the transfer of goods or the rendering of services.

When standard products are sold, revenue is recognized when control is transferred to the buyer, usually upon delivery of the goods. However, in the case of customer-specific production where the final product cannot be sold to another customer (customer-specific asset with no alternative use) and where SCHOTT Pharma is entitled to enforceable payment rights for services rendered, revenue is recognized over time in accordance with IFRS 15.35(c). SCHOTT Pharma's production is generally based on standardized manufacturing processes which are each handled on an order-by-order basis. As a rule, production time is a few days, and SCHOTT Pharma focuses on serial production, i.e. standardized production for customer-specific requirements. With output for the customer being the most important factor for SCHOTT Pharma, revenue recognition on the basis of the units produced is generally considered a suitable method to accurately illustrate progress towards completion. In this case, a contract asset must be recognized because SCHOTT Pharma

has recognized revenue from the fulfillment of the performance obligation before the conditions for invoicing, and thus for the recognition of a trade receivable, have been met.

A contract asset represents the right to receive consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer. If SCHOTT Pharma fulfills its contractual obligation by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the conditional right to consideration. Contract assets are presented as current assets because they arise and are due during the normal operating cycle. Impairment losses on contract assets follow the rules for financial assets. For more information, please refer to Note 30.

In contrast to contract assets, receivables represent unconditional claims to consideration, i.e., receivables fall due automatically as a result of the passage of time.

If a single contract with a customer contains several performance obligations, the agreed transaction price is allocated to the separate 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 separate performance obligations.

SCHOTT Pharma has concluded long-term series supply contracts with selected customers, under which the latter make advance payments for serial deliveries they will receive in subsequent financial years. The advance payments will be offset, provided that the customers purchase contractually agreed minimum quantities. As such, advance payments represent contract liabilities within the meaning of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and are recognized in the Statement of financial position in line with their maturity. SCHOTT Pharma adjusts the amount of the agreed consideration for the effects of the financing component when defining the transaction price, provided that the payment date agreed for the advance payment represents a significant benefit from a financing arrangement for SCHOTT Pharma. The resulting interest expenses are reported under the financial result.

Where the interval between transfer of a promised good to the customer and payment by the customer is one year or less, SCHOTT Pharma refrains from adjusting the promised consideration for the effect of a significant financing component for practical reasons in line with IFRS 15.63.

SCHOTT Pharma's payment terms of up to 90 days, depending on market and region, are in line with industry practice.

SCHOTT Pharma typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. These assurance-type warranties are recognized in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

SCHOTT Pharma provides services to customers on a small scale. The resulting revenue is recognized over time in accordance with IFRS 15.35(a).

SCHOTT Pharma makes use of IFRS 15.121 and does not publish any information on transaction prices allocated to any remaining performance obligations if the underlying contracts have an expected original term of no more than one year.

Revenue is recognized net of revenue-related taxes and variable components such as bonuses, cash discounts and rebates. If a contractual consideration contains a variable component, SCHOTT Pharma determines the amount of the consideration due to the Group in exchange for the transfer of the goods to the customer. Discounts are generally allocated to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and may only be included in the transaction price if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur as soon as the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Recognition of expenses

Costs incurred in order to generate revenue are presented under cost of sales. This item also includes expenses related to allocations to provisions to cover warranties.

Besides personnel and non-personnel costs and depreciation/amortization in sales, cost of sales include shipping, advertising, sales promotion, market research, and customer service costs as well as outbound freight.

General administrative expenses include personnel and non-personnel costs, and depreciation/amortization attributable to administrative operations.

Taxes chargeable as expenses, such as property tax and motor vehicle tax, are assigned to cost of sales, research and development costs, selling expenses, or administrative expenses, based on where they were actually incurred.

Fair value measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value measurement assumes that the transaction, i.e. the sale of the asset or transfer of the liability, takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The Group must have access to the principal or most advantageous market.

Fair value measurement of an asset or liability is based on the assumptions market participants would make when determining the price of the asset or liability, it being presumed that market participants would act in their own best economic interest.

Fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

SCHOTT Pharma uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value with as many significant observable inputs as possible—and as few unobservable inputs as possible.

Where required, external appraisers are consulted for the evaluation of significant assets, such as property, as well as significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and compliance with professional standards.

The carrying amounts of financial instruments recognized at fair value are determined on the basis of input parameters that are observable on the market. If market prices are not available, they are measured using the discounted cash flow method, taking into account market conditions in the form of market conform credit ratings and/or liquidity spreads when calculating their present value. The fair value of derivatives is calculated using models. The spot prices and yield curves observed on the reporting date and obtained from recognized sources are used as input parameters for the models.

SCHOTT Pharma assumes that, for any financial asset and/or financial liability with a remaining term of no more than twelve months, the carrying amount represents the best estimate for the fair value.

All financial assets and liabilities for which the fair value is determined or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized in the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted prices) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: valuation methods for which the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement can be directly or indirectly observed on the market
- Level 3: valuation methods for which the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement cannot be observed on the market

For assets and liabilities that are recognized on a recurring basis in the financial statements, SCHOTT Pharma determines whether there have been any reclassifications between the hierarchy levels by reviewing the classification at the end of each reporting period (based on the lowest level input that is significant for the entire fair value measurement).

Please refer to Note 30 for 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), including additional information on SCHOTT Pharma's accounting policies and risk management activities in connection with financial instruments.

Research and development costs

Research costs are always expensed.

Development costs must be capitalized if, and as soon as, certain conditions are demonstrably and cumulatively met. It must be possible to use or sell internally-generated intangible assets resulting in an economic benefit for the Company. In analogy to the pharmaceutical industry, development costs for pharmaceutical packaging are only capitalized when approval has been granted for the pharmaceutical product to be packaged. As a result, SCHOTT Pharma does not recognize development costs because the criteria stipulated in IAS 38 Intangible Assets are generally not met until after projects have been completed. Development costs that cannot be capitalized are expensed.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are capitalized if the intangible asset can be identified (i.e. if it can be separated or if it results from contractual or other rights), it is probable that SCHOTT Pharma Group will obtain economic benefits and the costs can be reliably determined. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognized at cost and amortized over the estimated useful life or a shorter contract term using the straight-line method. Additions during the course of 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 corresponding to the function of the intangible asset within the company. Where specific circumstances indicate a need for impairment, intangible assets are tested for impairment. Please also refer to the "Impairment of non-financial assets" section in these Notes.

The expected useful lives are estimated based on our experience and are reviewed at least annually. The scheduled useful lives of intangible assets are generally as follows:

	Years
Patents and licenses	2 to 20
Software	3 to 5

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, with the exception of right-of-use assets, is carried 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 longer than one period. In addition to direct material and labor costs, the production cost of self-constructed property, plant and equipment also includes pro-rata indirect costs as well as borrowing costs, provided the requirements of IAS 23 Borrowing Costs are met. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis. Additions during the course of the year are depreciated pro rata temporis. Depreciation is recognized in the Consolidated statement of income under the expense category corresponding to the function of the property, plant and equipment within the Company. Where specific circumstances indicate a need for impairment, property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment. Please also refer to the "Impairment of non-financial assets" section in these Notes.

If significant parts of a non-current asset have different useful lives, they are recognized as separate non-current assets and depreciated accordingly (component approach). At SCHOTT Pharma Group, this affects mainly large machines.

The expected useful lives are estimated based on our experience and are reviewed at least annually. Depreciation is generally based on the following useful lives:

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

Maintenance and repairs are expensed, whilst investments in replacement and expansion as well as restoration and waste disposal commitments are capitalized. Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets are recognized under Other operating income or Other operating expenses, as the case may be.

Right-of-use assets

SCHOTT Pharma recognizes right-of-use assets on the commencement date of the lease (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 comprises the lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any incentives received.

Where there are specific indications of a need for impairment, right-of-use assets are reviewed with regard to a possible impairment loss. Please also refer to the “Leases” and “Impairment of non-financial assets” sections in these Notes.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that SCHOTT Pharma will meet the associated terms and conditions and the grant will actually be approved. Capital expenditure-related grants are deducted from the cost. Other grants are recognized as income over the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill acquired for a consideration as part of business combinations is tested for impairment at least once a year as well as in the event of specific indications that a cash-generating unit (“CGU”) may be impaired. For the purposes of this impairment test, the goodwill is assigned to CGUs that benefit from it. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets generating cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. 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 assigned exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of fair value less costs to sell the CGU and its value in use. The value in use is determined using a discounted cash flow method for each cash-generating unit. If the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the goodwill is written down to its recoverable amount. Reversing impairment losses on goodwill is prohibited.

The other intangible assets, as well as property, plant, and equipment and right-of-use assets with a determinable useful life, are only tested if there are specific indications of an impairment loss. For the purposes of this impairment test, the aforementioned assets are assigned to CGUs that benefit from them. An impairment loss occurs when the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is calculated based on available data from binding sales transactions conducted at arm’s length for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs to sell a given asset. The value in use is calculated based on the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from SCHOTT Pharma’s management-approved

Company planning covering a three-year period and do not include any restructuring activities SCHOTT Pharma has not yet committed itself to or any future capital expenditure that will enhance the performance of the assets of the tested CGU. Cash flows beyond the three-year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates. The recoverable amount depends on the discount rate used for the DCF model, expected future cash inflows, and growth rates. If there are indications that an impairment loss no longer exists, a test is conducted to determine whether the impairment is to be reversed up to the amortized carrying amount.

The detailed planning periods used generally comprise three years. Beyond this, a perpetual annuity is used and are based on values drawn from past experience as well as management's best estimate of future development.

Expected cash flows are discounted using the weighted average cost of capital. This cost of capital is based on capital market models and also on the debt-equity ratios and cost of debt of comparable companies in the industry (peer group). Further details, including the carrying amounts and discount rates, can be found in Note 12.

Investments accounted for using the equity method

The carrying amounts of investments accounted for using the equity method are increased or decreased by the amount of the Group's share in income, dividends distributed, or other changes in equity. Any losses on the part of an associate that exceed the Group's investment in the investee are recognized only to the extent that the Group has entered into legal or constructive obligations or made payments for the investee.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. It is calculated based on historical experience. Cost is determined on the basis of the weighted average cost. Production cost includes directly attributable material and personnel costs as well as appropriate portions of materials and production overheads, including depreciation, determined on the basis of normal capacity utilization of the manufacturing facilities. Financing costs are taken into account in accordance with IAS 23 Borrowing Costs.

Income tax assets and liabilities

In accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes, income tax assets relate exclusively to claims for refunds of taxes on income. Income tax assets are recognized if the Group can expect a corresponding refund on the basis of the applicable legal situation.

Conversely, a liability for current income tax expenses is recognized when an obligation has arisen. SCHOTT Pharma regularly assesses individual tax matters to determine whether there is any scope for interpretation in light of applicable tax regulations. Tax provisions are recognized for risks from tax audits, if necessary. Please refer to Note 11 for further details.

Deferred taxes

Under IAS 12 Income Taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences between tax and financial (IFRS) accounts, tax credits, and tax 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. SCHOTT Pharma uses the tax rates and tax laws applicable as of the reporting date when calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities. The effects of tax rate changes on deferred taxes are taken into account as soon as they are substantively enacted. Tax effects that may arise from the future application of the global minimum tax rules are not taken into account when calculating the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

Current and deferred taxes are calculated based on country-specific laws and regulations. Due to their complexity, tax items presented in the Consolidated financial statements may be interpreted differently by taxpayers on the one hand and local tax authorities on the other. Different interpretations may occur, especially in connection with the recognition and measurement of balance sheet items or in connection with the tax assessment of expenses and income.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is likely that temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards, or tax credits can be offset against future taxable income. The calculation of deferred tax assets requires assumptions regarding future taxable income and the timing of when deferred tax assets will be realized. In this context, SCHOTT Pharma takes into consideration, among other things, the projected earnings from subsidiaries' business activities, the effects on earnings of the reversal of taxable temporary differences, and realizable tax strategies. Deferred tax assets are only recognized if future taxable income is likely to produce tax benefits. Further details, including carrying amounts, can be found under Note 11.

Value-added tax

Income, expenses, assets and liabilities are generally recognized net of value-added tax, except in the following cases:

- If the value-added tax that is incurred when assets are purchased or services are utilized is not recoverable from the tax authorities, the value-added tax is not deducted and is recognized as part of the production cost of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- If receivables and liabilities are stated with the amount of value-added tax included, value-added tax is not deducted.
- With regard to Group companies for which only a pro-rata refund of the value-added tax is possible, the non-refundable portion of the tax is not deducted.
- No value-added tax is deducted for Group companies for which no VAT refund is possible.

The value-added tax amount recoverable from or payable to the tax authorities is presented in the Consolidated statement of financial position under other non-financial assets/other non-financial liabilities.

Other non-financial assets

This item includes prepaid expenses for goods or services, receivables from other taxes as well as entitlements to investment grants or government subsidies. These receivables do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and are measured at cost or their lower fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits in accordance with IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. Cash equivalents are available at short notice, highly liquid, can be converted into cash at any time and are subject to only minor value fluctuation risks. Time deposits with an initial maturity of up to three months meet these criteria and are classified as cash equivalents accordingly. Cash pool receivables and liabilities vis-à-vis SCHOTT Group are not classified as cash and cash equivalents, as, in SCHOTT Pharma's opinion, they do not meet the criteria in accordance with IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

Defined contribution plans are expensed in the period in which the payment obligation arises. There is no requirement to recognize an obligation in the case of pure contribution commitments.

Defined benefit plans are measured using the projected unit credit method in accordance with IAS 19 Employee Benefits, taking future salary and pension adjustments into account. Revaluations, including actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets excluding net interest are recog-

nized immediately in Other comprehensive income. Pension commitments within SCHOTT Pharma are determined on the basis of the relevant local biometric calculation bases and parameters.

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

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the financial year is compared with the fair value of plan assets (funded status), whereby capitalized values are netted against the corresponding obligations.

Provisions for pensions also include a small amount of employee-financed pension commitments (deferred compensation).

Given the long-term nature of these plans, the underlying estimates involve a degree of uncertainty. Further details, including carrying amounts, can be found under Note 23.

Other provisions

In accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, SCHOTT Pharma recognizes provisions for obligations to third parties if these arise from a past event, an outflow of resources is likely to settle the obligation and the obligation amount can be reliably estimated.

These are measured based on the present value of the best estimate of the expenses 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 liability-specific risks. Compounding of provisions is recognized as interest expenses in the Consolidated statement of income. Provisions with a remaining term of more than one year are recognized at their discounted settlement amount.

Warranty provisions

Warranty provisions are reported under sales provisions along with other provisions arising in connection with sales. Warranty provisions are determined on the basis of known individual cases, historical data, and empirical values. Due to their nature and the multi-year period of some warranties, provisions for warranties are based on estimates that are fraught with uncertainty. Original estimates of costs related to warranties are reviewed annually and adjusted where necessary.

Provisions for litigation risks

SCHOTT Pharma recognizes provisions for litigation risks if a SCHOTT Pharma Group company is the defendant in litigation or official proceedings.

These are measured based on the amount likely to be paid in the event of a negative outcome. This includes, in particular, compensation for damages, settlements, litigation costs, and penalties.

Share-based remuneration

Provisions are set up for cash-settled share-based remuneration schemes for members of the Management board in accordance with IFRS 2 and are presented under other personnel provisions.

The obligation for paying remuneration to the Management board members lies with SCHOTT Pharma Management AG. SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, however, is entitled to receive compensation from SCHOTT Pharma KGaA for all expenses associated with the management of the company's business, including the remuneration paid to members of its executive bodies. As this means that SCHOTT Pharma KGaA bears the obligation in financial terms and effectively benefits from the work of the Management board members, the remuneration is recognized as cash-settled share-based remuneration at the level of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA.

The fair value of the obligations is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation as of the reporting date. The basic parameters used for measurement are long-term company KPI, sustainability targets and SCHOTT Pharma KGaA's share price performance. Payout caps also apply.

The dividend payments included in the valuation model are based on the medium-term dividend expectation. In addition, the Monte Carlo simulation uses the risk-free interest rate and expected volatility for the remaining term of the relevant tranche.

Any income or expenses resulting from the valuation are allocated to the functional areas responsible for them.

Accrued liabilities

An accrued liability is recognized if a current legal or constructive obligation to third parties has arisen that will result in a probable outflow of resources, but the timing or the amount of the probable outflow of resources is no longer uncertain (in contrast to provisions). The accrued liabilities reported are recognized at amortized cost or their settlement amount.

