

Abridged Financial Statements

Galway Tool and Mould Limited

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

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Company Information

Directors	Franklin McClelland (American) (appointed 20 June 2023, resigned 7 May 2024) William McDonough (American) Ian Nilson (American) , resigned 5 September 2025) James J. Wiesen (American) (appointed 7 May 2024) , resigned 19 August 2024)
Company secretary	Goodbody Secretarial Limited
Registered number	169648
Registered office	Unit 101 - 102 Mervue Business park Tuam Road Galway
Independent auditors	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Mill House Henry Street Limerick
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Eyre Square Galway
Solicitor	A&L Goodbody LLP The Chrysler Building Suite 33D 405 Lexington Avenue New York

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Galway Tool and Mould Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of Galway Tool and Mould Limited ("the Company") and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Basis of opinion

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 on pages 7 to 18 which the director of Galway Tool and Mould Limited propose to annex to the Annual return of the Company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual general meeting which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's director in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the director those matters we are required to state to him in our report under section 356 and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the director for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Other information

On 13 January 2026 we reported, as auditor of the Company, to the members on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, and the full text of our audit report is reproduced below.



Mairead O'Connell FCA
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm
Limerick

Date: Tuesday 13 January 2026

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Galway Tool and Mould Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

"Independent auditor's report to the members of Galway Tool and Mould Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Galway Tool and Mould Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) (the "relevant accounting framework").

In our opinion, Galway Tool and Mould Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit or loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the company. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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 when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Galway Tool and Mould Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Director's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, we considered 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 Abridged balance sheet and the are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Director's report for the year is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

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 Director's report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to the disclosure of director's remuneration and transactions with director have not been complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Galway Tool and Mould Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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 unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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 (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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Galway Tool and Mould Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mairead O'Connell FCA

for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm

Limerick

13 January 2026

Abridged balance sheet

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	184,526	87,732
Financial assets	6	3,390,081	3,587,392
		<u>3,574,607</u>	<u>3,675,124</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	7	29,733	(95,289)
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	11,749,431	8,526,166
Cash at bank and in hand	9	232,142	530,621
		<u>12,011,306</u>	<u>8,961,498</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(3,922,216)	(3,757,078)
		<u>8,089,090</u>	<u>5,204,420</u>
Net current assets		<u>8,089,090</u>	<u>5,204,420</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>11,663,697</u>	<u>8,879,544</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(10,252)	(10,252)
		<u>(10,252)</u>	<u>(10,252)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>11,653,445</u></u>	<u><u>8,869,292</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		182,409	182,409
Other reserves		2,060,851	2,060,851
Profit and loss account		9,410,185	6,626,032
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>11,653,445</u></u>	<u><u>8,869,292</u></u>

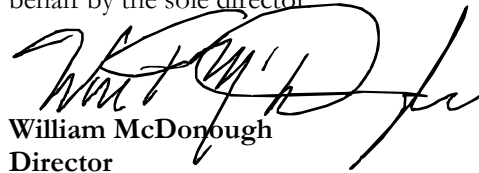
Abridged balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

I, as director of Galway Tool and Mould Limited, state that:

The Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the Company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small Company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by the sole director



William McDonough
Director

Date: 13 January 2026

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

Galway Tool and Mould Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and registered at Unit 101 - 102, Mervue Business Park, Tuam Road, Galway, registration number: 169648.

The principal activity of the company during the year was the manufacture of injection moulds.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements from which these abridged financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosures are required to show a true and fair view.

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined in section 280A of the Companies Act, in respect of the financial period and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

In accordance with section 280B of the Companies Act 2014, the company does not prepare consolidated financial statements as the company and its subsidiaries combined meet the size exemption criteria for a group. As a result, these financial statements present information relating to the company as an individual undertaking and do not contain consolidated information as the parent of a group.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros

Transactions and balances

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

At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	15%	Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.13 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.16 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments.

Going concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Impairment of investment in subsidiary

The carrying value of financial assets is assessed for impairment based on the impairment indicators - where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, management compares the asset's carrying value to the value of the net assets of the subsidiary. Any shortfall is recorded as an impairment charge.

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €184,526 (2023: €87,732).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Average number of employees	8	8
Directors	2	2
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2024	1,179,357	125,751	1,305,108
Additions	120,363	7,543	127,906
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,299,720</u>	<u>133,294</u>	<u>1,433,014</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	1,156,298	61,078	1,217,376
Charge for the year on owned assets	21,062	10,050	31,112
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,177,360</u>	<u>71,128</u>	<u>1,248,488</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	<u>122,360</u>	<u>62,166</u>	<u>184,526</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>23,059</u>	<u>64,673</u>	<u>87,732</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

6. Financial assets

	Investments in subsidiary company €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2024	5,000,000
At 31 December 2024	<u>5,000,000</u>
Impairment	
At 1 January 2024	1,412,608
Charge for the period	197,311
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,609,919</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	<u>3,390,081</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>3,587,392</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

7. Stocks

	2024 €	2023 €
Raw Materials and Work in Progress	29,733	(95,289)
	<u>29,733</u>	<u>(95,289)</u>

8. Debtors

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade debtors	1,218,565	2,266,906
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,752,509	4,782,760
Other debtors	212,006	161,150
Prepayments	20,200	9,168
Accrued income	1,546,151	1,306,182
	<u>11,749,431</u>	<u>8,526,166</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 €	2023 €
Cash at bank and in hand	232,142	530,621
	<u>232,142</u>	<u>530,621</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Overdrafts owed to credit institutions	3,353	1,695
Trade creditors	587,610	261,854
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,922,430	2,922,430
Taxation and social insurance	49,985	214,327
Other creditors	80,678	-
Accruals	63,848	92,281
Deferred income	214,312	264,491
	<u>3,922,216</u>	<u>3,757,078</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

11. Deferred taxation

	2024 €
At beginning of year	(10,252)
At end of year	(10,252)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
Other items	(10,252)	(10,252)
	(10,252)	(10,252)

12. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2024 €	2023 €
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	6,626,032	3,918,570
Other movement in the profit and loss account	2,784,153	2,707,462
Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year	9,410,185	6,626,032

13. Controlling party

Galway Tool & Mould Innovations Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Galway Tool & Mould Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sybridge Ireland Acquisition Limited. The ultimate controlling party of the group is Crestview Partners, Inc., a New York, USA registered company.

14. Approval of financial statements

The director approved these financial statements for issue on 13 January 2026.