

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

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AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Jackie Murphy Gerald Collier Daniel O'Sullivan (appointed 24 October 2024)
Company secretary	Rebecca Weston
Registered number	559879
Registered office	Cork Business & Technology Park Model Farm Road Cork Ireland
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm One Spencer Dock North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank plc AIB Corporate Banking 10 Molesworth Street Dublin 2 Ireland
Solicitors	William Fry 2 Grand Canal Quay Dublin 2 Ireland

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activities

Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited (the "company") was incorporated on the 8 April 2015 and entered into a licensing arrangement on 26 April 2016 for the beneficial rights of certain intellectual property owned by its former parent company, Aerie Pharmaceuticals Limited. The company's principal activity is to develop and commercialise those beneficial rights.

In Japan, the company successfully executed the Agreement with Santen in October 2020 to advance clinical development and ultimately commercialise Rhopressa® and Rocklatan® in Japan and other countries in East Asia. In December 2021 the company entered into the Second Santen Agreement, granting Santen the exclusive right to develop and commercialize Rocklatan® and Rhopressa® (the "Licensed Products") in Europe, China, India, the Middle East, CIS, Africa, parts of Latin America, and the Oceania countries (such jurisdictions collectively, the "Expanded Territories").

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at Athlone business and Technology Park, Garrycastle, Dublin Road, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

Dividends

The directors have not declared a dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, (2023: nil).

Events since the end of the financial year

Details of events since the end of the financial year are outlined in note 20.

Research and development

The company carried out research and development activities during the financial year of \$nil (2023 - \$6,903,464).

Political donations

The company made no political donations during the year (2023 - \$nil).

Business review

The company's primary activity is the manufacture of products for the treatment of patients with open-angle glaucoma at its sterile fill manufacturing facility in Athlone. This facility produces FDA and EMA approved products and also manufactures clinical supplies to support Phase 3 trials in Japan, as well as registration batches for product approvals.

The Athlone facility is not yet operating at full production capacity. Consequently, trading losses from manufacturing are expected to continue until production reaches full capacity.

Following the acquisition of Aerie Pharmaceuticals Inc. by Alcon AG in November 2022, the company is continuing to assess its manufacturing strategy within the broader Alcon AG group.

For the financial year, the company reported a loss before tax of \$7,743,756 (compared to a profit before tax of \$53,808,904 in 2023).

In 2023, the company recognized other operating income of \$67 million. This resulted from resolving uncertainties related to patents in Japan (under the first Santen agreement) and China (under the second Santen agreement). Upon resolution, the company recognized previously deferred profit on IP rights (\$58 million) and recognized subsequent milestone payments (\$9 million), totalling \$67 million in other operating income in the prior year's income statement.

On 8 September 2025, Alcon completed the divestiture of Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited's manufacturing facility located in Athlone. As part of the transaction, the associated property, plant and equipment were sold to new owners, and the majority of employees at the site transferred to the new ownership.

The company has assessed the impact of the site closure, concluding its ability to continue as a going concern.

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is a member of an ophthalmic pharmaceutical group which is focused on the discovery, development and commercialisation of first-in-class therapies for the treatment of patients with open-angle glaucoma and other diseases of the eye. Our strategy includes developing business opportunities including successfully commercialising Rhokiinsa® and Roclanda® in Europe and obtaining regulatory approval for our products in Japan and other countries in Asia.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Successful development and commercialisation will depend on several factors, including:

- successful completion of clinical trials;
- receipt of regulatory approvals from applicable regulatory authorities;
- establishment of adequate internal manufacturing capacity or arrangements with third-party manufacturers; and
- launching commercial sales of our product candidates, if and when approved.

If we do not achieve one or more of these factors in a timely manner or at all, we could experience significant delays or an inability to successfully commercialise our product candidates, which could materially harm our business, and we may not be able to earn sufficient turnover and cash flows to continue our operations.

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year were:

Jackie Murphy
Tomás Barry (resigned 24 October 2024)
Gerald Collier
Dan O'Sullivan (appointed 24 October 2024)

Directors' and secretary's interests in shares

None of the directors who held office during the year had any interest in the share capital of the company at any time during the year or at the end of the year. The directors' interests in the shares of the ultimate parent company, Alcon AG, as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 were below 1% of the share capital of Alcon AG and therefore, the directors have availed of the exemption to disclose this under Section 260 of the Companies Act 2014.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors in office at the date of this report has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors consider that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. See note 3.2 of the financial statements for further information regarding the directors' key

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

assumptions in relation to this determination including the support received from its ultimate parent company.