Other non-financial liabilities

Other non-financial liabilities include liabilities from other taxes, advance payments received that do not match the definition of contract liabilities as defined by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and other liabilities that do not meet the definition of financial liabilities. They are recognized at the relevant settlement amount.

Financial instruments

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

- At amortized cost
- At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The classification of financial assets (in the form of debt securities) at initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial assets and on the Group's business model for managing its financial assets.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they are held within a business model designed for holding the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and if the contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of interest and principal on the outstanding capital amount. At SCHOTT Pharma Group, this includes in particular cash and cash equivalents, fixed interest-bearing securities, trade receivables and financial receivables—SCHOTT Group.

Financial assets that are not held within a business model designed to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual cash flows do not consist solely of payments of interest and principal are measured at fair value through profit or loss. At SCHOTT Pharma Group, this primarily includes derivative financial instruments with positive market values that are not designated as part of hedge accounting.

In accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.4, reporting entities may elect to measure equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. SCHOTT Pharma has not applied this option in these Consolidated financial statements. Similarly, the options in accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.5 and IFRS 9.6.7.1 to assign financial assets to the "At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)" measurement category under certain circumstances, were not applied.

Financial liabilities are generally allocated to the "At amortized cost (AC)" measurement category. At SCHOTT Pharma Group, this primarily includes trade liabilities, financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group as well as selected accrued liabilities items.

Derivative financial instruments with negative market values are allocated to the "At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)" measurement category. The option in accordance with IFRS 9.4.2.2 to assign financial liabilities to the "At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)" measurement category is not applied.

At SCHOTT Pharma Group, regular way purchases and sales are recognized as of the settlement date, regardless of their classification.

Financial assets and liabilities are generally not netted unless SCHOTT Pharma has a right to set off recognized amounts and intends to settle on a net basis.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. This generally corresponds to the transaction price. Where permitted, the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are taken into account when determining the initial carrying amount. Subsequent measurement is based on the measurement category and carried either at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at fair value.

Please refer to the "Credit risk" section in Note 30 for information on how impairment losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost are calculated. Please refer to the "Fair value measurement" section in these Notes for information on how fair values are calculated.

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows have expired or the opportunities and risks associated with the asset have been transferred. If the opportunities and risks have neither been transferred nor retained, derecognition will only take place if the power to dispose of the asset has been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation underlying the liability is discharged, canceled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized through profit or loss.

Leasing

Whether an arrangement constitutes a lease in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases is assessed based on the economic substance of the arrangement at the time it is concluded. The crucial factor here is whether fulfillment of the contractual arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or group of assets and whether the arrangement conveys a right to the use of the asset(s), even if this right is not expressly set forth in the arrangement.

The Group as lessee

According to IFRS 16 Leases, SCHOTT Pharma as lessee generally accounts for all leases by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. On initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments not yet made. It is subsequently measured by depreciating the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis over the lease term and extrapolating the lease liability using the effective interest method.

Since the interest rate underlying a lease cannot generally be reliably determined, SCHOTT Pharma uses the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the interest rate SCHOTT Pharma would have to pay to raise—over a similar term and with similar collateral—the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. It therefore reflects what SCHOTT Pharma would have to pay if no observable rates were available (for example for subsidiaries not entering into financing transactions) or if such rates need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example if leases are not given in the subsidiary's functional currency). As a result, determining the IBR requires certain entity-specific assumptions (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating) based on observable inputs (such as market interest rates), if available.

When measuring the lease liability for the first time, extension, termination, and purchase options are taken into account if their exercise is deemed to be reasonably certain. The practical expedient is used for leases of low-value assets and for short-term leases.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are potential assets or liabilities which are the result of past events and whose existence is dependent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or several future events over which SCHOTT Pharma does not have full control. Contingent liabilities can also be current liabilities that are the result of a past event in which a resulting outflow of resources is improbable or cannot yet be reliably determined. In accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognized on-balance.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA by the weighted average number of limited liability shares issued during each individual period. In the financial years 2025 and 2024, there were no potential equity instruments that would have diluted earnings per share on the basis of the limited liability shares issued at a given point in time.

Notes to the Consolidated statement of income and the Consolidated statement of financial position

4 Revenue

Revenue mainly results from the sale of goods.

Revenue is presented by segment and region as part of segment reporting in Note 37.

Sales revenue can also be divided according to standard (core) and premium solutions (high-value solutions, HVS):

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
High-value solutions (HVS)	**565,530**	**524,932**
of which DCS	126,767	86,196
of which DDS	438,763	438,736
Core	**420,680**	**432,159**
of which DCS	420,680	432,159
of which DDS	0	0
Total	**986,210**	**957,091**

5 Selling and general administrative expenses

Selling expenses mainly include personnel and non-personnel expenses, depreciation, amortization and impairment related to the sales functions, logistics, market research, shipping, advertising as well as license expenses related to trademark rights.

Personnel and non-personnel expenses pertaining to the management and administrative departments are reported under General administrative expenses, unless they were charged to other functional areas as internally provided services.

6 Research and development costs

Research and development costs increased by EUR 3,664k in the financial year 2025 to EUR 27,918k (this corresponds to 2.8% of revenue, previous year: 2.5%).

During the periods presented, no development costs were capitalized since the recognition criteria in accordance with IAS 38 Intangible Assets were not fulfilled for any project.

7 Other operating income

Other operating income includes income arising from operating activities that cannot be allocated to other functional areas.

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Income from reimbursed costs	12,115	9,400
Income from non-income taxes	2,272	1,853
Income from the reversal of provisions/accrued liabilities	1,760	786
Income from grants and reimbursements	1,052	8,931
Income from commissions and licenses	924	1,103
Income from insurance benefits	409	1,040
Income from disposals of property, plant and equipment	331	585
Scrap proceeds	226	218
Income from costs reimbursed in connection with the IPO	0	2,397
Miscellaneous	149	82
Total	**19,238**	**26,395**

Income from reimbursed costs mainly includes income from research and development projects carried out for customers as well as from other services provided to SCHOTT Group companies. These amounts are presented under Other operating income since they were not generated as part of SCHOTT Pharma's ordinary business activities and do not meet the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

EUR 1,052k (previous year: EUR 8,931k) of the income from grants and cost reimbursements relate to government grants for which the conditions for collection have been definitively met. In both financial years, these relate primarily to our subsidiary SCHOTT Pharma USA, Inc., Lebanon, US.

The costs incurred by SCHOTT Pharma Group companies in the previous financial year in connection with the IPO were reimbursed in full by SCHOTT Group companies in the amount of EUR 2,397k based on a cost assumption agreement concluded in the financial year 2023. The related expenses were presented in the same amount in Other operating expenses. No further costs and corresponding claims for reimbursement were incurred in this respect in the current financial year.

Exchange rate losses of EUR –22,659k (previous year: EUR –42,665k) are netted against exchange rate gains of EUR 22,368k (previous year: EUR 31,578k). The balance in the current financial year amounted to EUR –291k (previous year: EUR –11,087k) and is included in Other operating expenses, as in the previous year.

8 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include all expenses that are not specifically allocated to the functional areas of manufacturing, sales, research and development or administration, or are not reported separately elsewhere.

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Recharged expenses	2,869	2,300
Expenses from non-income taxes	1,686	1,631
Expenses from the recognition of provisions/accrued liabilities	1,159	1,027
Bank charges	486	409
Exchange rate losses	291	11,087
Loss allowances on receivables and other assets	176	1,204
Donations	38	21
IPO-related expenses	0	2,397
Miscellaneous	270	114
Total	**6,975**	**20,190**

Please see Note 7 for additional information on the balance of exchange rate losses and exchange rate gains and on the IPO-related expenses in the previous year.

Expenses and income arising from loss allowances on receivables and other assets are presented on a net basis.

9 Share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method

The results from investments accounted for using the equity method included in the Profit for the period can be broken down as follows:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India	11,979	10,291
Empha S.p.A., Turin, Italy	2,055	2,230
Smart Skin Technologies Inc., Fredericton, Canada	–150	–30
Total	**13,884**	**12,491**

For more information, please refer to Note 14.

10 Financial result

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Interest income	7,948	5,959
thereof from SCHOTT Group companies	5,752	3,818
Interest expenses	–20,011	–13,487
thereof to SCHOTT Group companies	–12,294	–7,980
thereof net interest expenses from pensions	–749	–708
Net interest result	**–12,063**	**–7,528**
Income from securities	773	1,378
Net gains/losses from current changes in inflation rates (hyperinflation)	–1,683	–2,452
Other financial income/expenses	–89	–3
Net other financial result	**–999**	**–1,077**
Total	**–13,062**	**–8,605**

The net interest expenses from pensions include the interest expenses from compounding the discount on the pension obligations and the expected return on plan assets. The expected return on plan assets is assumed to be equal to the discount rate applied to the pension obligations.

Net gains or losses from current changes in inflation rates reflect the effects of restatements of non-monetary assets, equity and items of the Statement of income following changes in purchasing power. In both financial years, SCHOTT Pharma realized inflation-related losses due to the decline in purchasing power.

11 Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses can be broken down according to their origin as follows:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Current taxes	–38,909	–37,859
Deferred taxes	–1,865	4,233
Total	**–40,774**	**–33,626**

Deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates that will apply on the expected realization date, based on the legal environment in the individual countries. Corporate income tax, trade tax and the solidarity surcharge currently amount to a tax rate totalling 30.4% for German companies (previous year: 28.3%). Due to the gradual reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 15% to 10% in the tax assessment periods 2028 to 2032, tax rates of between 30.4% (for reversals in tax assessment periods up to 2027) and 25.1% (for reversals in tax assessment periods from 2032 onwards) were used for the valuation of deferred taxes for German companies. Tax rates outside of Germany range between 10.6% and 35.0% (previous year: between 10.7% and 35.0%).

As of September 30, deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items of the Consolidated statement of financial position:

	Sep. 30, 2025		Sep. 30, 2024[1]	
(in EUR k)	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Intangible assets	1,199	20	872	14
Property, plant and equipment	4,240	32,959	4,317	33,072
Inventories	12,839	6,228	8,383	5,814
Current and non-current other assets	1,541	21,133	1,073	12,375
Pension provisions	4,041	0	5,045	0
Current and non-current other provisions and accrued liabilities	4,942	1,198	4,148	1,171
Current and non-current liabilities	21,958	420	23,071	215
Tax loss carryforwards	3,015	0	771	0
Other	1,289	2,053	1,267	1,894
Deferred taxes (before netting)	**55,064**	**64,011**	**48,947**	**54,555**
Offset amounts[2]	42,022	42,022	34,617	34,617
Amount recognized in the Statement of financial position	**13,042**	**21,989**	**14,330**	**19,938**

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5).
[2] Amounts offset within individual tax entities.

The change in deferred taxes in the financial year 2025 as well as in the previous year is presented below:

	2025		2024	
(in EUR k)	Consolidated statement of income	Recognized in OCI and equity	Consolidated statement of income	Recognized in OCI and equity
Intangible assets	321	0	316	0
Property, plant and equipment	36	0	–74	0
Inventories	4,042	0	–3,802	0
Current and non-current other assets	–8,290	0	6,045	0
Pension provisions	97	–1,101	234	1,275
Current and non-current other provisions and accrued liabilities	767	0	–617	0
Current and non-current liabilities	–1,318	0	503	0
Tax loss carryforwards	2,244	0	92	0
Other	–137	0	–163	0
Deferred taxes before exchange rate effects	**–2,238**	**–1,101**	**2,534**	**1,275**
Exchange rate effects	373		1,699	
Deferred taxes	**–1,865**		**4,233**	

Deferred taxes on deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse when there is sufficient taxable profit in future periods. The same applies to deferred taxes on tax loss carryforwards, taking usability into account.

As a result of forecasts of future taxable profit, deferred tax assets on temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards in the amount of EUR 2,187k (previous year: EUR 578k) were recognized for our subsidiary SCHOTT Pharma D.O.O. Jagodina, Jagodina, Serbia. Deferred taxes are recognized although the company reported tax losses as a result of ramping up its business activities. The Company is expected to achieve positive tax results going forward.

An assessment of recoverability resulted in no deferred tax assets being recognized for certain loss carryforwards and deductible differences. In the reporting year, tax loss carryforwards, interest carryforwards and tax credits for which no deferred tax assets are recognized existed for tax loss carryforwards in the amount of EUR 3,017k (previous year: EUR 1,583k) and for deductible differences in the amount of EUR 708k (previous year: EUR 0k). The resulting unrecognized deferred tax assets amount to EUR 754k (previous year: EUR 396k) from loss carryforwards and EUR 176k (previous year: EUR 0k) from deductible differences. Unrecognized deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards do not expire.

In the reporting year, deferred taxes in the amount of EUR –1,101k (previous year: EUR 1,275k) were recognized in Other comprehensive income as part of equity. This amount related to adjustments of the net liability of pension provisions recognized directly in Other comprehensive income.

In the reporting year, deferred tax liabilities of EUR 2,053k (previous year: EUR 1,894k) were recognized for retained earnings of foreign subsidiaries, to the extent that their realization through planned profit distributions or disposals is probable in the foreseeable future. There are temporary differences of EUR 26,855k (previous year: EUR 9,718k) in connection with shares in subsidiaries, associates and shares in joint arrangements for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized.

The following table shows a reconciliation of expected to actually recognized tax expenses. To determine the expected tax rate, profit before income taxes is multiplied by a tax rate of 30.4% (previous year: 28.3%). This comprises a tax rate of 15.8% (previous year: 15.8%) for corporate income tax including solidarity surcharge and 14.6% (previous year: 12.5%) for trade tax.

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Profit before income taxes	**187,756**	**183,971**
Calculated income tax expenses at the anticipated tax rate (30.4%, previous year: 28.3%)	57,078	52,064
Effect of tax rate changes	–254	429
Non-deductible expenses	2,714	2,732
Tax-exempt components of income	–1,638	–1,601
Tax difference due to foreign tax rates	–17,925	–19,139
Change in valuation allowances for deferred tax assets	498	–28
Taxes relating to prior periods	–1,667	–3,468
Pillar Two—Minimum taxes	1,573	0
Miscellaneous	395	2,637
Income tax expenses as reported in the Statement of income	**40,774**	**33,626**
Tax rate as reported in the Consolidated financial statements	21.7%	18.3%

The non-deductible expenses in the current financial year relate to expenses of EUR 1,920k (previous year: EUR 2,124k) in connection with tax-exempt dividends as well as additions in connection with SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, in accordance with section 1 of the German Foreign Tax Act (Außensteuergesetz, AStG).

Effects from tax-exempt income components result mainly from tax-exempt income from the application of FDII regulations (Foreign Derived Intangible Income, short: FDII) at SCHOTT Pharma USA, Inc., Lebanon, US in the amount of EUR –466k (previous year: EUR 0k), an inflation-based reduction in income at SCHOTT de México S.A. de C.V., Amatlán de los Reyes, Mexico of EUR –318k (previous year: EUR 0k), and an effect from income from not fully consolidated companies in the amount of EUR –684k (previous year: EUR –788k). Effects from tax-exempt income from research and development costs incurred by SCHOTT Pharmaceutical Packaging (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd., Huzhen Town, China in the amount of EUR –336k and effects in connection with hyperinflation accounting applied at SCHOTT Envases Argentina S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina in the amount of EUR –397k were also included in the previous year.

Tax differences due to foreign tax rates are EUR –19,322k (previous year: EUR –22,489k); these relate for the most part to SCHOTT Pharma Schweiz AG, St. Gallen, Switzerland. An offsetting effect came from SCHOTT Hungary Kft., Lukácsháza, Hungary in the amount of EUR 3,963k (previous year: EUR –1,910k), which is attributable to losses in the current financial year in connection with ongoing capacity expansions.

The Miscellaneous item mainly includes the increase in deferred tax liabilities on outside basis differences in the amount of EUR 159k (previous year: EUR 1,430k). Deferred tax liabilities relate to differences that are likely to result in tax charges in the foreseeable future due to planned dividends.

Taxes relating to previous periods of EUR –831k originate from SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and PT. SCHOTT Igar Glass, Bekasi, Indonesia and arise from tax refunds and the reversal of tax provisions. The effect in the previous year of EUR –3,264k resulted from a non-recurring change in the measurement of deferred taxes in the first half of the financial year 2024.

