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Guardian Middle East Investment ApS

c/o Lassen & Richard, Amaliegade 31, 1256 København

Company reg. no. 29 13 88 69

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 June 2025.



Peter Malling Lambert
Chairman of the meeting

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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 EUR 146.940 means the amount of EUR 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Guardian Middle East Investment ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

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.

København, 20 June 2025

Managing Director

James Andrew Walker

Board of directors

Ana Martinez de Lecca Noain

James Andrew Walker

Peter Malling Lambert

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Guardian Middle East Investment ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Guardian Middle East Investment ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, 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 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 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.

Independent auditor's report

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

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

Independent auditor's report

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, 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, 20 June 2025

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Martin Bomholtz
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34117

Company information

The company

Guardian Middle East Investment ApS
c/o Lassen & Richard
Amaliegade 31
1256 København

Company reg. no. 29 13 88 69
Established: 30 September 2005
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Ana Martinez de Lecea Noain
James Andrew Walker
Peter Malling Lambert

Managing Director

James Andrew Walker

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Lautrupsgade 11
2100 København Ø

Parent company

Guardian Europe S.à.r.L

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are holding of shares in other companies.

Development in activities and financial matters

Income from ordinary activities after tax totals EUR 6.233.807 against EUR 8.717.000 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

The company has received dividend from its participating interest of EUR 6.198.602 during the financial year.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2024: EUR.

Amounts concerning 2023: EUR thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross profit	-46.768	0
Income from investments	6.198.602	10.778
Other financial income	336.450	400
Other financial expenses	-194.135	-1
Pre-tax net profit or loss	6.294.149	11.177
1 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-60.342	-2.460
Net profit or loss for the year	6.233.807	8.717
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Extraordinary dividend distributed during the financial year	0	6.879
Dividend for the financial year	8.500.000	0
Transferred to retained earnings	0	1.838
Allocated from retained earnings	-2.266.193	0
Total allocations and transfers	6.233.807	8.717

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2024: EUR.

Amounts concerning 2023: EUR thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets		
2 Investment in participating interest	21.033.753	21.034
Total investments	21.033.753	21.034
Total non-current assets	21.033.753	21.034
Current assets		
Receivables from group enterprises	2	0
Other debtors	31.020	22
Total receivables	31.022	22
Cash on hand and demand deposits	11.338.564	6.382
Total current assets	11.369.586	6.404
Total assets	32.403.339	27.438

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2024: EUR.

Amounts concerning 2023: EUR thousand.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity			
3	Contributed capital	14.721.107	14.721
4	Retained earnings	6.450.311	8.717
5	Proposed dividend for the financial year	8.500.000	0
	Total equity	<u>29.671.418</u>	<u>23.438</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Trade creditors	14	4
	Payables to group enterprises	2.669.234	1.537
	Tax payables to group enterprises	62.673	2.459
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>2.731.921</u>	<u>4.000</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>2.731.921</u>	<u>4.000</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>32.403.339</u>	<u>27.438</u>

6 Contingencies

Notes

Amounts concerning 2024: EUR.

Amounts concerning 2023: EUR thousand.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year	62.673	2.460
Adjustment of tax for previous years	-2.331	0
	<u>60.342</u>	<u>2.460</u>
	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
2. Investment in participating interest		
Cost 1 January 2024	<u>21.033.753</u>	<u>21.034</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>21.033.753</u>	<u>21.034</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>21.033.753</u>	<u>21.034</u>
Guardian Middle East Investment ApS owns 45% of Guardian Zoujaj International Float Glass L.L.C., United Arab Emirates.		
3. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2024	14.721.107	21.600
Cash capital reduction	<u>0</u>	<u>-6.879</u>
	<u>14.721.107</u>	<u>14.721</u>
4. Retained earnings		
Retained earnings 1 January 2024	8.716.504	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-2.266.193	1.838
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	6.879
Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year.	0	-6.879
Transferred from contributed capital	<u>0</u>	<u>6.879</u>
	<u>6.450.311</u>	<u>8.717</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2024: EUR.

Amounts concerning 2023: EUR thousand.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
5. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend 1 January 2024	0	10.121
Dividend for the financial year	<u>8.500.000</u>	<u>-10.121</u>
	<u>8.500.000</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2024: EUR.

Amounts concerning 2023: EUR thousand.

6. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With Phillips-Medysize Holdings A/S as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

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 Guardian Middle East Investment ApS 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.

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, writedowns 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 is 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.

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.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Results from participating interest

Dividend from participating interest is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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, financial expenses from financial leasing, 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

Investments

Participating interests

Participating interest is recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investment in participating interest 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.

Accounting policies

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. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

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.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

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"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Guardian Middle East Investment ApS is proportionally 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.

Accounting policies

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

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