Branches

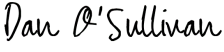
The company had no branches in the period.

Statutory auditors

The statutory auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution that they be reappointed will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Signed by:

82BD78A2EB4F450...
Jackie Murphy
Director

Signed by:

45788A648F8D437...
Daniel O'Sullivan
Director



Independent auditors' report to the members of Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the Profit and Loss for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Directors' Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.



In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.



Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
 - The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
-

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Therese Cregg'.

Therese Cregg
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin
11th December 2025

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Turnover		19,229,048	17,659,482
Cost of sales		(26,591,483)	(22,922,517)
Gross (loss)		<u>(7,362,435)</u>	<u>(5,263,035)</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,465,805)	(8,783,436)
Other operating income	4	1,061,163	67,000,000
Operating (loss)/profit	4	<u>(7,767,077)</u>	<u>52,953,529</u>
Interest income/(expense) and similar expenses	6	70,520	86,751
(Loss)/profit before tax		<u>(7,696,557)</u>	<u>53,040,280</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	(47,199)	768,624
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u><u>(7,743,756)</u></u>	<u><u>53,808,904</u></u>


The company has no other comprehensive income in the current financial or preceding financial year other than those dealt with in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no statement of comprehensive income is presented.

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

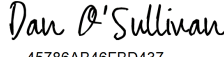
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	33,065,456	37,020,320
		<u>33,065,456</u>	<u>37,020,320</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	10	14,828,132	17,069,798
Debtors - amounts falling due after more than one year	11	1,080,817	1,148,807
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	11	56,012,066	82,077,451
Cash at bank and in hand		30,357,002	4,773,238
		<u>102,278,017</u>	<u>105,069,294</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(21,521,404)</u>	<u>(20,323,787)</u>
Net current assets		80,756,613	84,745,507
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(2,630,700)	(2,830,702)
Net assets		<u>111,191,369</u>	<u>118,935,125</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	16	881,476	881,476
Capital contribution	16	169,273,109	169,273,109
Distribution	16	(25,385,656)	(25,385,656)
Share-based payment reserve	16	25,965,858	25,965,858
Profit and loss account	16	(59,543,418)	(51,799,662)
Total equity		<u>111,191,369</u>	<u>118,935,125</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Signed by:

82BD76A2EB4E450
Jackie Murphy
 Director

Date: 10 December 2025

Signed by:

45786AB46FBD437...
Daniel O'Sullivan
 Director

Date: 10 December 2025

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Called up Share capital presented as equity \$	Capital contribution \$	Capital Distribution \$	Share- based payment reserve \$	Profit and loss account \$	Total equity \$
At 1 January 2023	881,476	169,273,109	(25,385,656)	25,965,858	(105,608,566)	65,126,221
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	53,808,904	53,808,904
Charge for equity settled share- based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	<u>881,476</u>	<u>169,273,109</u>	<u>(25,385,656)</u>	<u>25,965,858</u>	<u>(51,799,662)</u>	<u>118,935,125</u>
and	881,476	169,273,109	(25,385,656)	25,965,858	(51,799,662)	118,935,125
At 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-	(7,743,756)	(7,743,756)
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for equity settled share- based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>881,476</u></u>	<u><u>169,273,109</u></u>	<u><u>(25,385,656)</u></u>	<u><u>25,965,858</u></u>	<u><u>(59,543,418)</u></u>	<u><u>111,191,369</u></u>

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. General information

Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited ("Aerie Ireland" or the "company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aerie Pharmaceuticals Limited ("Aerie Limited"), organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alcon AG, organised under the laws of Switzerland, together "Alcon" or the "Group."

Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited is incorporated as a private company limited by shares in the Republic of Ireland. The address of its registered office is Athlone Business and Technology Park, Cork Business & Technology Park, Model Farm Road, Cork, Ireland.

Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited's ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is Alcon AG. Alcon AG prepares group financial statements and is both the smallest and largest group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited is a member.