The rules on global minimum taxation (Pillar Two) apply to SCHOTT Pharma for the first time in the financial year 2025. As a domestic constituent entity and partially-owned parent entity (POPE), SCHOTT Pharma KGaA belongs to its ultimate parent entity (UPE) SCHOTT AG, which, due to its tax domicile in Germany, falls within the scope of this act. As UPE of SCHOTT Group, SCHOTT AG is obliged to submit the legally required minimum tax return, to calculate the tax and, if necessary, to pay any top-up taxes. This also includes those calculations that relate to SCHOTT Pharma KGaA as the POPE and the domestic and foreign constituent entities it holds. The minimum rate of tax within the meaning of the act is 15%.

Where top-up taxes arise for jurisdictions that concern SCHOTT Pharma KGaA or one of its constituent entities and that have not already been settled through the payment of qualified domestic top-up taxes, these are charged by SCHOTT AG to SCHOTT Pharma KGaA. These allocations as well as qualified domestic top-up taxes will be included in the financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA as income tax expenses in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

The initial application of the rules on global minimum taxation (Pillar Two) resulted in a tax expense for qualified domestic top-up taxes for SCHOTT Pharma in the financial year 2025 amounting to EUR 1,573k.

12 Intangible assets

(in EUR k)	Patents, licenses and similar rights	Goodwill	Total
Cost			
Oct. 1, 2023	**7,386**	**29,491**	**36,877**
Additions	221	0	221
Disposals	30	0	30
Reclassifications	128	0	128
Hyperinflation adjustment	0	2,131	2,131
Foreign currency translation	–215	–2,275	–2,490
Sep. 30, 2024	**7,490**	**29,347**	**36,837**
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
Oct. 1, 2023	**5,936**	**0**	**5,936**
Amortization and impairment	669	0	669
Disposals	29	0	29
Reclassifications	0	0	0
Hyperinflation adjustment	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation	–206	0	–206
Sep. 30, 2024	**6,370**	**0**	**6,370**
Carrying amount			
Sep. 30, 2024	**1,120**	**29,347**	**30,467**
Cost			
Oct. 1, 2024	**7,490**	**29,347**	**36,837**
Additions	434	0	434
Disposals	272	0	272
Reclassifications	225	0	225
Hyperinflation adjustment	0	551	551
Foreign currency translation	–106	–1,472	–1,578
Sep. 30, 2025	**7,771**	**28,426**	**36,197**
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
Oct. 1, 2024	**6,370**	**0**	**6,370**
Amortization and impairment	500	0	500
Disposals	272	0	272
Reclassifications	0	0	0
Hyperinflation adjustment	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation	–90	0	–90
Sep. 30, 2025	**6,508**	**0**	**6,508**
Carrying amount			
Sep. 30, 2025	**1,263**	**28,426**	**29,689**

Goodwill is attributable to our companies in Switzerland, China, and Argentina, resulting in effects of adjusting for hyperinflation as well as foreign currency translation effects.

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill acquired as part of business combinations was allocated to the cash-generating units Bulk Solutions, Polymer Solutions, Sterile Solutions, and Glass Syringes. Material goodwill is attributable to the CGUs Bulk Solutions and Polymer Solutions.

The scheduled goodwill impairment test was performed as of June 30, 2025. The value in use was taken as the basis for determining the recoverable amount for CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. In all reporting periods, the recoverable amount of all CGUs exceeds their carrying amount.

Key factors determining the recoverable amount are the cost of capital, the expected growth rate in perpetuity and EBITDA performance in the detail planning period. Cash flow projections incorporate past experience and are based on management-approved Company planning covering a three-year period, beyond which a perpetual annuity is used.

The material assumptions used for estimating value in use were as follows:

	Sep. 30, 2025				
CGU	EBITDA performance	Growth rate[1]	WACC after taxes	WACC before taxes	Carrying amount in EUR m
Bulk Solutions	increasing	1.0%	8.1%	11.7%	19.6
Polymer Solutions	increasing	1.0%	8.1%	11.7%	6.2

[1] Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections.

	Sep. 30, 2024				
CGU	EBITDA performance	Growth rate[1]	WACC after taxes	WACC before taxes	Carrying amount in EUR m
Bulk Solutions	increasing	1.0%	7.8%	10.9%	20.5
Polymer Solutions	increasing	1.0%	7.8%	10.9%	6.2

[1] Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections.

Impairment tests carried out in the financial year 2025 did not lead to the recognition of impairments. Even realistic changes to the aforementioned key assumptions used in determining the value in use would not cause the carrying amount of cash-generating units to exceed their value in use.

13 Property, plant and equipment

(in EUR k)	Land, land rights and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost					
Oct. 1, 2023	**260,951**	**485,729**	**129,942**	**250,619**	**1,127,241**
Additions	41,652	38,872	11,067	71,439	163,030
Disposals	1,690	8,331	3,368	0	13,389
Reclassifications	38,404	74,594	12,697	–125,823	–128
Hyperinflation adjustment	6,066	8,631	1,781	1,081	17,559
Foreign currency translation	–8,917	–18,927	–2,142	–4,826	–34,812
Sep. 30, 2024	**336,466**	**580,568**	**149,977**	**192,490**	**1,259,501**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Oct. 1, 2023	**98,086**	**304,265**	**86,881**	**204**	**489,436**
Depreciation and impairment[1]	13,632	37,077	13,524	76	64,309
Disposals	1,181	8,032	2,847	0	12,060
Reclassifications	0	0	19	–19	0
Hyperinflation adjustment	5,032	7,475	1,597	0	14,104
Foreign currency translation	–4,584	–13,427	–1,761	–6	–19,778
Sep. 30, 2024	**110,985**	**327,358**	**97,413**	**255**	**536,011**
Carrying amount					
Sep. 30, 2024	**225,481**	**253,210**	**52,564**	**192,235**	**723,490**
Cost					
Oct. 1, 2024	**336,466**	**580,568**	**149,977**	**192,490**	**1,259,501**
Additions	3,467	22,819	7,842	112,451	146,579
Disposals	2,103	16,562	4,856	145	23,666
Reclassifications	22,212	62,213	13,646	–98,296	–225
Hyperinflation adjustment	1,433	2,344	–282	–1,046	2,449
Foreign currency translation	–3,976	–4,915	–449	–381	–9,721
Sep. 30, 2025	**357,499**	**646,467**	**165,878**	**205,073**	**1,374,917**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Oct. 1, 2024	**110,985**	**327,358**	**97,413**	**255**	**536,011**
Depreciation and impairment[1]	17,975	44,431	16,356	178	78,940
Disposals	2,073	15,752	4,513	0	22,338
Reclassifications	38	17	17	–72	0
Hyperinflation adjustment	1,719	2,079	–296	0	3,502
Foreign currency translation	–2,008	–4,461	–410	8	–6,871
Sep. 30, 2025	**126,636**	**353,672**	**108,567**	**369**	**589,244**
Carrying amount					
Sep. 30, 2025	**230,863**	**292,795**	**57,311**	**204,704**	**785,673**

[1] Impairment losses are included in Depreciation and impairment for the current year.

During the financial year, there were major additions related to the expansion of manufacturing locations in Switzerland, Hungary and Germany, also resulting in the reclassification of assets under construction.

Depreciation and impairment for the current year includes impairment losses on property, plant and equipment of EUR 1,471k (previous year: EUR 93k). These relate to decommissioned property, plant and equipment and are included in Cost of sales. Impairment losses of EUR 763k relate to technical equipment and machinery and of EUR 708k to other equipment, operating and office equipment.

Government grants received, which are deducted from the acquisition cost of the related assets, changed as follows:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Oct. 1	**32,431**	**10,986**
Received during the financial year	9,660	23,223
Released through the Statement of income	–2,960	–1,536
Foreign currency translation	–777	–242
Sep. 30	**38,354**	**32,431**

As in the previous year, grants received in the current financial year are mainly attributable to the subsidiaries SCHOTT Pharma USA, Inc., Lebanon, US and SCHOTT Hungary Kft., Lukácsháza, Hungary, which received grants for production-related development projects. The conditions underlying the grants were fully met, so that no uncertainties exist in this regard.

Purchase commitments for non-current assets amount to EUR 128,008k as of the reporting date (previous year: 104,353k).

As in the previous year, no significant borrowing costs under IAS 23 Borrowing Costs were capitalized during the current financial year as there were no significant qualifying assets. Similarly, no collateral, for instance in the form of recorded liens on real property, was provided to third parties.

The asset classes include right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases. Please refer to Note 31 for additional information on leases at SCHOTT Pharma.

14 Investments accounted for using the equity method

Equity investments in associated companies and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are shown in the following table:

			Share in capital	
Company	Registered office	Primary activity	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai/India	Manufacture of pharmaceutical packaging	50%	50%
Empha S.p.A.	Turin, Italy	Manufacture of pharmaceutical packaging	50%	50%
Smart Skin Technologies Inc.	Fredericton, Canada	Provision of product quality services	20%	20%

The following overview summarizes the financial information pertaining to investments accounted for using the equity method as of September 30 (basis of calculation: 100%):

	2025				
(in EUR k)	Assets as of Sep. 30	Liabilities as of Sep. 30	Equity as of Sep. 30	Revenue	Result after taxes
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd.	162,062	24,941	137,121	113,502	23,959
Empha S.p.A.[1]	15,617	27	15,590	0	4,479
Smart Skin Technologies Inc.[1]	14,744	7,777	6,967	7,644	82
Total	**192,423**	**32,745**	**159,678**	**121,146**	**28,520**

[1] Data based on the statutory financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

In the financial year 2025, income tax expenses for SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India amount to EUR 8,903k. Interest income amounted to EUR 843k and interest expenses to EUR 105k.

	2024				
(in EUR k)	Assets as of Sep. 30	Liabilities as of Sep. 30	Equity as of Sep. 30	Revenue	Result after taxes
SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd.	151,895	23,465	128,430	107,835	20,582
Empha S.p.A.[1]	15,633	22	15,611	0	4,030
Smart Skin Technologies Inc.[1]	15,104	8,016	7,088	6,388	–565
Total	**182,632**	**31,503**	**151,129**	**114,223**	**24,047**

[1] Data based on the statutory financial statements as of December 31, 2023.

In the financial year 2024, income tax expenses for SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India amounted to EUR 6,723k. Interest income amounted to EUR 102k and interest expenses to EUR 545k.

The following table illustrates the reconciliation of the financial information of SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India summarized above to the carrying amount recognized in the Consolidated financial statements:

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Non-current assets	89,071	101,640
Current assets	72,991	50,255
thereof cash and cash equivalents	8,795	5,109
Assets	**162,062**	**151,895**
Non-current liabilities	–4,601	–6,859
Current liabilities	–20,340	–16,606
Liabilities	**–24,941**	**–23,465**
Equity	137,121	128,430
50% equity interest of SCHOTT Pharma	**68,561**	**64,215**
Goodwill	3,438	3,826
Carrying amount of SCHOTT Pharma's investment accounted for using the equity method	**71,999**	**68,041**

The changes in equity recognized directly in equity due to currency differences at SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India amount to EUR –7,633k (previous year: EUR –3,858k) and the related change at Smart Skin Technologies Inc., Fredericton, Canada amounts to EUR –78k (previous year: EUR –65k). In terms of goodwill, the changes in equity recognized directly in equity due to currency differences at SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India amount to EUR –387k (previous year: EUR –244k) and the related change at Smart Skin Technologies Inc., Fredericton, Canada amounts to EUR –94k (previous year: EUR –73k).

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method changed as presented in the following table:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Oct. 1	**85,056**	**79,055**
Pro-rata share in income from investments accounted for using the equity method	13,884	12,491
Dividend distributions	–2,250	–2,250
Effect of exchange rate changes on OCI	–8,192	–4,240
Sep. 30	**88,498**	**85,056**

Dividend distributions refer in full to Empha S.p.A., Turin, Italy in the amount of EUR 2,250k (previous year: EUR 2,250k).

15 Other non-current financial assets

Other non-current financial assets include loans to third parties and are measured at amortized cost.

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

16 Other non-current non-financial assets

Other non-current non-financial assets consist of prepaid expenses amounting to EUR 199k (previous year: EUR 319k) and value-added tax refund claims amounting to EUR 143k (previous year: EUR 0k).

17 Inventories

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024[1]
Raw materials, consumables, and supplies	107,472	87,268
Work in progress	26,407	20,608
Finished goods and products	41,096	38,386
Total	**174,975**	**146,262**

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5).

In the reporting year, impairment losses to write inventories down to their net realizable value in the amount of EUR 9,669k (previous year: EUR 9,052k) as well as reversals of impairment losses due to changes in estimates of future sales volumes amounting to EUR 925k (previous year: EUR 460k) were recognized. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the financial year 2025 is EUR 427m (previous year: EUR 407m).

As in the previous year, no inventories were pledged as collateral for liabilities as of the reporting date of the current financial year, apart from the usual retentions of title.

18 Trade receivables and contract assets

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024[1]
Trade receivables from third parties	188,051	161,400
Trade receivables from joint ventures	698	523
Notes receivable from third parties	6,514	6,564
Trade receivables (after loss allowances)	**195,263**	**168,487**
Contract assets	79,746	50,561
Trade receivables and contract assets (after loss allowances)	**275,009**	**219,048**

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5).

All trade receivables have a remaining term to maturity of less than one year.

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

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Oct. 1	**3,916**	**2,717**
Foreign currency translation	–73	–14
Additions	3,026	3,096
Utilization	–1,071	–121
Reversals	–2,773	–1,762
Sep. 30	**3,025**	**3,916**

An overview of the maturities of trade receivables, including the loss rate and allowance rates, is provided in the "Credit risk" section in Note 30.

The receivables portfolio does not include any receivables whose conditions have been renegotiated and which would otherwise be past due or impaired. With the exception of the retentions of title customary in the industry, there is no collateral for trade receivables. Of the trade receivables, EUR 6,447k (previous year: EUR 5,531k) are secured by credit insurance with unchanged coverage of 95%.

As of September 30, 2025, contract assets amounted to EUR 79,746k (previous year: EUR 50,561k). This includes a loss allowance for expected credit loss of EUR 75k (previous year: EUR 58k).

19 Other current financial assets

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Derivatives	5,994	3,227
Fixed interest-bearing securities	2,605	0
Loan receivables	871	757
Other marketable securities	591	3,249
Creditors with debit balances	102	369
Miscellaneous other financial receivables	1,233	130
Total	**11,396**	**7,732**

In the financial year 2025, miscellaneous other financial receivables included reimbursement claims against a SCHOTT Group company amounting to EUR 684k, arising from renovation on a leased production building.

20 Other current non-financial assets

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Receivables from value-added tax	18,959	23,063
Advance payments made	2,624	3,917
Prepaid expenses	2,551	2,766
Miscellaneous other non-financial receivables	1,761	2,310
Total	**25,895**	**32,056**

21 Cash and cash equivalents

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Cash on hand	1	3
Bank deposits (with terms to maturity of up to 90 days)	21,685	21,675
Term deposits (with terms to maturity of up to 90 days)	784	1,504
Total	**22,470**	**23,182**

The effective interest rates for euro-denominated bank deposits and time deposits with a term to maturity of up to 90 days are between 1.94% and 3.28% (previous year: between 3.28% and 4.00%). The fair value of cash and cash equivalents corresponds to the carrying amount. There are no restrictions on cash and cash equivalents during the periods presented.

22 Equity

The individual components of equity and their changes are presented in the Consolidated statement of changes in equity.

As of September 30, 2025, the subscribed capital of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA amounts to EUR 150,615k, which is unchanged as against the previous year and is fully paid in as of the reporting date. Subscribed capital consists of 150,614,616 ordinary bearer shares with no-par value and a notional interest of EUR 1.00 each in the share capital. As no new ordinary bearer shares were issued in the financial year 2025, the number of outstanding shares has not changed compared with the previous year. Each share grants the holder one voting right at the Annual general meeting and entitles them to receive dividends if a resolution is passed to this effect.

The Annual general meeting on June 20, 2023 authorized the Management board, with the approval of the Supervisory board, to increase the share capital of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, until June 19, 2028 by up to a total of EUR 50,000k through one or more issues of new no-par value bearer shares in exchange for cash or non-cash contributions (Authorized capital). Shareholders will generally be granted subscription rights.

