

G W Sprinkler A/S

Kastanievej 15, DK-5620 Glamsbjerg

Company reg. no. 31 79 65 12

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2025

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 18 March 2026.

Henrik Juul Hansen

Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of G W Sprinkler A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2025.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Glamsbjerg, 18 March 2026

Managing Director

Richard Markus Alber

Board of directors

Wang Yidan

Yu Bohong

Xu Xiaodan

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of G W Sprinkler A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of G W Sprinkler A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report

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

Copenhagen, 18 March 2026

BUUS JENSEN

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Ulrik Nørskov

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne29456

Company information

The company G W Sprinkler A/S
Kastanievej 15
DK-5620 Glamsbjerg

Company reg. no. 31 79 65 12
Domicile: Denmark
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors Wang Yidan
Yu Bohong
Xu Xiaodan

Managing Director Richard Markus Alber

Auditors BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

Parent company Waysmos Denmark Holding ApS

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are producing and selling sprinkler equipment used in the installation and fire fighting systems for onshore and offshore and marine purposes. The majority of the equipment is exported.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

Profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 10.170.121 against DKK 8.567.745 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Gross profit	20.964.089	17.961.777
Distribution costs	-2.447.633	-2.040.849
Administration expenses	<u>-5.942.881</u>	<u>-5.825.777</u>
Operating profit	12.573.575	10.095.151
Other financial income	506.391	916.207
2 Other financial expenses	<u>-41.360</u>	<u>-22.228</u>
Financing, net	<u>465.031</u>	<u>893.979</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	13.038.606	10.989.130
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>-2.868.485</u>	<u>-2.421.385</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>10.170.121</u>	<u>8.567.745</u>
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	<u>10.170.121</u>	<u>8.567.745</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>10.170.121</u>	<u>8.567.745</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Non-current assets		
4 Land and buildings	723.476	867.452
5 Plant and machinery	<u>20.983</u>	<u>115.083</u>
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>744.459</u>	<u>982.535</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>744.459</u>	<u>982.535</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	5.531.506	4.659.059
Work in progress	2.385.817	2.361.750
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	<u>1.741.228</u>	<u>1.810.969</u>
Total inventories	<u>9.658.551</u>	<u>8.831.778</u>
Trade receivables	3.706.816	3.076.027
Receivables from group enterprises	2.732.845	1.750.443
Deferred tax assets	193.429	20.260
Other receivables	735.617	320.176
Prepayments	<u>226.380</u>	<u>216.357</u>
Total receivables	<u>7.595.087</u>	<u>5.383.263</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>48.239.068</u>	<u>38.307.929</u>
Total current assets	<u>65.492.706</u>	<u>52.522.970</u>
Total assets	<u>66.237.165</u>	<u>53.505.505</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	9.700.000	9.700.000
Retained earnings	<u>48.284.710</u>	<u>38.114.589</u>
Total equity	<u>57.984.710</u>	<u>47.814.589</u>
 Liabilities other than provisions		
Prepayments received from customers	1.388.313	349.123
Trade payables	1.903.920	1.008.818
Income tax payable to group enterprises	3.041.654	2.325.598
Other payables	<u>1.918.568</u>	<u>2.007.377</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.252.455</u>	<u>5.690.916</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.252.455</u>	<u>5.690.916</u>
 Total equity and liabilities	<u>66.237.165</u>	<u>53.505.505</u>

1 Employee issues

6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2024	9.700.000	29.546.844	39.246.844
Retained earnings for the year	0	8.567.745	8.567.745
Equity 1 January 2025	9.700.000	38.114.589	47.814.589
Retained earnings for the year	0	10.170.121	10.170.121
	9.700.000	48.284.710	57.984.710

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
1. Employee issues		
Salaries and wages	8.438.208	8.275.381
Pension costs	871.325	913.973
Other costs for social security	<u>122.292</u>	<u>118.121</u>
Total staff costs	9.431.825	9.307.475
Staff costs transferred to assets	<u>-2.034.012</u>	<u>-1.954.423</u>
	<u>7.397.813</u>	<u>7.353.052</u>
Staff costs are recognised as follows in the income statement:		
Production costs	3.525.994	3.467.993
Distribution costs	1.329.550	1.138.076
Administration expenses	<u>4.576.281</u>	<u>4.701.405</u>
	<u>9.431.825</u>	<u>9.307.474</u>
Average number of employees	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>41.360</u>	<u>22.228</u>
	<u>41.360</u>	<u>22.228</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	3.041.654	2.325.598
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	<u>-173.169</u>	<u>95.787</u>
	<u>2.868.485</u>	<u>2.421.385</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2025</u>	<u>31/12 2024</u>
4. Land and buildings		
Cost 1 January 2025	<u>5.277.594</u>	<u>5.277.594</u>
Cost 31 December 2025	<u>5.277.594</u>	<u>5.277.594</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2025	-4.410.142	-4.266.166
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-143.976</u>	<u>-143.976</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2025	<u>-4.554.118</u>	<u>-4.410.142</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2025	<u>723.476</u>	<u>867.452</u>
5. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2025	<u>6.672.845</u>	<u>6.672.845</u>
Cost 31 December 2025	<u>6.672.845</u>	<u>6.672.845</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2025	-6.557.762	-6.468.706
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-94.100</u>	<u>-89.056</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2025	<u>-6.651.862</u>	<u>-6.557.762</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2025	<u>20.983</u>	<u>115.083</u>
6. Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.		
		DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities		<u>439</u>
Total contractual obligations		<u>439</u>
Total contingent liabilities		<u>0</u>
Total contractual obligations and contingent liabilities		<u>439</u>

Joint taxation

With Waysmos Denmark Holding ApS, company reg. no 38774247 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

All amounts in DKK.

6. Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc. (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for G W Sprinkler A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations, amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, production costs, and other operating income.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Production costs include the manufacturing and procurement costs incurred to achieve the revenue for the year. Direct and indirect manufacturing costs are recognized, including costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, energy consumption, maintenance, leasing and depreciation on production facilities, with adjustments for changes in finished goods inventories and work in progress.

Furthermore, production costs comprise research costs, development costs which do not meet the criteria for capitalisation, and amortisation of capitalised development costs.

Furthermore, provisions for losses on construction contracts are recognised in case of onerous contracts.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred for the distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns carried out during the year. Also, costs concerning sales staff, advertising and exhibitions costs, and amortisations.

Administration expenses

Administration expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year concerning management and administration, including expenses concerning administrative staff, the executive board, office premises, stationery and office supplies, and depreciations.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Land and buildings is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Land and buildings is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Accounting policies

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	40 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of weighted measured average prices. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

Accounting policies

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

Accounting policies

According to the rules of joint taxation, G W Sprinkler A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.