These financial statements are the company's separate financial statements for the financial year beginning 1 January 2024 and ending 31 December 2024.

2. Statement of compliance

The entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014. The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (FRS 102).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the entity financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the measurement of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 3.4.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Going concern

Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited is an indirect subsidiary of Alcon AG. Alcon AG is a publicly traded pharmaceutical group focused on the treatment of patients with glaucoma and other diseases of the eye. As the entity is in its initial startup phase the company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through drawing down funds from Aerie Pharmaceuticals Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Alcon AG, and cash inflows from operations from the contract manufacturing arrangement with fellow group undertakings.

A letter of support has also been obtained by the company from the ultimate parent company, Alcon AG, who have indicated their willingness to support the company to meet their liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

As a result, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, this entity's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.3 Disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company is a qualifying entity and has notified its shareholder in writing that it is availing of the following disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities.

- i. Exemption from the requirements of Section 7 of FRS 102 and FRS 102 paragraph 3.17(d) to present a statement of cash flows;
- ii. Exemption from the financial instrument disclosure requirements of Section 11 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and Section 12 paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29A of FRS 102;
- iii. Exemption from certain disclosure requirements of Section 26 of FRS 102 (paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23), in respect of share-based payments;
- iv. Exemption from the requirement of FRS 102 paragraph 33.7 to disclose key management personnel compensation in total; and
- v. Exemption from the requirement of FRS 102 paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) to disclose a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the entity financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i. Asset Retirement Obligation

An asset retirement obligation (ARO) is recognised in the balance sheet when:

- there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

The amount recognised as an ARO is the best estimate of the expenditure to settle the reinstatement cost of the building in Athlone.

ii. Income tax provisions

Management makes significant judgments when developing its estimates for income tax provisions, including the identification of permanent differences, timing differences, assessment of deferred tax positions, and applicable tax rates used.

iii. Contingent consideration

In connection with the acquisition of Avizorex, the Company has assumed the obligation to fund contingent consideration related to certain product regulatory approvals. At each reporting date the Company assesses the likelihood of achieving these approvals and recognises a liability if the contingent payments are probable. See note 18 for further details.

iv. Normalise production rate

In determining the amount of production costs capitalised to inventory, a 'normalised' production rate was applied to units filled in sterile manufacturing at the plant in Athlone, Ireland, during the year ended 31 December 2024. Production costs are greater than the costs capitalised to inventory which is attributed to idle or underutilized capacity.

Production costs related to idle or underutilised capacity at the manufacturing plant in Athlone are not included in the cost of inventory but are charged directly to cost of goods sold.

We expect cost of goods sold to continue to be unfavourably impacted by idle capacity costs due to the underutilisation at the Athlone manufacturing plant as a result of the Athlone manufacturing plant having become operational in early 2021 and not yet reaching full capacity. We expect the underutilisation to continue to have an unfavourable impact on cost of goods sold, that will decrease over time as the manufacturing plant reaches full capacity.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is US Dollar. The financial statements have been presented in Dollar, denominated by the symbol "\$".

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated to US Dollar using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents and borrowings are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other operating expenses' or 'other operating income' as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest payable and similar expenses'.

3.6 Turnover recognition

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods and services

Turnover from a sale of goods or service is recognised in the period in which all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the sale; and
- when ownership of the goods has been transferred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including short-term employee benefits, such as annual bonus arrangements and paid holiday arrangements, and post-employment benefits (in the form of a defined contribution pension plan).

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service. The company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for certain employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds. The contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when employees render related services. Amounts not paid are included in accruals in the balance sheet.

Share-based payments

In prior years the company's employees participated in a share-based payment arrangement established by its former parent and employees were granted share options and restricted stock units over equity shares of Aerie Pharmaceutical Inc. The fair value of the share options and restricted stock units were measured at grant date. Upon acquisition by Alcon in November 2022, all employee related stock awards were accelerated and expensed in the profit and loss account in that year.

In the current year no employees participate in a shared based payment arrangement in its ultimate parent company Alcon AG.

3.8 Income tax

Income tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial year. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense. Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Deferred tax assets arising on unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

3.9 Intangible assets

Intellectual property

The Company derecognises an intangible asset:

- on disposal, or
- when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal, or
- when it enters into arrangements with third parties in respect of its intangible assets, including licenses to intellectual property, which transfers the economic risks and rewards of the intangible asset to a party other than the Company.