The Annual general meeting on June 20, 2023 also authorized the Management board, with the approval of the Supervisory board, to issue bearer and/or registered convertible bonds and/or bonds with warrants (or a combination of such instruments—collectively referred to below as “bonds”) with a total principal amount of up to EUR 750,000k with or without a limited term, until June 19, 2028 and to grant holders or creditors of such bonds conversion or option rights, respectively, to acquire new no-par value bearer shares in the company representing a notional interest in the share capital of up to EUR°25,000k, as stipulated in detail in the terms and conditions of these bonds (Conditional capital).

The Management board did not make use of these authorizations in the financial year 2025.

Capital reserves of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA amount to EUR 491,935k pursuant to section 272(2) no. 1 HGB and are EUR 2,546k lower than the capital reserves in accordance with IFRS. The difference results from measurement differences that arose in connection with the legal reorganization of SCHOTT Pharma Group in the financial year 2023.

Accumulated other Group equity comprises the accumulated differences from foreign currency translation recognized in equity resulting from the translation of the financial statements of consolidated foreign subsidiaries and of investments accounted for using the equity method.

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

(in EUR k)	Gains/losses from the revaluation of defined benefit pension plans	Foreign currency translation	Total income and expenses recognized directly in equity
Oct. 1, 2023	**12,738**	**8,382**	**21,120**
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	–6,838	–21,555	–28,393
Deferred taxes	1,275	0	1,275
Sep. 30, 2024	**7,175**	**–13,173**	**–5,998**
Oct. 1, 2024	**7,175**	**–13,173**	**–5,998**
Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	3,827	–19,927	–16,100
Deferred taxes	–1,101	0	–1,101
Sep. 30, 2025	**9,901**	**–33,100**	**–23,199**

The dividend amount available for distribution to limited liability shareholders is dependent on equity (pursuant to the AktG) as recognized in the Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA in accordance with the HGB. Dividends can only be resolved and distributed if there is a net retained profit (after transfers to legal reserves). As of September 30, 2025, net retained profit of EUR 86,069k (previous year: EUR 67,347k) was reported in the Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA.

The Annual general meeting on February 4, 2025 resolved to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.16 per no-par value share for the financial year 2024. The distribution was made on February 7, 2025. This corresponds to a dividend distribution of EUR 24,098k. The remaining net retained profit reported in the Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has been carried forward to new account.

The Management board and the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA will propose to the Annual general meeting on February 3, 2026 to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.18 per no-par value share for the financial year 2025. This corresponds to a dividend distribution of EUR 27,111k. The Management board and the Supervisory board also propose to carry forward the remaining net retained profit reported in the Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA to new account.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests reported in the Consolidated financial statements relate to shares held by other shareholders in SCHOTT Envases Farmacéuticos SAS, Bogotá, Colombia.

Capital management

The purpose of capital management is to maximize the Company's income by optimizing the relationship between equity and borrowings and guaranteeing liquidity at all times. It also ensures that all Group companies can operate under the premise of continuing as a going concern.

At SCHOTT Pharma, capital management measures in accordance with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements include, in particular, the use of borrowings, the optimization of investment activities, dividend payments, the optimization of net working capital as well as capital increases and reductions.

All strategic and operating activities are assessed based on their contribution to increasing the Company's value. SCHOTT Pharma seeks to successfully utilize its business assets and create value in excess of the Group's cost of capital.

SCHOTT Pharma Group's Company planning and continuous monthly reporting both include the calculation of net debt and operational free cash flow. Net debt includes all cash and cash equivalents as well as time deposits less financial liabilities. Net debt provides information on the financial situation. Operating free cash flow reflects the cash flows from the Company's operating activities after deducting capital expenditure in non-current assets. Any surplus cash funds can be used, for example, to finance capital expenditure without relying on external sources. In this way, measures required to influence the capital structure can be identified early.

In addition, the Management board constantly reviews the capital structure. This review includes an assessment of the equity ratio. The equity ratio corresponds to the ratio of equity to total assets in the Consolidated statement of financial position. As of September 30, 2025, the equity ratio amounts to 55.9% (previous year: 54.8%).

Net debt, which represents an important internal key indicator for financial management of SCHOTT Pharma Group, comprises the following:

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	–22,470	–23,182
Other marketable securities	–591	–3,249
Fixed interest-bearing securities	–2,605	0
Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group	–155,103	–141,339
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	219,953	200,537
Lease liabilities	83,015	85,802
Net debt	**122,199**	**118,569**

SCHOTT Pharma's overall strategy in terms of capital management remained unchanged compared with the previous year.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, as presented in the Statement of income, by the weighted average number of outstanding limited liability shares of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, as presented in the Statement of income, by the weighted average number of outstanding limited liability shares of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, adjusted by any dilutive effects of potential limited liability shares. At present, there are no instruments outstanding or planned with a potential dilutive effect. As a result, diluted earnings per share correspond to basic earnings per share.

	2025	2024
Profit for the period—attributable to limited liability shareholders of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA (in EUR k)	146,454	149,685
Weighted average number of outstanding limited liability shares—basic and diluted (in thousands of shares)	150,615	150,615
Earnings per share—basic (in EUR)	**0.97**	**0.99**
Earnings per share—diluted (in EUR)	**0.97**	**0.99**

23 Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

Expenses were recognized for defined contribution plans existing abroad in the amount of EUR 6,473k (previous year: EUR 6,095k) and in Germany in the amount of EUR 4,194k (previous year: EUR 3,995k), of which an amount of EUR 9,113k (previous year: EUR 8,600k) refers to contributions to state pension schemes. The previous year's figures have been adjusted to include foreign companies that were not previously taken into account.

The pension provisions for defined benefit obligations include current pensions as well as company- and employee-funded pension entitlements. The asset values were netted against the corresponding obligations. Pension provisions in Germany also include employee-financed pension commitments (deferred compensation) in the amount of EUR 119k (previous year: EUR 111k).

In Germany, a distinction is made between three major pension commitments:

The "P 82 old" and "P 82 new" pension schemes are salary-based pension schemes. Under these schemes, the pension benefit increases by a percentage of pensionable remuneration for each year of eligible service; salary components in excess of the income threshold are given a higher weighting. The defined benefit obligation (DBO) is also calculated proportionately.

The pension scheme "VO 2015" as well as the previously applicable pension scheme "VO 2000", which was replaced on October 1, 2015, are defined contribution plans with a dynamic benefit contribution in which the DBO is calculated according to the earned pension method. These are building block schemes, within the scope of which a benefit contribution is determined each year which is then converted into a pension building block using actuarial methods. This pension building block is credited to the employee's individual benefit account. The pension contribution depends on pensionable remuneration and also on SCHOTT AG Group's pre-tax profits.

The currently valid "VO 2015 NEW" pension scheme, which has been applicable for new entrants since November 1, 2015, is a defined contribution plan with a dynamic benefit contribution. Calculation of the benefit contribution is similar to that of "VO 2015". This is awarded to the employee as a minimum capital payment and credited to an individualized securities account within the framework of a CTA (Contractual Trust Arrangement).

From October 1, 2025, the "VO 2015 NEW" pension scheme, including transitional arrangements, will also apply for SCHOTT AG employees on November 1, 2015, the date on which "VO 2015 NEW" came into effect (which was prior to the transfer of operations as part of the spin-off). The spin-off was concluded with effect from October 1, 2021, and the Pharma division, along with all rights and obligations, was transferred from SCHOTT AG, Mainz, Germany, to SCHOTT Pharma KGaA.

Outside of Germany, the committed benefits depend mainly on the length of service and the most recent salary. Decisions regarding the allocation of plan assets generally reflect the development of plan assets and pension commitments. In addition, decisions outside of Germany are often subject to legal requirements that pension commitments be covered by plan assets as well as tax regulations regarding the deductible amounts.

The assumptions underlying the DBO calculation with respect to interest rates, salary and pension trends as well as mortality rates, vary depending on the economic and other parameters of the respective country in which the plans exist. Interest rates are calculated as of the reporting date for each specific company depending on the mean weighted terms to maturity (duration) of the pension commitments using matching maturities and currencies.

Pension provisions in Germany are determined on the basis of biometric calculation bases set out in Prof. Klaus Heubeck's Mortality Tables 2018 G. Pension commitments in Switzerland are determined on the basis of the biometric calculation bases set forth in the BVG 2020 Generationentafeln.

Calculation of the benefit obligations as well as the related plan assets in certain cases are based on the following actuarial parameters (weighted average):

	Sep. 30, 2025			Sep. 30, 2024		
(in %)	Total	Domestic	Abroad	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Discount rate	1.79	4.20	1.28	1.73	3.50	1.31
Future salary increases	1.71	3.00	1.45	1.78	3.00	1.49
Future pension increases	0.32	2.21	0.00	0.43	2.22	0.00
Expected rate of inflation	1.22	2.25	1.04	1.29	2.25	1.05

The following actuarial parameters apply for the companies based outside of Germany for each country or region:

	Sep. 30, 2025				Sep. 30, 2024			
in (%)	France	Indonesia	Mexico	Switzer-land	France	Indonesia	Mexico	Switzer-land
Discount rate	4.30	6.70	9.90	1.10	3.70	6.80	9.74	1.10
Future salary increases	2.75	7.00	8.50	1.30	2.75	8.00	8.50	1.30
Future pension increases	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Expected rate of inflation	2.00	n/a	4.00	1.00	2.00	n/a	4.60	1.00

Based on IAS 19 Employee Benefits, the defined contribution pension obligations have the following funded status. The table also contains the employee-financed pension commitments:

	Sep. 30, 2025			Sep. 30, 2024		
(in EUR k)	Total	Domestic	Abroad	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Present value of obligations that are wholly or partly funded	140,151	24,976	115,175	131,450	25,815	105,635
Plan assets recognized in the Statement of financial position	120,288	13,892	106,396	108,419	12,433	95,986
Funded status	**19,863**	**11,084**	**8,779**	**23,031**	**13,382**	**9,649**
Present value of obligations that are unfunded	3,710	44	3,666	4,173	47	4,126
Pension provisions	**23,573**	**11,128**	**12,445**	**27,204**	**13,429**	**13,775**

Net pension expenses can be broken down as follows:

	2025			2024		
(in EUR k)	Total	Domestic	Abroad	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Service cost	8,143	2,348	5,795	8,019	2,941	5,078
Net interest cost	749	423	326	708	314	394
Past service cost	–82	0	–82	–2,529	0	–2,529
Total expenses recognized in the Statement of income	**8,810**	**2,771**	**6,039**	**6,198**	**3,255**	**2,943**

Net interest cost is included in net interest income/expenses. Other expense components recognized in profit or loss are presented under the corresponding functional area under Operating income (EBIT).

The following table presents the development of the defined benefit obligation:

	2025			2024		
(in EUR k)	Total	Domestic	Abroad	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the financial year	**135,623**	**25,862**	**109,761**	**107,423**	**18,282**	**89,141**
Foreign currency translation	596	0	596	1,702	0	1,702
Service cost	8,143	2,348	5,795	8,019	2,941	5,078
Past service cost	–82	0	–82	–2,529	0	–2,529
Interest cost	2,307	902	1,405	2,861	837	2,024
Actuarial gains (–) and losses (+) from changes in financial assumptions	–3,101	–2,890	–211	15,364	3,940	11,424
Actuarial gains (–) and losses (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	–159	0	–159	–317	–320	3
Actuarial gains (–) and losses (+) from experience adjustments	1,281	–1,364	2,645	734	1	733
Benefit payments	–3,155	–78	–3,077	–418	–93	–325
Other changes	2,408	240	2,168	2,784	274	2,510
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the financial year	**143,861**	**25,020**	**118,841**	**135,623**	**25,862**	**109,761**
thereof wholly unfunded	3,710	44	3,666	4,173	47	4,126
thereof funded on pro-rata basis	140,151	24,976	115,175	131,450	25,815	105,635

Plan assets changed as follows in the financial year:

	2025			2024		
(in EUR k)	Total	Domestic	Abroad	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Plan assets at the beginning of the financial year	**108,419**	**12,433**	**95,986**	**88,646**	**10,389**	**78,257**
Interest income from plan assets	1,558	479	1,079	2,153	523	1,630
Foreign currency translation	712	0	712	1,961	0	1,961
Actuarial gains (+) and losses (–)	1,848	–95	1,943	8,943	627	8,316
Employer contributions	8,389	1,049	7,340	3,471	933	2,538
Benefit payments	–2,832	0	–2,832	749	–28	777
Other changes	2,194	26	2,168	2,496	–11	2,507
Plan assets recognized in the Statement of financial position at the end of the financial year	**120,288**	**13,892**	**106,396**	**108,419**	**12,433**	**95,986**
Actual gains (+) and losses (–) of plan assets	3,406	384	3,022	11,096	1,150	9,946

Plan assets in Germany are managed mainly in the form of contractual trust arrangements (CTAs).

Under the CTAs, SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has transferred assets over to a trust association which in turn has transferred the funds it has received over to another trust association (custodian). This custodian is obliged to manage and invest the funds it receives solely for the company in accordance with an investment management agreement. Investments are made via special fund mandates with external asset managers. These mandates are mixed funds that invest in equities and bonds, and are managed by asset managers in accordance with prescribed investment guidelines, including a defined value protection strategy.

Plan assets in Switzerland are managed by a dependent collective pension fund (Sammelstiftung).

SCHOTT Pharma's plan assets can be broken down as follows:

	Sep. 30, 2025			Sep. 30, 2024		
(%)	Total	Domestic	Abroad	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Shares quoted on active markets	37	29	38	32	29	33
Fixed interest-bearing securities quoted on active markets	29	47	26	35	57	33
Qualifying insurance policies	1	5	0	1	5	0
Cash	2	0	2	2	3	2
Real estate	22	0	25	21	0	24
Other	9	19	9	9	6	8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Allocations to plan assets are as follows:

	2025			2024		
(in EUR k)	Total	Domestic	Abroad	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Total allocation	**8,389**	**1,049**	**7,340**	**3,471**	**933**	**2,538**

At least EUR 6,261k in contributions to plan assets are expected for the following financial year.

A change in the material actuarial assumptions would have the following effects on the amount of pension obligations, with the major share pertaining to Switzerland:

	Sep. 30, 2025			
	Increase by	in EUR k	Decrease by	in EUR k
Discount rate	+50 basis points	–9,542	–50 basis points	12,072
Future salary change	+50 basis points	3,663	–50 basis points	–3,635
Future pension change	+50 basis points	5,435	–50 basis points	–802
Life expectancy	+1 year	2,405	–1 year	–2,346

	Sep. 30, 2024			
	Increase by	in EUR k	Decrease by	in EUR k
Discount rate	+50 basis points	–9,208	–50 basis points	11,604
Future salary change	+50 basis points	3,491	–50 basis points	–3,472
Future pension change	+50 basis points	5,188	–50 basis points	–928
Life expectancy	+1 year	2,297	–1 year	–2,228

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are contributions expected to be made in future years out of the defined benefit plan obligation:

(in EUR k)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031–2035
Domestic	314	432	513	738	807	6,943
Abroad	5,958	5,748	5,468	6,299	6,059	33,359
Total payout	**6,272**	**6,180**	**5,981**	**7,037**	**6,866**	**40,302**

Duration of the defined benefit obligation was 15.2 years (previous year: 16.5 years) at the end of the reporting period. The duration represents the commitment period for which the capital to cover the pension obligations is invested, and depends on the payout profile and interest rates.

24 Other provisions

	Sep. 30, 2025		Sep. 30, 2024	
(in EUR k)	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year
Sales	8,300	0	7,606	0
Personnel	312	2,611	159	1,836
Miscellaneous	1,305	4,045	2,497	4,158
Total	**9,917**	**6,656**	**10,262**	**5,994**

Other provisions developed as follows compared to the previous year:

	2025					
(in EUR k)	Oct. 1	Utilization	Reversals	Additions	Change in exchange rates	Sep. 30
Sales	7,606	883	3,860	5,369	68	8,300
Personnel	1,995	1,206	13	2,230	–83	2,923
Miscellaneous	6,655	1,237	1,316	1,405	–157	5,350
Total	**16,256**	**3,326**	**5,189**	**9,004**	**–172**	**16,573**

	2024					
(in EUR k)	Oct. 1	Utilization	Reversals	Additions	Change in exchange rates	Sep. 30
Sales	2,912	1,967	419	7,016	64	7,606
Personnel	1,826	709	484	1,376	–15	1,994
Miscellaneous	6,526	911	525	2,114	–548	6,656
Total	**11,264**	**3,587**	**1,428**	**10,506**	**–499**	**16,256**

Provisions for sales mainly comprise warranty provisions in the amount of EUR 8,300k (previous year: EUR 7,606k).

The anniversary obligations shown under personnel provisions in the amount of EUR 2,248k (previous year: EUR 1,648k) were measured using a discount rate of 4.3% (previous year: 3.7%) for domestic obligations in the amount of EUR 796k (previous year: EUR 799k).

Obligations resulting from partial retirement schemes in the amount of EUR 878k (previous year: EUR 992k) were determined based on actuarial methods taking into account biometric calculation in accordance with the 2018 G Mortality Tables by Prof. Klaus Heubeck and a discount rate of 2.68% (previous year: 3.14%) in line with the projected unit credit method. The obligations for partial retirement are secured by means of a value protection balance in the form of a notarial trust account in the amount of EUR 722k (previous year: EUR 722k) with obligations being netted against the value protection balance.

Miscellaneous other provisions include, amongst others, provisions for litigation risks in the amount of EUR 2,753k (previous year: EUR 2,471k) and provisions for decommissioning obligations in the amount of EUR 760k (previous year: EUR 760k).

In the financial year 2025, non-current provisions increased by EUR 10k (previous year: EUR 66k) to reflect the unwinding of the discount; the amount is included in the column “Additions”. The unwinding of the discount mainly refers to personnel provisions.

Share-based remuneration

The share-based remuneration scheme with cash settlement for Management board members is tied to the achievement of specific KPI and the long-term performance of shares in SCHOTT Pharma KGaA. Based on a defined individual annual target amount and depending on the price of shares in SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, a specific number of performance shares is allocated to each Management board member at the beginning of each performance period. These performance shares only grant an entitlement to a monetary payment and do not include any shareholder rights.

Each performance period has a duration of four years. The number of individual performance shares at the beginning of the relevant performance period corresponds to the individual annual target amount divided by the arithmetic mean XETRA closing price of shares in SCHOTT Pharma KGaA over the last 90 exchange trading days prior to the beginning of the performance period. The resulting number of performance shares is rounded commercially to the nearest whole number. Deviating from the above, a different procedure was agreed for the first performance period which runs from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2027. As a result of the IPO and the initial listing of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA on September 28, 2023, the starting share price for the first tranche was calculated based on the arithmetic mean XETRA closing price of shares in SCHOTT Pharma KGaA over the first 90 exchange trading days from the time of the IPO.

The Supervisory board sets performance criteria as well as corresponding target values, threshold values and caps for the relevant performance period in defined categories. The performance categories include the following:

- value creation (60% weighting)
- sustainability (30% weighting)
- strategy (10% weighting)

The target achievement level is calculated once the performance period has ended. If the corresponding value is equal to or lower than the threshold value, the target achievement level is 0%. If the value achieved exceeds the threshold value but remains below the target value, the target achievement level for the target concerned is determined by way of linear interpolation between the threshold value and the target value. If the value achieved exceeds the target value but remains below the cap, the target achievement level for the target concerned is determined by way of linear interpolation between the target value and the cap. If the value achieved is equal to or higher than the cap at the end of a performance period, the target achievement level is 180%.

An overall target achievement level is calculated at the end of the performance period by adding up the weighted target achievement levels. This sum is then 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.

In order to calculate the disbursement amount, the number of performance shares at the end of the performance period is multiplied by the arithmetic mean XETRA closing price of shares in SCHOTT Pharma KGaA over the last 90 exchange trading days prior to the end of the performance period in question. The resulting amount to be disbursed can never exceed 180% of the original individual target amount.

Once the four-year performance period has ended, the performance shares are non-forfeitable. If a Management board member's term begins during the year, the initial number of performance shares will be reduced pro rata temporis by 1/12 for each month that the service contract has not been in place in the respective year. If a Management board member's term ends during the year, the initial number of performance shares granted for the year in which the board member's term ends will be reduced pro rata temporis by 1/12 for each month that the term ends before the end of the respective year. If a Management board member is dismissed by the Company before the end of the performance period for good cause in accordance with section 626(1) of the German

Civil Code (BGB), if the office of the Management board member is revoked for good cause pursuant to section 84(4) AktG, or if a member resigns without the Company having provided good cause, all rights and entitlements of the member will expire immediately and without compensation.

The starting share price for the 2024 tranche, which runs from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2027, is EUR 31.09. As a result, the Management board members were allocated a total of 16,307 performance shares by dividing the individual target amounts by the starting share price and rounding this number to the nearest whole number in line with standard commercial practice.

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, the Management board members were allocated a total of 17,937 performance shares by dividing the individual target amounts by the starting share price and rounding this number to the nearest whole number in line with standard commercial practice.

The pro rata temporis calculation of expenses is based on the fair value of the performance shares on each valuation date, calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation. Valuation on the reporting date was based on 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. As of the valuation date, the value of the SCHOTT Pharma KGaA share was EUR 21.10. The expenses are recognized over the four-year performance period.

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

The value of the provisions came to EUR 152k as of September 30, 2025 (previous year: EUR 65k). Net expenses for the financial year 2025 came to EUR 87k (previous year: EUR 65k).

25 Accrued liabilities

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Other liabilities for personnel	19,375	20,048
Christmas bonuses	12,130	12,583
Outstanding invoices	11,539	13,355
Commissions/bonuses	4,106	2,240
Cost for the audit of financial statements	1,370	1,595
Other accrued liabilities	556	4
Total	**49,076**	**49,825**

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

26 Contract liabilities, non-current and current

Contract liabilities are carried as financial liabilities within the meaning of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The increase in contract liabilities to EUR 143,014k (previous year: EUR 101,549k) is due primarily to three customers making advance payments for existing long-term series supply.

The current contract liabilities reported as of September 30, 2024 resulted in revenue in the current financial year. Contracts with an original term of more than twelve months are expected to result in total revenue of approximately EUR 1,138m in the financial years 2026 to 2035. As permitted by IFRS 15.121(a), the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that remain unsatisfied as of the reporting date is not disclosed for contracts with an original term of no more than one year.

27 Trade liabilities

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Trade liabilities due to third parties	72,873	68,866
Trade liabilities due to joint ventures	432	67
Total	**73,305**	**68,933**

All trade liabilities reported in the reporting period and the previous year have a remaining term to maturity of less than one year.

28 Other non-current and current financial liabilities

	Sep. 30, 2025		Sep. 30, 2024	
(in EUR k)	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year
Lease liabilities	3,811	79,203	4,928	80,874
Negative fair values from derivatives	1,860	0	4,353	0
Debtors with credit balances	656	0	619	0
Miscellaneous financial liabilities	44	23	45	212
Total	**6,371**	**79,226**	**9,945**	**81,086**

An overview of the contractual remaining maturities of undiscounted financial liabilities is presented in the “Liquidity risk” section in Note 30.

The negative fair values from derivatives are the result of foreign currency hedges.

The changes in lease liabilities are explained in Note 31 Leases.

29 Other non-financial liabilities

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Advance payments received for research and development services	6,858	2,323
Liabilities to tax authorities	2,509	1,609
Personnel liabilities	2,134	1,954
Social security liabilities	2,062	2,234
Income tax withheld from wages and salaries	1,136	1,255
Deferred income	666	1,364
Miscellaneous other non-financial liabilities	478	394
Total	**15,843**	**11,133**

To increase transparency, advance payments received for research and development services will be shown on a separate line from the financial year 2025. Previously, these liabilities had been included in miscellaneous other non-financial liabilities. The presentation of the previous year’s figures was adjusted accordingly.

Advance payments received for research and development services relate to development projects in which SCHOTT Pharma does not transfer any rights to the developed technologies or results to the customer, and therefore, there are no performance obligations as defined by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Other non-financial liabilities reported in the reporting period and the previous year have a remaining term to maturity of less than one year.

Additional Notes

30 Financial instruments and risk management

30.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

The following tables outline the carrying amounts and fair values by measurement categories and classes of financial instruments as of September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024:

Classes of financial instruments, measurement categories, and reconciliation to the items in the Consolidated statement of financial position as of September 30, 2025

Measurement category			Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)		
Class			Loans, receivables and fixed interest-bearing securities		
Items in the Statement of financial position (in EUR k)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Carrying amount	Fair value	
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	88,498	n/a[2]	0	0	
Other financial assets	1	1	1	1	
Current assets					
Trade receivables	195,263	195,263	195,263	195,263	
Trade receivables—SCHOTT Group	6,095	6,095	6,095	6,095	
Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group	155,103	155,103	155,103	155,103	
Other financial assets	11,396	11,730	4,811	5,145	
Cash and cash equivalents	22,470	22,470	22,470	22,470	
Total	**478,826**	**390,662**	**383,743**	**384,077**	

Measurement category			Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)		
Class			Liabilities		
Items in the Statement of financial position (in EUR k)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Carrying amount	Fair value	
Equity and liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	79,226	23	23	23	
Current liabilities					
Accrued liabilities	15,645	15,645	15,645	15,645	
Trade liabilities	73,305	73,305	73,305	73,305	
Trade liabilities—SCHOTT Group	30,574	30,574	30,574	30,574	
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	219,953	219,953	219,953	219,953	
Other financial liabilities	6,371	2,560	700	700	
Total	**425,074**	**342,060**	**340,200**	**340,200**	

[1] SCHOTT Pharma's investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are not within the scope of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
[2] Not applicable.
[3] Lease liabilities according to IFRS 16 Leases do not fall within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, thus their fair values do not have to be determined and disclosed.

	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
	Securities and derivatives		Financial assets not within the scope of IFRS 7	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value[1]
	0	0	88,498	n/a[2]
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	6,585	6,585	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	6,585	**6,585**	**88,498**	**0**

			Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	
	Lease liabilities		Derivatives	
	Carrying amount	Fair value[3]	Carrying amount	Fair value
	79,203	n/a[2]	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	3,811	n/a[2]	1,860	1,860
	83,014	**0**	**1,860**	**1,860**

Classes of financial instruments, measurement categories, and reconciliation to the items in the Consolidated statement of financial position as of September 30, 2024

Measurement category			Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)		
Class			Loans, receivables and fixed interest-bearing securities		
Items in the Statement of financial position (in EUR k)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Carrying amount	Fair value	
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	85,056	n/a[2]	0	0	
Other financial assets	6	6	6	6	
Current assets					
Trade receivables	168,487	168,487	168,487	168,487	
Trade receivables—SCHOTT Group	6,401	6,401	6,401	6,401	
Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group	141,339	141,339	141,339	141,339	
Other financial assets	7,732	7,732	1,257	1,257	
Cash and cash equivalents	23,182	23,182	23,182	23,182	
Total	**432,203**	**347,147**	**340,672**	**340,672**	

Measurement category			Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)		
Class			Liabilities		
Items in the Statement of financial position (in EUR k)	Total carrying amounts	Total fair values	Carrying amount	Fair value	
Equity and liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	81,086	212	212	212	
Current liabilities					
Accrued liabilities	15,595	15,595	15,595	15,595	
Trade liabilities	68,933	68,933	68,933	68,933	
Trade liabilities—SCHOTT Group	26,579	26,579	26,579	26,579	
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	200,537	200,537	200,537	200,537	
Other financial liabilities	9,945	5,017	664	664	
Total	**402,675**	**316,873**	**312,520**	**312,520**	

[1] SCHOTT Pharma's investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are not within the scope of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
[2] Not applicable.
[3] Lease liabilities according to IFRS 16 Leases do not fall within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, thus their fair values do not have to be determined and disclosed.

	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
	Securities and derivatives		Financial assets not within the scope of IFRS 7	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value[1]
	0	0	85,056	n/a[2]
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	6,475	6,475	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	6,475	**6,475**	**85,056**	**0**

			Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	
	Lease liabilities		Derivatives	
	Carrying amount	Fair value[3]	Carrying amount	Fair value
	80,874	n/a[2]	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	4,928	n/a[2]	4,353	4,353
	85,802	**0**	**4,353**	**4,353**

Other current financial assets include positive market values of derivatives in the amount of EUR 5,994k (previous year: EUR 3,227k). Other current financial liabilities include negative market values of derivatives in the amount of EUR 1,860k (previous year: 4,353k).

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), the fair value of derivatives is measured using significant observable input parameters (spot prices and yield curves), while the fair value of securities is measured using quoted prices on active markets. Derivatives are assigned to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy accordingly. Securities are assigned to Level 1. There were no reclassifications between the levels of the fair value hierarchy in the current period.

As of September 30, 2025, there were financial liabilities arising from the cash pool agreements with SCHOTT Group companies in euro, Swiss franc, Hungarian forint and Chinese renminbi. With the exception of liabilities denominated in Chinese renminbi, interest is paid at the 1-month reference rate of the respective currency plus a margin of 1.00%. For liabilities denominated in Chinese renminbi, interest is paid at 2.35% p.a.

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

	2025			
(in EUR k)	From interest and similar income/expenses	Subsequent measurement at fair value	Impairment losses/reversals	Net gain/loss
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)	7,413	0	–176	7,237
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	0	4,366	0	4,366
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)	–12,311	0	0	–12,311
Total	**–4,898**	**4,366**	**–176**	**–708**
Net foreign exchange gain/loss				–3,884
Total				**–4,592**

	2024			
(in EUR k)	From interest and similar income/expenses	Subsequent measurement at fair value	Impairment losses/reversals	Net gain/loss
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)	5,504	0	–1,204	4,300
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	0	1,424	0	1,424
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)	–7,988	0	0	–7,988
Total	**–2,484**	**1,424**	**–1,204**	**–2,264**
Net foreign exchange gain/loss				–11,147
Total				**–13,411**

Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC) are presented in Other operating income or expenses respectively. For derivative financial instruments, income and expenses from financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are also recognized under Other operating income or Other operating expenses respectively.

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

No financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably determined were derecognized.

In addition, a net foreign exchange loss of EUR 3,884k (previous year: net loss of EUR 11,147k) was incurred for assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost.

30.2 Risk management

As a result of its international business activities, SCHOTT Pharma is exposed to risks resulting from market fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates. To control these risks, the companies of SCHOTT Pharma are integrated into the central treasury and cash management system of SCHOTT Group. Central currency management is responsible for protecting the operating business from transaction risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuations. In general, our global presence, including local production and global purchasing activities, mitigates transaction risks. Net currency flows that we determine on a regular basis using currency-specific liquidity forecasts serve as the basis for hedging.

Derivative financial instruments are used exclusively for hedging purposes (but hedge accounting is not applied), 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 conducted under strict functional separation of trading, settlement, documentation and risk controlling. All transactions are recorded and evaluated centrally in the treasury management system and are subject to constant monitoring of the risks.

There were no significant changes in processes, goals or methods of risk management compared to the previous year. For additional information on risk management, please refer to the Report on risks and opportunities in the Combined management report.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises in particular from the granting of payment terms after delivery or performance. SCHOTT Pharma reduces credit risks arising from trade receivables by constantly monitoring the credit quality and payment history of its business partners. Each business partner is assigned an individual credit limit on the basis of these criteria. SCHOTT Pharma does not see any substantial concentration risk for the Company, as it continuously monitors credit limits for its large and heterogeneous customer base. In addition, SCHOTT Pharma uses credit insurance to mitigate customer credit risk.

Credit risk also arises from the investment of liquid funds. As SCHOTT Pharma is part of the cash pool and treasury processes of SCHOTT Group, a major portion of its credit risk arises in relation to SCHOTT AG. The credit risk arising from investment with external contracting parties is limited by working exclusively with selected contracting parties. In addition, SCHOTT Pharma only uses marketable financial instruments with sufficient market liquidity, as considered eligible under the Treasury guideline.

The following table outlines the carrying amounts of the financial assets. They are broken down into classes and are equivalents of SCHOTT Pharma Group's maximum exposure to credit risk and credit exposure as of the reporting date:

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Loans, receivables and fixed interest-bearing securities	361,273	317,490
Financial assets not within the scope of IFRS 7	88,498	85,056
Cash and cash equivalents	22,470	23,182
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	6,585	6,475
Total	**478,826**	**432,203**

Similarly, the maximum exposure to credit risk and the credit risk exposure of contract assets correspond to the carrying amount as of the reporting date of EUR 79,746k (previous year: EUR 50,561k).

As in the previous year, no collateral was held as of the reporting date that would allow the collateral to be sold or provided as own collateral in case the debtor is not in default.

A provision matrix is used to determine loss allowances on trade receivables and contract assets. The probabilities of default are determined based on the creditworthiness of the customer and the overdue status of the respective customer receivables.

SCHOTT Pharma deems a receivable to have defaulted if the contractual cash flows are more than 120 days past due or the creditworthiness of the debtor has deteriorated to such an extent that repayment can no longer be assumed.