The Company recognise the gain or loss on derecognition of an intangible asset in profit or loss as other operating income or expense when the intangible asset is derecognised. The gain or loss is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets that are scrapped or abandoned should be derecognised, because there are no future economic benefits expected from the asset's continuing use or from its disposal.

3.10 Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal, and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful lives.

Repairs, maintenance, and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Tangible assets (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Term of lease
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Fixtures and fittings	7 years
Lab equipment	7 years
Manufacturing equipment	10 years
Mechanical equipment	TBD based on asset

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each financial year. The effect of any change in either residual values or useful lives is accounted for prospectively.

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each financial year non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the asset (or cash-generating unit) and from its ultimate disposal. In measuring value in use estimated cash flow before interest and are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current risk-free market rate and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset has been revalued. If the asset has been revalued the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related turnover is recognised.

Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition. The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials and a systematic allocation of direct costs and production overheads (based on normal operating capacity of the production facility).

At the end of each financial year, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a reversal of the impairment loss is recognised the impairment loss is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Prior to the date the Company obtains regulatory approval for its product candidates or its manufacturing facilities, manufacturing costs related to commercial production are expensed as pre-approval commercial manufacturing expense. Once regulatory approval is obtained, the Company capitalises such costs on the balance sheet.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

3.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that:

- the company will comply with the conditions attached to them; and
- the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support with no future related costs is recognised as income for the period in which it becomes receivable.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, and investment in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investment in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

3.15 Share capital presented as equity

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received and presented as share capital and share premium. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.15 Distributions to equity shareholders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the financial year in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. The company did not have dividend or other distributions to equity shareholders for the financial year ending 31 December 2024 (2023 distribution \$nil).

3.15 Deferred income

Upfront payments received prior to income recognition are recorded as deferred income. Amounts expected to be recognised as income within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as current portion of deferred income in the accompanying balance sheet. Amounts not expected to be recognised as income within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as deferred income, non-current. Re-imburement of shared development costs are recognised against administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4. Operating (loss)/profit

The following operating expenses/(income) have been recognised:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Research & development charged as an expense	-	6,903,464
Depreciation (note 9)	4,322,189	4,321,494
Operating lease expense	285,780	285,797
Share-based payment (note 7)	-	-
Research and development tax credits	-	(86,508)
Other operating income	(1,061,163)	(67,000,00)
Reimbursement of development costs under cost share agreement with Santen	-	(7,712,000)

During 2023 a resolution of uncertainty related to patents in the Japan territory (relating to the first Santen agreement) and China (in the second Santen agreement) which the company entered were resolved and the company recognised re-imburement of shared costs of development under the agreements with Santen recognised as a credit to operating expenses in the profit and loss account in the current year nil (2023: \$7.7million)

Auditors' remuneration	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Remuneration (including expenses) for the statutory audit and other services carried out for the company by the company's auditors is as follows:		
Audit of entity financial statements	100,000	100,000
Other services	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100,000	100,000
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

5. Employees and directors

(i) Employees

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages and salaries	9,892,066	13,691,849
Social insurance costs	1,101,432	1,512,864
Other retirement benefit costs	688,902	751,239
	<u>11,682,400</u>	<u>15,955,952</u>

The total staff costs of \$11,682,400 (2023 - \$15,955,952) have been treated as an expense in the profit and loss account.

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Plant	81	84
Clinical trials	1	1
Regulatory	2	4
Finance	3	1
Human Resources EU	-	1
	<u>87</u>	<u>91</u>

(ii) Directors' remuneration

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Directors' salary	-	-
Other retirement benefit costs	-	-
Social insurance costs	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Our directors are remunerated by an affiliate company and time spent as directors of the entity are incidental to their management function for the group and no amounts are allocated to their service as directors of the entity.