With regard to a loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents, SCHOTT Pharma considers that they have a low default risk. Cash and cash equivalents totaling EUR 22,5m are mainly invested with high credit-quality banks. For cash and cash equivalents, the loss allowance was calculated on the basis of twelve-month expected credit losses and reflects the short maturities.

Receivables are derecognized if all reasonable measures to recover the receivable have been exhausted and there is no longer a reasonable expectation that the contractual cash flows will be collected. This is particularly the case if the debtor's insolvency proceedings have been concluded and no further returns are expected.

The following tables provide an overview of past due amounts, default risk, and expected credit losses for trade receivables from third parties and contract assets:

	Sep. 30, 2025			
(in EUR k)	Gross carrying amount	Loss rate (weighted average)	Loss allowance	Credit-impaired
Not past due	157,188	0.2%	384	No
1–30 days past due	21,868	0.2%	45	No
31–60 days past due	9,616	0.5%	49	No
61–90 days past due	3,398	2.3%	77	No
More than 90 days past due[2]	6,750	30.6%	2,470	Yes[1]
Foreign currency translation (excluding allocation to maturities)	–532	–	–	–
Total trade receivables	**198,288**	**–**	**3,025**	**–**
Contract assets (not past due)	**79,821**	**0.1%**	**75**	**No**

[1] Trade receivables which are more than 120 days past due are considered "credit-impaired", whereas trade receivables which are past due between 91 and 120 days are not.
[2] In addition to expected credit losses resulting from the provision matrix, the loss allowance column also includes loss allowances for credit impaired financial assets. The reported loss rate is only determined from expected credit losses resulting from the provision matrix.

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2024 Gross carrying amount	Loss rate (weighted average)	Loss allowance	Credit-impaired
Not past due	145,079	0.1%	193	No
1–30 days past due	16,122	0.4%	62	No
31–60 days past due	4,895	2.1%	104	No
61–90 days past due	2,267	1.6%	36	No
More than 90 days past due[2]	5,865	29.9%	3,521	Yes[1]
Foreign currency translation (excluding allocation to maturities)	–1,825	–	–	–
Total trade receivables	**172,403**	**–**	**3,916**	**–**
Contract assets (not past due)[3]	**50,619**	**0.1%**	**58**	**No**

[1] Trade receivables which are more than 120 days past due are considered "credit-impaired", whereas trade receivables which are past due between 91 and 120 days are not.
[2] In addition to expected credit losses resulting from the provision matrix, the loss allowance column also includes loss allowances for credit impaired financial assets. The reported loss rate is only determined from expected credit losses resulting from the provision matrix.
[3] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5).

Please see Note 18 for details on the development of loss allowances on trade receivables and contract assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk describes the risk that a company is unable to sufficiently meet its financial obligations. SCHOTT Pharma's financial liabilities mainly comprise financial liabilities - SCHOTT Group, trade liabilities and lease liabilities.

The following table provides an overview of the remaining contractual maturities of undiscounted financial liabilities:

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025 Carrying amount	Gross outflows	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade liabilities	73,305	73,305	73,305	0	0
Trade liabilities—SCHOTT Group	30,574	30,574	30,574	0	0
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	219,953	219,953	219,953	0	0
Accrued liabilities	15,645	15,645	15,645	0	0
Other financial liabilities	723	723	700	23	0
Lease liabilities	83,014	122,267	7,031	26,215	89,021
Derivatives	1,860	1,860	1,860	0	0

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2024 Carrying amount	Gross outflows	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade liabilities	68,933	68,933	68,933	0	0
Trade liabilities—SCHOTT Group	26,579	26,579	26,579	0	0
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	200,537	200,537	200,537	0	0
Accrued liabilities	15,595	15,595	15,595	0	0
Other financial liabilities	876	876	664	212	0
Lease liabilities	85,802	127,994	8,048	24,339	95,607
Derivatives	4,353	4,353	4,353	0	0

The derivatives reported as of the reporting date are foreign exchange forward contracts. The volume of the hedge corresponds to EUR 292m (previous year: EUR 412m). Liquidity risk is managed in cooperation with SCHOTT AG's Treasury department (based on a service agreement) which uses an efficient cash management system for this purpose.

SCHOTT Pharma ensures its solvency and liquidity supply through rolling liquidity planning and by maintaining liquidity reserves. SCHOTT Group has granted SCHOTT Pharma several revolving credit facilities totaling EUR 412m (previous year: EUR 412m), with a term ending on December 31, 2027, of which a total of EUR 220m (previous year: EUR 201m) was drawn as of September 30, 2025.

Market risk

Market risks are the result of changing market prices that lead to fluctuations of fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. SCHOTT Pharma is an international corporate group and therefore particularly exposed to currency and interest rate risks. To manage these risks, SCHOTT Pharma acquires and sells derivatives and also enters into financial liabilities.

Currency risk

Currency risks arise from capital expenditure, financing measures, and business activities not conducted in the functional currency. The aim of currency management is to hedge business operations against income and cash flow fluctuations. Generally, only risks resulting from an exchange of foreign currency cash flows into the respective local currency (transaction risks) are hedged as part of currency management. SCHOTT Pharma does not generally hedge risks arising from the foreign currency translation of the items of the balance sheets and income statements of foreign SCHOTT Pharma companies (translation risks).

Transactions risks are mitigated as a result of the global presence of SCHOTT Pharma, including local production and global purchasing activities. Net currency positions determined on a regular basis using currency-specific liquidity forecasts serve as the basis for hedging the remaining transaction risks. The foreign exchange forward contracts that are used to hedge transaction risk have a remaining term of no more than twelve months.

Currency risk is determined on the basis of a cash-flow-at-risk analysis in accordance with internal risk reporting. This analysis is based on open positions in non-functional currencies. The exposure includes a currency-specific forecast of cash flows over the next twelve months, taking into account the concluded hedging instruments, and is shown in the table below:

(in EUR m)	Exposure as of Sep. 30, 2025	Exposure as of Sep. 30, 2024
Argentine peso	–13.2	–9.4
Brazilian real	8.3	4.9
Chinese renminbi	4.4	3.4
Indonesian rupiah	–2.6	–4.3
Colombian peso	2.4	4.4
Mexican peso	–4.5	–3.1
Russian rouble	7.0	5.9
Swiss franc	–135.1	–118.6
Serbian dinar	–15.4	–3.4
Hungarian forint	–13.0	–8.2
US dollar	130.7	122.1

As of September 30, 2025, transaction risks were hedged in US dollar, Swiss franc, Chinese renminbi, Mexican peso, and Hungarian forint.

Cash-flow-at-risk is calculated using a stochastic simulation; based on observed changes in exchange rates over the last 250 trading days, possible future developments in exchange rates are simulated, taking their correlations into account. Cash-flow-at-risk (CFaR) represents the potential loss that the exposure will not exceed based on a confidence interval of 95% and a holding period of one year. CFaR totaled EUR 11.0m as of September 30, 2025 (previous year: EUR 10.1m).

Interest rate risk

The aim of interest rate management is to protect the financial result from the negative effects of fluctuating market interest rates.

Interest rate risk is evaluated using a sensitivity analysis. A parallel shift of the yield curve by 100 basis points is carried out, simulating the effects of a change in market interest rates on the financial result. This analysis only takes financial instruments with variable interest rates into account, as changes in market interest rates would affect gain or loss. Fixed interest financial instruments are measured at amortized cost. A change in the interest rate level on the reporting date would therefore not affect gain or loss.

On the basis of market data as of September 30, 2025, a parallel shift of the euro yield curve by 100 basis points would affect the Statement of income by less than EUR 0.5m (previous year: less than EUR 0.4m).

31 Leases

Rental and leasing relationships exist mainly for land, including production and administration buildings, technical equipment and machinery, and office equipment. Some of the lease agreements include extension and termination options and price adjustment clauses.

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets from leases as of September 30, 2025 were as follows:

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Land, land rights and buildings	77,856	81,837
Technical equipment and machinery	54	32
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	331	185
Total	**78,241**	**82,054**

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

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

	Years
Land, land rights and buildings	3 to 99
Technical equipment and machinery	2 to 17
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	3 to 5

The lease obligations are extinguished over the corresponding contractual term.

In the current financial year, right-of-use assets totalling EUR 2,256k were recognized as additions. These are broken down as follows:

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Land, land rights and buildings	1,860	17,796
Technical equipment and machinery	46	6
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	350	154
Total	**2,256**	**17,956**

The following lease expenses are included in the Consolidated statement of income:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Depreciation on right-of-use assets for land and buildings	5,323	4,649
Depreciation on right-of-use assets for technical equipment and machinery	23	17
Depreciation on right-of-use assets for other equipment, operating and office equipment	187	156
Interest expenses for lease liabilities	3,274	2,485
Short-term lease expenses	1,080	1,016
Low-value lease expenses	157	146
Expenses from variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	16	44
Total	**10,060**	**8,513**

In the financial year 2025, total cash outflows for leases amounted to EUR 9,039k (previous year: EUR 7,031k).

The breakdown of undiscounted future cash outflows from leases is included in Note 30.

Future cash outflows of EUR 4,059k (previous year: EUR 4,935k were not included in lease liabilities, as it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended or not be terminated.

There were no future cash outflows for leases that SCHOTT Pharma has entered into in the financial year 2025, but which have not yet commenced (previous year: EUR 0k).

32 Contingent liabilities and assets

To the extent permitted and required, the Group companies have recognized provisions of an appropriate amount for all legal disputes.

There were no contingent assets as of the reporting date.

33 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 flows from operating activities are derived indirectly on the basis of the Profit for the period. Cash flows from operating activities are adjusted for non-cash expenses and income—primarily depreciation, amortization and impairment on non-current assets—and changes in working capital.

Investing activities essentially comprise the cash inflows and outflows from the disposal of and capital expenditure in non-current assets as well as from investing in or repaying financial receivables—SCHOTT Group.

Financing activities essentially comprise cash inflows and outflows from taking out or repaying financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group as well as other financial liabilities and payments of dividends.

Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group and Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group comprise the cash pool receivables and liabilities vis-à-vis SCHOTT Group. SCHOTT Pharma companies are permitted to draw down liquidity to finance their operating business and invest excess liquidity as per the existing cash pool agreements.

Changes in financial receivables—SCHOTT Group have been reported within cash flows from investing activities since the financial year 2025. Previously, the allocation to cash flows from financing activities was based on an economic perspective in which all cash flows related to cash pool transactions were assessed overall in terms of the nature of underlying activity and, deviating from the provisions of IAS 7.16, allocated to financing activities. From this point forward, the legal perspective in IAS 32.42 will be applied that takes into account the fact that there is no right of set-off between cash pool receivables and liabilities for individual group companies. Changes in cash pool receivables will therefore be assessed separately from changes in cash pool liabilities and allocated to investing activities. The previous year's figures were adjusted to include the amounts from the line "Financial receivables—SCHOTT Group." For better comparability, the subtotal "Cash flows from ongoing investing activities" was added, which reflects capital expenditure in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

In addition, cash flows related to financial assets and financial liabilities have been reclassified to a non-material extent. From now on, cash inflows and outflows from financial assets will be recognized within Changes in other assets. Cash inflows and outflows from financial liabilities will now be recognized within Changes in other liabilities. This adjustment results in a slight shift between cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from financing activities. The previous year's figures have been adjusted for better comparability.

Changes of items reported in the Statement of financial position shown in the Statement of cash flows cannot be derived directly from the Statement of financial position, as they have been adjusted for non-cash transactions and exchange rate effects.

Cash and cash equivalents reported in the Statement of cash flows include Cash on hand and Bank deposits in the amount of EUR 22,470k (previous year: EUR 23,182k).

Change in liabilities from financing activities

The sum total of the corresponding cash flows within financing activities corresponds to the sum total of the following items in the Statement of cash flows: Changes in financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group and Cash outflows from repayments of outstanding lease liabilities.

(in EUR k)	Oct. 1, 2024	Cash flows	Changes in exchange rates	New leases	Other	Sep. 30, 2025
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	200,537	16,678	2,738	0	0	219,953
Lease liabilities	85,802	–4,794	–233	2,256	–17	83,014
Total	**286,339**	**11,884**	**2,505**	**2,256**	**–17**	**302,967**

Other financial liabilities whose cash flows are not included in the cash flows from financing activities:

Negative fair values from derivatives	4,353					1,860
Debtors with credit balances	619					656
Miscellaneous financial liabilities	257					67
Total	**291,568**					**305,550**

(in EUR k)	Oct. 1, 2023	Cash flows	Changes in exchange rates	New leases	Other	Sep. 30, 2024
Financial liabilities—SCHOTT Group	137,474	61,920	1,143	0	0	200,537
Lease liabilities	72,331	–3,557	–521	17,956	–407	85,802
Total	**209,805**	**58,363**	**622**	**17,956**	**–407**	**286,339**

Other financial liabilities whose cash flows are not included in the cash flows from financing activities:

Negative fair values from derivatives	4,754					4,353
Debtors with credit balances	1,178					619
Miscellaneous financial liabilities	44					257
Total	**215,781**					**291,568**

Other changes in both financial years comprised disposals of right-of-use assets and hence the derecognition of the related lease liabilities.

34 Employees

Annual average number of employees	2025	2024
Germany	660	679
EMEA (excluding Germany)	1,959	1,817
North America	435	490
South America	722	687
Asia and South Pacific	956	964
	4,732	**4,637**
Apprentices	40	37
Total	**4,772**	**4,674**

Group employees comprise the employees of the companies included in the Consolidated financial statements.

The number of employees on the reporting date of September 30, 2025 was up by 121 to 4,811 (previous year: 4,690).

35 Personnel expenses

The following personnel expenses were incurred in the financial year:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	212,852	199,681
Social security contributions	37,824	36,347
Expenses for retirement benefits	4,090	2,274
Total	**254,766**	**238,302**

Personnel expenses are contained in the functional areas and are not presented separately in the Consolidated statement of income according to the cost of sales (function of expense) method.

36 Auditor's fee

The following fees were incurred for the services provided by the auditor of the Consolidated financial statements, KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, as well as its international network firms:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Auditing fees	1,558	2,127
thereof KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	593	–
thereof auditors in the international KPMG network	965	–
Other assurance services	229	238
thereof KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	229	–
thereof auditors in the international KPMG network	0	–
Total	**1,787**	**2,365**

The auditing fees related to the audit of the Consolidated financial statements and the audit of the Annual financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and its subsidiaries, and the review of the Condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2025. In addition, the amount also includes fees for the audit of the report on relationships with affiliated companies, the assessment of the early warning system and the audit of the electronic versions of the financial statements and management reports (ESEF).

Other assurance services relate to the review of the Non-financial statement and the Renumeration report as well as other assurance services required by law, contractually agreed or commissioned on a voluntary basis.

The fees for the financial year 2024 were attributable to audit and assurance services for SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and its subsidiaries provided by EY GmbH & Co. KG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Eschborn/Frankfurt am Main, and its international network companies.

37 Segment reporting

In accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments, segment reporting is presented on the basis of the internal management and reporting system for the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma. The Management board is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined in IFRS 8 Operating Segments and monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The definition of the operating segments as well as the indicators described are in line with internal management and reporting; the key performance indicators are revenue and EBITDA. The accounting and financial reporting principles applied are the same as those described for SCHOTT Pharma Group in the Note on "Significant accounting policies and methods of consolidation."

SCHOTT Pharma comprises the two operating segments Drug Containment Solutions "DCS") and Drug Delivery Systems ("DDS").

The DCS product portfolio—consisting of vials, cartridges and ampoules—offers customers a wide range of sterile and non-sterile standard and high-end solutions for storing drugs safely. Pharmaceutical glass vials provide safe storage of injectable drugs due to their high chemical resistance, which limits interactions between liquid drug formulations and the container. Furthermore, special features such as improved inner surfaces, tighter geometries and the possibility of internal and external coatings meet additional requirements for special areas of application. Cartridges are glass cylinders that have to be inserted into injection devices (for example, injection pens or wearable injection devices) to dispense simple or complex drugs in accurate doses. They are a proven and safe form of drug delivery. Ampoules are especially suitable for the administration of single doses. In glass-sealed ampoules, contact exists solely between the drug and the glass, which substantially reduces the risk of the drug being contaminated. Glass vials and cartridges are also offered in a pre-washed and pre-sterilized ready-to-use configuration and with standardized secondary packaging options.

The DDS products are characterized by enhanced functionality and offer the customers systems to deliver drugs safely. The DDS portfolio comprises sterilized, prefillable syringes made of glass, and high-tech polymers that are ready to use. Prefillable syringes offer a highly stable, long-term storage solution for complex and sensitive drugs such as biologics. As they are prefilled, prefillable syringes allow for an exact dosage of drugs and involve significantly fewer manual tasks during administration. This, in turn, improves effectiveness and substantially reduces the risk of errors such as incorrect dosage or injuries. Prefillable syringes may be used in a safe and convenient way by both healthcare professionals and the patient at home. This administration system also contributes to reducing drug waste. Prefillable glass syringes are made of type I borosilicate glass, while polymer syringes are made of a high-tech cyclic olefin copolymer (COC).

The business relationships between the operating segments are generally based on prices that are also agreed upon with third parties. Revenue and further transactions between operating segments are eliminated upon consolidation and presented in the Consolidation/Reconciliation column. The Consolidation/Reconciliation column also includes the necessary reconciliation and reclassification items, plus exchange rate effects recognized in profit or loss. In addition, all assets and liabilities of SCHOTT Pharma that do not meet the definition of segment assets and segment liabilities are presented in the Consolidation/Reconciliation column. Capital expenditure shown in the Consolidation/Reconciliation column refers to investments made by headquarters.

	2025			
(in EUR k)	DCS	DDS	Consolidation/ Reconciliation	Total
Revenue				
External revenue	547,447	438,763	0	986,210
Inter-segment revenue	560	1	–561	0
Cost of sales	386,123	267,450	173	653,746
Reversals of impairment losses/ impairment losses	1,123	348	0	1,471
Share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method	11,077	2,807	0	13,884
Operating income (EBIT)	**89,201**	**112,499**	**–882**	**200,818**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	38,328	40,250	862	79,440
EBITDA	**127,529**	**152,749**	**–20**	**280,258**
Reconciliation from segment EBITDA to SCHOTT Pharma profit for the period				
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	–	–	–	–79,440
Financial result	–	–	–	–13,062
Income tax expenses	–	–	–	–40,774
Profit for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	**146,982**
Capital expenditure	67,670	76,333	754	144,757
Segment assets	195,326	256,457	1,146,863	1,598,646
Segment liabilities	110,865	131,089	462,943	704,897

	2024			
(in EUR k)	DCS	DDS	Consolidation/ Reconciliation	Total
Revenue				
External revenue	518,355	438,736	0	957,091
Inter-segment revenue	363	4	–367	0
Cost of sales	–386,237	–248,740	496	–634,481
Reversals of impairment losses/ impairment losses	0	–93	0	–93
Share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method	12,491	0	0	12,491
Operating income (EBIT)	**66,319**	**137,077**	**–10,820**	**192,576**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	34,934	29,357	687	64,978
EBITDA	**101,253**	**166,434**	**–10,133**	**257,554**
Reconciliation from segment EBITDA to SCHOTT Pharma profit for the period				
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	–	–	–	–64,978
Financial result	–	–	–	–8,605
Income tax expenses	–	–	–	–33,626
Profit for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	**150,345**
Capital expenditure	52,962	91,830	504	145,296
Segment assets[1]	169,397	203,655	1,064,862	1,437,914
Segment liabilities[1]	77,006	113,381	459,036	649,423

[1] Adjusted information for the previous year (see Note 3.5).

EBIT and EBITDA for the DCS operating segment include government grants of EUR 857k (previous year: EUR 8,760k), which were presented as Other operating income.

Definition of selected performance indicators:

- EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) is defined as Operating income (EBIT) before depreciation, amortization, impairment losses, and reversals of impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.
- Depreciation, amortization and impairment is defined as depreciation, amortization for the current year, including impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on Intangible assets and Property, plant, and equipment.
- Capital expenditure is defined as cash effective additions to Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment and corresponds to the additions in the Statement of cash flows.
- Segment assets comprise the following items of the Statement of financial position: Inventories, Contract assets, Trade receivables, Trade receivables—SCHOTT Group as well as creditors with debit balances included in Other financial assets.
- Segment liabilities comprise the following items of the Statement of financial position: Contract liabilities, Trade liabilities, Trade liabilities—SCHOTT Group, as well as received advance payments presented under Other non-financial liabilities and debtors with credit balances included in Other financial liabilities.

The geographical information is based on the geographical regions of Europe, the Middle East, Africa (EMEA), Asia and the South Pacific, North America, and South America. Revenue presented in the tables below refers to revenue generated within the relevant financial years, while non-current assets are reported as of the respective reporting date.

	2025				
(in EUR k)	EMEA	Asia and South Pacific	North America	South America	Total
Revenue by location of the customer	528,645	167,086	202,805	87,674	986,210
Revenue by location of the company	638,709	109,900	151,738	85,863	986,210
Non-current assets	668,959	137,933	70,686	26,624	904,202

	2024				
(in EUR k)	EMEA	Asia and South Pacific	North America	South America	Total
Revenue by location of the customer	539,401	168,847	166,719	82,124	957,091
Revenue by location of the company	619,713	112,735	144,739	79,904	957,091
Non-current assets	601,566	140,186	72,521	25,059	839,332

17% of revenue by location of the customer in the financial year 2025 (previous year: 15%) was attributable to customers in the US and 7% (previous year: 6%) to customers in Germany. Switzerland accounted for 44% of revenue by location of the company (previous year: 45%), the US accounted for 14% (previous year: 13%) and Germany for 9% (previous year: 8%).

Non-current assets comprise Intangible assets, Property, plant and equipment, Investments accounted for using the equity method, and Other non-financial assets. As of the reporting date, 25% was attributable to Switzerland (previous year: 23%), 24% to Germany (previous year: 26%) and 19% to Hungary (previous year: 17%).

In the financial year 2025, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of SCHOTT Pharma's revenue. In the previous year, SCHOTT Pharma generated revenue of EUR 102.4m and EUR 95.5m with two major customers, which was equivalent to 10.7% and 10.0% of external revenue respectively. This revenue was generated in the DCS and DDS segments.

38 Related party disclosures

The majority of limited liability shares in SCHOTT Pharma KGaA is held by Schott Glaswerke Beteiligungs- und Export GmbH, based in Mainz, Germany, its sole shareholder being SCHOTT AG. In turn, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena, Germany, is the sole shareholder of SCHOTT AG. Accordingly, the group of related companies of SCHOTT Pharma Group includes all direct and indirect subsidiaries of SCHOTT AG, associates and joint ventures of SCHOTT Group, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, Heidenheim an der Brenz and Jena, Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, as well as their related companies (together Carl Zeiss Group). No significant transactions were concluded with Carl Zeiss Group companies during the reporting periods. SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, Mainz, is the general partner of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and, as such, also belongs to the group of related companies.

In addition, related parties comprise all persons who—as key management personnel—exercise a significant influence on the business activities of SCHOTT Pharma. This includes members of the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, the members of the Supervisory boards of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA and SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, and their close family members. Please see Note 39 for information on the remuneration of individuals in key positions.

Transactions with subsidiaries included in the Consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA were eliminated as part of consolidation and are therefore not explained.

Transactions with SCHOTT Group

SCHOTT Pharma Group companies conducted the following transactions with SCHOTT Group companies:

	2025			2024		
(in EUR k)	SCHOTT AG	Remaining SCHOTT companies	Total	SCHOTT AG	Remaining SCHOTT companies	Total
Sale of goods and services and other income	974	9,100	10,074	3,126	8,479	11,605
Purchase of goods and services and other expenses for services	112,317	76,548	188,865	105,539	78,484	184,023

Sale of goods and services to SCHOTT Group

During the normal course of business, SCHOTT Pharma supplies certain products and renders selected services to SCHOTT Group companies. In the previous year, costs incurred in connection with the IPO were passed on to SCHOTT Group companies under a cost assumption agreement. Please refer to Note 7 for additional information.

Purchase of goods and other expenses for services provided by SCHOTT Group

During the normal course of business, SCHOTT Pharma Group companies purchase certain products needed for the manufacturing process from other SCHOTT Group companies, in particular glass tubes.

In addition, subsidiary SCHOTT Pharmaceutical Packaging (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd., Huzhen Town, China acts as exclusive distributor for pharmaceutical packaging produced by SCHOTT Group company SCHOTT Glass Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Suzhou, China.

Expenses for services relate to central corporate services provided by SCHOTT AG, such as tax and legal, IT, HR, accounting, and treasury. SCHOTT AG also charges brand license fees based on a percentage of revenue that SCHOTT Pharma generates with third parties. SCHOTT Pharma will continue to use these services provided by SCHOTT Group companies based on service level agreements.

Receivables and liabilities related to SCHOTT Group companies are as follows:

	Sep. 30, 2025			Sep. 30, 2024		
(in EUR k)	SCHOTT AG	Remaining SCHOTT companies	Total	SCHOTT AG	Remaining SCHOTT companies	Total
Receivables	159,705	1,493	161,198	145,931	1,809	147,740
thereof trade liabilities	4,602	1,493	6,095	4,592	1,809	6,401
thereof from financing	155,103	0	155,103	141,339	0	141,339
Liabilities	229,962	20,565	250,527	211,522	15,594	227,116
thereof trade liabilities	19,129	11,445	30,574	12,798	13,781	26,579
thereof from financing	210,833	9,120	219,953	198,724	1,813	200,537

As of September 30, 2025, loss allowances for receivables in relation to SCHOTT Group companies were recorded in the amount of EUR 1k (previous year: EUR 2k). All outstanding balances from trade receivables and trade liabilities to SCHOTT Group must be settled in cash after the reporting date in accordance with payment terms on arm's length basis. No collateral was granted or received for any of these balances.

In addition, there are other financial assets for reimbursement claims against a company of the SCHOTT Group in the amount of EUR 684k arising from renovation on a leased production building.

Financing

The SCHOTT Pharma companies are included in SCHOTT Group's cash pooling and treasury management. Financial receivables and liabilities relate essentially to cash pooling transactions. The balances are interest-bearing with interest rates having been agreed on an arm's length basis. The interest rate is determined based on the arm's length principle using the respective currency-specific monthly reference interest rate (for example, 1M Euribor) plus a margin.

In connection with cash pooling and treasury management, the SCHOTT Group granted several revolving credit facilities to SCHOTT Pharma companies totaling EUR 412m (previous year: EUR 412m). The term of these credit facilities ends on December 31, 2027. As part of cash pooling and treasury management, EUR 220m (previous year: EUR 201m) was drawn as of September 30, 2025.

Interest income in connection with the transactions in the current financial year amounts to EUR 5,752k (previous year: EUR 3,818k), including EUR 5,752k (previous year: EUR 3,817k) attributable to SCHOTT AG, whereas interest expenses in the current financial year amount to EUR 12,294k (previous year: EUR 7,980k), of which EUR 12,177k (previous year: EUR 7,866k) is attributable to SCHOTT AG.

Hedging

Any hedging activities for SCHOTT Pharma are performed on an arm's length basis via SCHOTT AG. Remuneration is in line with prevailing market terms.

Leases

SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has two lease agreements with SCHOTT Group companies: for a commercial property in Müllheim, Germany, and an office property in Mainz, Germany. The lease agreement for the commercial property has a base term of ten years. In addition, SCHOTT Pharma KGaA has two five-year extension options. These extension options were taken into account when recognizing the right-of-use asset and the lease liability, since it was deemed sufficiently likely that they would be exercised. The lease agreement for the office property in Mainz has a base term of five years and two five-year extension options as well. These extension options were not taken into account when recognizing the right-of-use asset and the lease liability. In addition, there is a lease agreement between SCHOTT Pharma USA, Inc., Lebanon, US and a SCHOTT Group company with a 99-year term for a property in the US.

The following table presents the development of right-of-use assets related to SCHOTT Group companies:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Oct. 1	**67,505**	**67,527**
New leases	0	4,196
Disposals	0	–398
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	–3,844	–3,720
Foreign currency translation	–129	–100
Sep. 30	**63,532**	**67,505**

The following table presents the development of lease liabilities related to SCHOTT Group companies:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Oct. 1	**71,246**	**69,627**
New leases	0	4,196
Disposals	0	–406
Repayment and interest	–2,317	–2,071
Foreign currency translation	–131	–100
Sep. 30	**68,798**	**71,246**

Liability remuneration for SCHOTT PHARMA Management AG/reimbursement of expenses

In its capacity as general partner, SCHOTT Pharma Management AG receives annual remuneration of EUR 2k (= 4% of the share capital), which is independent of profits and losses, for assuming management responsibilities and personal liability.

SCHOTT Pharma Management AG is also entitled to receive compensation from SCHOTT Pharma KGaA for all expenses associated with the management of the Company's business, including the remuneration paid to members of its executive bodies. In the financial year 2025, reimbursement of expenses totaled EUR 1,482k (previous year: EUR 2,479k).

Transactions with associates and joint ventures

SCHOTT Pharma Group companies conducted the following transactions with joint ventures:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Sale of goods and services and other income	3,017	2,140
Purchase of goods and other expenses for services	1,684	660

Receivables and liabilities in relation to joint ventures are as follows:

(in EUR k)	Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024
Receivables	698	523
Liabilities	428	67

As of September 30, 2025, loss allowances for receivables from joint ventures were recorded in the amount of EUR 58k (previous year: EUR 21k).

There were no material transactions with associates during the reporting periods. There were also no receivables or liabilities on the respective reporting dates.

39 Remuneration of the Management board and the Supervisory board

In accordance with IAS 24.17, remuneration for the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, general partner of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, is as follows:

(in EUR k)	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	1,168	1,459
Share-based remuneration	87	65
Total remuneration	**1,255**	**1,524**

In the reporting year, total remuneration for the members of the Management board pursuant to section 314(1) no. 6 HGB amounted to EUR 1,726k (previous year: EUR 1,966k). This figure includes share-based remuneration granted in the financial year with a fair value of EUR 558k at the time it was granted (previous year: EUR 507k) for a total of 17,937 (previous year: 16,307) performance shares granted.

The remuneration of the members of the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, which consisted exclusively of payments due in the short-term, comprised a base remuneration as well as additional remuneration for committee work and amounted to EUR 326k in the financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 340k).

The remuneration of the members of the Supervisory board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, which consisted exclusively of payments due in the short-term, comprised only a base remuneration and amounted to EUR 73k in the financial year 2025 (previous year: EUR 80k).

The total remuneration for the members of the Management board and the two Supervisory boards amounted to EUR 1,654k (previous year: EUR 1,944k).

The basic principles of the remuneration system and individual remuneration amounts for members of the Management board and the Supervisory board are summarized in the Remuneration report.

The obligation for paying remuneration to the Management board members lies with SCHOTT Pharma Management AG. SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, however, is entitled to receive compensation from SCHOTT Pharma KGaA for all expenses associated with the management of the Company's business, including the remuneration paid to members of its executive bodies. Accordingly, remuneration for the members of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG's Management board and Supervisory board was charged to SCHOTT Pharma KGaA. As this means that SCHOTT Pharma KGaA bears the obligation from an economic perspective and effectively benefits from the work of the Management board members, all provisions and accrued liabilities related to Management board remuneration were also recognized at the level of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA.

As in the previous year, no other significant business transactions were concluded between SCHOTT Pharma Group companies and members of the Management board and the Supervisory boards as well as their close family members in the financial year 2025.