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

6. Interest (income)/expense and similar expenses

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Interest expense to group undertakings (note 12)	-	48,798
Interest (income) from cash on deposit	(314,502)	-
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	243,982	(135,549)
	<u>(70,520)</u>	<u>(86,751)</u>

7. Share-based payments

No employees of the company were granted options or restricted stock awards in the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

8. Tax on (loss)/profit

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current tax		
Tax on (loss)/profit for the financial year	47,199	(768,624)
Total current tax	47,199	(768,624)
Tax on (loss)/profit	47,199	(768,624)

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed for the financial year is higher than (2023 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
(Loss)/profit before tax	(7,696,557)	53,040,280
(Loss)/profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%)	(962,070)	6,630,035
Effects of:		
Losses on which no deferred tax asset is recognised	962,070	-
Utilisation of tax losses	47,199	(6,630,035)
Other timing differences	-	-
Foreign withholding taxes	-	-
Foreign branch taxes	-	(768,624)
Tax on profit/(loss)	47,199	(768,624)

At the year end the company has not recognised a potential deferred tax asset of \$6,683,676 (2023 - \$5,721,606), related to taxable losses carried forward and available in the future for utilisation against future taxable profits.

Alcon AG and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are within the scope of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Ireland and has come into effect from 1 January 2024. Under the legislation, the Group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate.

The Group in Ireland satisfies the transitional Country by Country reporting Safe Harbours based on the analysis per Irish tax legislation. Therefore, the top-up tax for Ireland is deemed to be zero for the Group for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2024. The Group applies the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar 2 income taxes.

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

9. Tangible Assets	Construction- in-progress	Leasehold improvements	Computer equipment and software	Fixtures and fittings	Lab equipment	Manufacturing equipment	Mechanical equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost or valuation								
At 1 January 2024	569,897	30,150,185	987,623	452,378	1,164,479	20,944,633	3,288,754	57,557,949
Additions	215,740	26,621	126,211	18,077	22,915	152,285	244,557	806,406
Transfer from CIP	(519,657)	312,679	-	5,304	121,205	80,469	-	-
Disposals	(50,240)	(32,088)	-	-	(62,185)	-	(94,566)	(239,079)
Asset retirement obligation - discounting	-	(200,002)	-	-	-	-	-	(200,002)
At 31 December 2024	<u>215,740</u>	<u>30,257,395</u>	<u>1,113,834</u>	<u>475,759</u>	<u>1,246,414</u>	<u>21,177,387</u>	<u>3,438,745</u>	<u>57,925,274</u>
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2024	-	8,089,132	947,572	241,118	694,181	9,053,339	1,512,287	20,537,629
Charge for the financial year	-	1,714,979	69,141	23,318	132,432	2,102,727	279,592	4,322,189
At 31 December 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>9,804,111</u>	<u>1,016,713</u>	<u>264,436</u>	<u>826,613</u>	<u>11,156,066</u>	<u>1,791,879</u>	<u>24,859,818</u>
Net book value								
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>215,740</u></u>	<u><u>20,453,284</u></u>	<u><u>97,121</u></u>	<u><u>211,323</u></u>	<u><u>419,801</u></u>	<u><u>10,021,321</u></u>	<u><u>1,646,866</u></u>	<u><u>33,065,456</u></u>
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>569,897</u></u>	<u><u>22,061,053</u></u>	<u><u>40,051</u></u>	<u><u>211,260</u></u>	<u><u>470,298</u></u>	<u><u>11,891,294</u></u>	<u><u>1,776,467</u></u>	<u><u>37,020,320</u></u>

Included in depreciation charge for the financial year are disposal costs of \$188,839.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

9. Tangible assets (continued)

Included in leasehold improvements in the table above is an amount of \$2,630,700 (2023 - \$2,830,702) related to the estimated costs of restoring the Athlone building to its original condition. The estimated costs have been discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate of 1.5% which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Included in manufacturing equipment are capitalised labour and overhead costs of \$1,432,691 (2023 - \$1,432,691) and \$552,362 (2023 - \$552,362) respectively.

10. Stocks

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Raw materials and consumables	1,242,486	1,861,386
Semi-finished goods (inventory provision - \$(113,700) (2023 -\$nil))	9,731,522	15,090,422
Finished Goods	3,854,124	117,990
	<u>14,828,132</u>	<u>17,069,798</u>

11. Debtors

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
R&D tax credit	1,080,817	1,148,807
	<u>1,080,817</u>	<u>1,148,807</u>

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	605,742	262,312
Amounts owed by group undertakings	54,372,732	81,668,905
Other current assets	960,900	88,411
Prepayments	72,692	57,823
	<u>56,012,066</u>	<u>82,077,451</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are payable on demand.

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

12. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Trade creditors	735,637	693,429
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,997,218	12,407,291
Corporation tax	-	-
Other creditors including taxation and social insurance	1,304,519	1,433,516
Accruals	5,484,030	5,789,551
	<u>21,521,404</u>	<u>20,323,787</u>

\$13,997,218 (2023 - \$12,407,291) of the amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Trade creditors are payable within 1 to 3 months in line with credit terms.

Included within accruals of \$5,484,030 (2023 - \$5,789,551) in the table above is an amount of \$23,970 (2023 - \$205,439) relating to capital accruals.

13. Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Asset retirement obligation	2,630,700	2,830,702
	<u>2,630,700</u>	<u>2,830,702</u>

The company has recognised the estimated costs of restoring the Athlone premises to its original condition. The asset retirement obligation will not become payable until the end of the lease term.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

13. Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

The movement in provisions for liabilities during the year was:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Opening balance	2,830,702	2,428,570
Provided for during the year	-	402,132
Discount unwind	(200,002)	-
	<u>2,630,700</u>	<u>2,830,702</u>

14. Post-employment benefits

The company operates a defined contribution plan for employees of the company. The amount recognised in the balance sheet in relation to the company's liability for post-employment benefits is \$nil (2023 - \$136,807). The employer contribution expense recognised in the profit and loss account for the year was \$688,902 (2023 - \$751,239).

15. Financial Instruments

The company is availing of the exemption disclosure, as the financial instruments are disclosed in the group consolidated financial statements.

16. Share capital and reserves

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Authorised		
100,000,000 (2023 - 100,000,000) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
750,001 (2023 - 750,001) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	<u>881,476</u>	<u>881,476</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

16. Share capital and reserves (continued)

On 8 April 2015, the company was incorporated, with the purchase of 1 share by its former parent Aerie Pharmaceuticals Limited. The Euro US Dollar exchange rate on the day of incorporation was 1.0862.

On 19 October 2017, the company issued 750,000 of €1 ordinary shares. The Euro US Dollar exchange rate on the day was 1.1753.

There is a single class of equity shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital, subject to the availability of distributable reserves. All shares carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount on each share is paid up.

A description of each reserve within equity is outlined below:

Capital contribution

On 8 April 2015 Aerie Pharmaceuticals Limited a formerly wholly owned subsidiary of Aerie Pharmaceuticals Inc., formed Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited, and contributed \$169,273,109, as at 31 December 2024 capital to the company to fund ongoing operations. During the financial year, the company received capital contributions of \$nil (2023 - \$nil).

Share-based payment reserve

Share-based payment reserve represents accumulated charges for share-based payments (note 7).

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive losses for the financial year.

Capital distribution

Capital Distribution of \$nil (2023 - \$nil) during the financial year, the company made capital repayment of \$nil (2023 - \$nil) respectively.

17. Related party transactions

See note 5(ii) for disclosure of the directors' remuneration.

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Aerie Pharmaceuticals Inc., group.

AERIE PHARMACEUTICALS IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

18. Capital Commitments

At 31 December the company had the following capital commitments:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets authorised by the directors but not contracted for	31,973	233,152

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the financial year were:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Payments due		
not later than one year	294,989	313,546
later than one year and not later than five years	1,268,097	1,306,231
later than five years	2,552,787	3,068,557
	<u>4,115,873</u>	<u>4,688,334</u>

Previous milestone payments in association with the Avizorex acquisition, subject to achievement of certain product regulatory approvals using the IPR&D assets acquired are undertaken by an associate company Aerie Distribution Inc.

The company had no other off balance sheet arrangements.

19. Contingent liabilities

During the year the company cancelled a previous bank guarantee of €700,000 with Allied Irish Banks plc and had no contingent liabilities at year end.

20. Events since the end of the financial year

On 8 September 2025, Alcon completed the divestiture of Aerie Pharmaceuticals Ireland Limited's manufacturing facility located in Athlone. As part of the transaction, the associated property, plant and equipment were sold to new owners, and the majority of employees at the site transferred to the new ownership.

21. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 10 December 2025.