40 Members of the Management board and positions held by Management board members of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG as general partner of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA

Andreas Reisse

Chairman of the Management board, SCHOTT Pharma Management AG

(on the Management board since July 15, 2022)

Offices held

Member of the Board of Directors, SCHOTT Glass Technologies Co. Ltd., Suzhou, China

Chairman of the Board of Directors, SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India

Dr. Almuth Steinkühler

Member of the Management board (CFO), SCHOTT Pharma Management AG

(on the Management board until July 31, 2025)

Reinhard Mayer

Member of the Management board (CFO), SCHOTT Pharma Management AG

(on the Management board since August 1, 2025)

Offices held

Chairman of the Board of Directors, SCHOTT Poonawalla Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India

41 Members of the Supervisory board and positions held by Supervisory board members of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA

Peter Goldschmidt

Chairman of the Management board, STADA Arzneimittel AG, Bad Vilbel

Chairman of the Supervisory board, SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA

(on the Supervisory board since April 4, 2023)

Offices held

Member of the Supervisory board
SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, Mainz

Prof. Dr. Wolfram Carius

Independent consultant

Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory board, SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA

(on the Supervisory board since February 4, 2025)

Offices held

Member of the Supervisory board
SCHOTT Pharma Management AG, Mainz

Member of the Supervisory board
Siegfried AG, Zofingen, Switzerland

Member of the Supervisory board
Suedpack Medica AG, Baar, Switzerland

Member of the Supervisory board
Ferring Ventures (FinVector), Lausanne, Switzerland

Member of the Supervisory board
BlueRock Therapeutics LP, Berlin

Ann-Kristin Erkens

Chief Financial Officer and Interim CEO, SIG Group AG, Neuhausen, Switzerland

(on the Supervisory board since April 4, 2023)

Offices held

none

Eva Kienle

Chief Financial Officer,
Ramboll Group A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark

(on the Supervisory board since April 4, 2023)

Offices held

Member of the Supervisory board
Zumtobel Group AG, Dornbirn, Austria

Mario Just

Member of the Employee council

Employee representative

(on the Supervisory board since April 19, 2023)

Offices held

none

Christine Wening

Head of Global Supply Chain Management

Employee representative

(on the Supervisory board until August 31, 2025)

Dr. Wolfgang Wienand

Chief Executive Officer,
Lonza AG, Basel, Switzerland

(on the Supervisory board until December 31, 2024)

Audit committee

- Eva Kienle, Chairwoman
- Ann-Kristin Erkens
- Christine Wening (until August 31, 2025)

42 Declaration of Conformity pursuant to section 161 AktG

The Management board and the Supervisory board issued the Declaration of Conformity pursuant to section 161 AktG in September 2025 and subsequently made it permanently available to the public on the website of SCHOTT Pharma KGaA, at ir.schott-pharma.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/compliance-statement.

43 Events after the reporting date

No significant events occurred between the reporting date (September 30, 2025) and the preparation date (December 9, 2025) that would have had a material impact on the financial position and financial performance of SCHOTT Pharma Group.

Mainz, December 9, 2025

SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA
Represented by the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG

Andreas Reisse Reinhard Mayer

Additional information

Responsibility Statement pursuant to sections 297(2) sentence 4 and 315(1) sentence 5 of the HGB

We hereby confirm to the best of our knowledge that, in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the Consolidated Financial Statements of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group, and the Combined Management Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the material opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Group.

Mainz, December 9, 2025

SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA

represented by the Management board of SCHOTT Pharma Management AG

Andreas Reisse Reinhard Mayer

Independent Auditor's Report

To SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Combined Management Report

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of September 30, 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and 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 management report of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA and the Group (hereinafter "combined management report") for the financial year from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025.

In accordance with German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those components of the combined management report specified 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 of September 30, 2025, and of its financial performance for the financial year from October 1, 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 opinion on the combined management report does not cover the content of those components of the combined management report specified in the "Other Information" section of the auditor's report.

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 of 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 EU Audit Regulation No 537/2014 (referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with 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

European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2)(f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. 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.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Accrual-basis revenue recognition for product sales to third parties at financial year-end

Please refer to the section "Recognition of revenue and other income, contract assets and contract liabilities" in section 3.6 "Accounting policies" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Information on the amount and breakdown of revenue can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in the chapter "Notes to the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of financial position" in section 4 "Revenue".

The Financial Statement Risk

The Group's revenue from product sales to third parties in financial year 2025 amounted to EUR 986.2 million (PY: EUR 957.1 million).

The Group recognizes revenue from the sale of products when it fulfils a performance obligation through the transfer of a promised asset (product) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. In line with the transfer of control, revenue is to be recognized either at a point in time or over time in the amount to which the Group is expected to be entitled.

SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA's management has presented the criteria for the recognition of revenue from product sales to third parties in a group-wide accounting policy and implemented specific recognition and cut-off procedures. Based on the indicators described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the SCHOTT Pharma Group has determined that the performance obligation is fulfilled at the time the product is transferred to the customer and thus that revenue is largely recognized at a point in time. For customer-specific products without an alternative use, revenue is also recognized over time.

The Group's key markets are in Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"), Asia, the South Pacific and North America. Different agreements are concluded with customers for the delivery of products, which contain different terms with regard to the date that the respective performance obligations are satisfied and thus the timing of revenue recognition.

Due to the use of different contractual arrangements combined with the means of transport for each delivery, the high number of deliveries in the individual markets and the judgment regarding the fulfillment of requirements under IFRS 15.35c concerning customer-specific products without an alternative use, there is the risk for the consolidated financial statements that revenue with third parties from product sales in the year under review may have been recognized too early and therefore not on an accrual basis.

Our Audit Approach

Using inquiries and discussions with representatives from the Finance and Sales departments, we obtained an understanding of the revenue recognition process. We evaluated the accounting principles used for revenue recognition for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. In addi-

tion, we reviewed the presentation of revenue recognition in the group-wide accounting policy to ensure compliance with IFRS 15.

In order to assess whether revenue is recognized on an accrual basis, we assessed the design and implementation of the internal controls relating to the verification of the correct or effective transfer of control at financial year-end.

In accordance with the delivery conditions, the means of transport and the target market, we defined a risk-exposed period at year-end for revenue with third parties from product sales. For this revenue, we selected a representative sample referring to contract-specific details on the transfer of risk and used external proofs of delivery to verify accrual-basis revenue recognition. In addition, for a representative sample of the customer-specific products, we referred to the relevant contractual clauses to verify that the requirements under IFRS 15.35c had been satisfied.

Our Observations

The Group's procedure for accrual-basis recognition of revenue with third parties from product sales at year-end is appropriate.

Other Information

Management and/or the Supervisory Board are/is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following components of the combined management report, whose content was not audited:

- the combined non-financial statement for the Company and the Group, which is contained in the "Non-financial statement" of the combined management report,
- the combined corporate governance statement for the Company and the Group referred to in the combined management report, and
- information extraneous to combined management reports and marked as unaudited.

The other information also includes the remaining parts of 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of 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 the EU Audit Regulation 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 [German] 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the actions taken or safeguards applied to eliminate independence threats.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB

Opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report (hereinafter the 'ESEF documents') contained in the electronic file „2025_SCHOTT_Pharma_KAuKLB_ESEF.zip" (SHA256-hash value: d9024cab3d56092b2fd411efcad026dd98d4a12ecc891a61333e8bb301fe3fe) made available and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format ('ESEF format'). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance work extends only to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained in these renderings nor to any other information contained in the file identified above.

In our opinion, the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report contained in the electronic file made available, identified above and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format. Beyond this assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying combined management report for the financial year from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025, contained in the "Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Combined Management Report" above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these renderings or on the other information contained in the file identified above.

Basis for the Opinion

We conducted our assurance work on the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report contained in the file made available and identified above in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance Work on the Electronic Rendering of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB (IDW AsS 410 (06.2022)) and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised). Our responsibility in accordance therewith is described in the "Responsibilities of the Auditor of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the ESEF documents" section. Our audit firm applies the IDW Standard on Quality Management 1: Requirements for Quality Management in Audit Firms (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)).

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF documents

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Section 328 (1) sentence 4 item 2 HGB.

In addition, the Company's management is responsible for such internal control that they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB for the electronic reporting format.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparing the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the Auditor of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the ESEF documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- Evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. whether the file made available, containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, as amended as of the reporting date, on the technical specification for this electronic file.
- Evaluate whether the ESEF documents provide an XHTML rendering with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report.
- Evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 6 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, as amended as of the reporting date, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML rendering.

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as auditor of the consolidated financial statements at the Annual General Meeting on February 4, 2025. We were engaged by the Supervisory Board on May 8, 2025. We have been the auditor of the consolidated financial statements of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA without interruption since financial year 2025.

We declare that the opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

Other Matter—Use of the Auditor's Report

Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report as well as the examined ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and combined management report converted to the ESEF format—including the versions to be entered in the German Company Register [Unternehmensregister]—are merely electronic renderings of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited combined management report and do not take their place. In particular, the ESEF report and our assurance opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the examined ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

German Public Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Matthias Forstreuter.

Frankfurt am Main, December 9, 2025

KPMG AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

[signature] Forstreuter
Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]

[signature] Dolibasic
Wirtschaftsprüferin
[German Public Auditor]

Assurance report of the independent German Public Auditor on a limited assurance engagement in relation to the combined non-financial statement included in the combined group management report

To the SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz

Assurance Conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the combined non-financial statement of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, Mainz for the financial year from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025, included in section "Non-Financial Statement" of the group management report, prepared to fulfil the requirements of Sections 315b and 315c HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] for a consolidated non-financial statement and Sections 289b bis 289e HGB for a non-financial statement of the company including the information contained in this consolidated non-financial statement to fulfill the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereinafter the "consolidated non-financial reporting").

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying combined non-financial reporting for the financial year from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Sections 315b and 315c HGB for a consolidated non-financial statement, Sections 289b to 289e of the HGB for a non-financial statement of the company, the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company.

Basis for the Assurance Conclusion

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities under ISAE 3000 (Revised) are further described in the section "German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the consolidated non-financial reporting".

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Our audit firm has applied the requirements for a system of quality control as set forth in the IDW Quality Management Standard issued by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW): Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)). We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusion.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the consolidated non-financial reporting

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated non-financial reporting in accordance with the applicable German legal and other European requirements as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company and for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control that they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a consolidated non-financial reporting in accordance with these requirements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent sustainability reporting in the consolidated non-financial reporting) or error.

This responsibility of the executive directors includes establishing and maintaining the materiality assessment process, selecting and applying appropriate reporting policies for preparing the consolidated non-financial reporting, as well as making assumptions and estimates and ascertaining forward-looking information for individual sustainability-related disclosures.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the process for the preparation of the consolidated non-financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the consolidated non-financial reporting

The CSRD and the applicable German legal and other European requirements contain wording and terms that are subject to considerable interpretation uncertainties and for which no authoritative, comprehensive interpretations have yet been published. Therefore, the executive directors have disclosed their interpretations of such wording and terms in section General Disclosures of the consolidated non-financial reporting. The executive directors are responsible for the reasonableness of these interpretations. As such wording and terms may be interpreted differently by regulators or courts, the legality of measurements or evaluations of sustainability matters based on these interpretations is uncertain. As further set forth in section General Disclosures of the consolidated non-financial reporting, the quantification of the non-financial performance indicators, in particular Scope 1, 2 and 3 as well as waste KPIs are also subject to inherent uncertainties due to estimation uncertainties.

These inherent limitations also affect the assurance engagement on the consolidated non-financial reporting.

German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the consolidated non-financial reporting

Our objective is to express a limited assurance conclusion, based on the assurance engagement we have conducted, on whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the consolidated non-financial reporting has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable German legal and other European requirements and the supplementary criteria presented by the company's executive directors, and to issue an assurance report that includes our assurance conclusion on the consolidated non-financial reporting.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. We also:

- obtain an understanding of the process used to prepare the consolidated non-financial reporting, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the entity to identify the disclosures to be reported in the consolidated non-financial reporting.
- identify disclosures where a material misstatement due to fraud or error is likely to arise, design and perform procedures to address these disclosures and obtain limited assurance to support the assurance conclusion. 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 control.

- consider the forward-looking information, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Summary of the Procedures Performed by the German Public Auditor

A limited assurance engagement involves the performance of procedures to obtain evidence about the sustainability information. The nature, timing and extent of the selected procedures are subject to our professional judgment.

In performing our limited assurance engagement, we:

- evaluated the suitability of the criteria as a whole presented by the executive directors in the consolidated non-financial reporting
- inquired of the executive directors and relevant employees involved in the preparation of the consolidated non-financial reporting about the preparation process and about the internal controls relating to this process
- evaluated the reporting policies used by the executive directors to prepare the consolidated non-financial reporting
- evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates and related information provided by the executive directors
- performed analytical procedures and made inquiries in relation to selected information in the consolidated non-financial reporting
- conducted site visits
- considered the presentation of the information in the consolidated non-financial reporting
- considered the process for identifying taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the consolidated non-financial reporting].

Restriction of Use/Clause on General Engagement Terms

This assurance report is solely addressed to SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA.

The engagement, in the performance of which we have provided the services described above on behalf of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA, was carried out on the basis of the General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer und Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften (Allgemeine Auftragsbedingungen für Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer und Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften) dated as of January 1, 2024 (www. kpmg.de/AAB_2024). By taking note of and using the information as contained in our report each recipient confirms to have taken note of the terms and conditions stipulated in the aforementioned General Engagement Terms (including the liability limitations to EUR 4 million specified in item No. 9 included therein) and acknowledges their validity in relation to us.

Frankfurt am Main, 9 December 2025

KPMG AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
[Original German version signed by:]

Beyer	Wiegand
Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor]	Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor]

Multi-Year Overview

Results of operations		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenue[1]	in EUR m	986.2	957.1	898.6	821.1	648.7
Revenue growth at constant currencies	in %	5.8	12.1	8.4	21.5	15.4
High-value solutions (HVS) revenue share	in %	57	55	48	39	33
EBITDA[1]	in EUR m	280.3	257.6	239.0	219.7	164.1
EBITDA margin	in %	28.4	26.9	26.6	26.8	25.3
EBIT[1]	in EUR m	200.8	192.6	192.4	164.4	127.7
Profit for the period[1]	in EUR m	147.0	150.3	151.9	125.8	101.2
Earnings per share[1]	in EUR	0.97	0.99	1.01	0.83	0.67
Dividend per share	in EUR	0.18[3]	0.16	0.15	0.13	n/a[2]
ROCE	in %	18.7	19.7	23.3	23.9	24.5

Financial position		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities[1]	in EUR m	179.9	224.8	181.7	182.1	132.2
Cash flows from ongoing investing activities[1,4]	in EUR m	–143.1	–143.8	–171.4	–142.1	–95.9
Free cash flow[5]	in EUR m	36.8	81.0	10.3	40.0	36.3

Net assets		Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024	Sep. 30, 2023	Sep. 30, 2022	Sep. 30, 2021
Working capital	in EUR m	199.3	170.5	186.2	173.7	142.4
Working capital in % of revenue	in %	20.2	17.8	20.7	21.2	22.0
Equity ratio[1]	in %	55.9	54.8	56.2	59.3	56.7
Capital employed	in EUR m	1,107.8	1,014.0	912.0	803.6	569.8
Net debt[1]	in EUR m	122.2	118.6	148.4	3.3	52.9

Employees		Sep. 30, 2025	Sep. 30, 2024	Sep. 30, 2023	Sep. 30, 2022	Sep. 30, 2021
Headcount (as of the reporting date)		4,811	4,690	4,646	4,848	n/a[2]

[1] In advance of the listing of SCHOTT Pharma AG & Co. KGaA on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Combined financial statements were prepared for SCHOTT Pharma's business activities in the financial years as of September 30, 2022 and 2021. The comparative figures presented for the financial years 2022 and 2021 correspond to the information in the Combined financial statements.
[2] Not applicable.
[3] Dividend proposed for the financial year 2025.
[4] Cash flows from investing activitites up to the financial year 2023.
[5] Balance of cash flows from operating activities and Cash flows from ongoing investing activities (Cash flows from investing activitites up to the financial year 2023) according to the Consolidated statement of cash flows.

Financial calendar

February 3, 2026	Annual General meeting
February 11, 2026	Quarterly statement as of December 31, 2025
May 13, 2026	Half-year Financial report as of March 31, 2026
August 12, 2026	Quarterly statement as of June 30, 2026
December 10, 2026	Annual report 2026

Disclaimer/forward-looking statements

This Annual report contains numerous forward-looking statements which are based on the Company's assumptions, expectations and intentions. Such statements are indicated by words like "expect", "assume", "intend" or similar wording and are based both on the information currently available to management and on the prevailing environment. These may change at any time. The Company assumes no liability for the ultimate correctness and accuracy of any expectations or assumptions expressed in this report. The Company also undertakes no obligation to update any of its forward-looking statements to bring them in line with actual developments after this Annual report has been published.

Publication

This Annual report was published on December 11, 2025. The document is also available in German. In the event of any discrepancies, the German version shall be authoritative and prevail over the English translation.

In the interest of sustainability, the Company's annual reports, interim reports and annual financial statements are not available in printed form. All annual and interim reports are available online for download in PDF format.

Rounding, language and formatting

Due to rounding, individual figures in this document and in other documents may not correspond exactly to the totals stated, and percentages shown may not exactly reflect the absolute values to which they relate.

It is also possible that, for technical reasons, the formatting of the accounting records contained in this document deviates from that of records published in accordance with statutory provisions.

Credits

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