

SCANGLAS A/S
INDUSTRIHOLMEN 61, 2650 HVIDOVRE
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 13 June 2024**

Jesper Hørup Rasmussen, Chairman

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Scanglas A/S Industriholmen 61 2650 Hvidovre
	CVR No.: 81 23 41 16
	Established: 6 June 1977
	Municipality: Hvidovre
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Hermann Gerold Schüller, chairman
	Alexander Akgül
	Per Lohse
	Henning Ejlersen
	Michel Christian Schüller
Executive Board	Bernhard Johannes Feldmann
Auditor	Jesper Hørup Rasmussen
Bank	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
Law Firm	Danske Bank
	Landessparkasse Oldenburg
	Bech-Brun
	Langelinie Allé 35
	2100 Copenhagen Ø

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Scanglas A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hvidovre, 8 February 2024

Executive Board

Jesper Hørup Rasmussen

Board of Directors

Hermann Gerold Schüller
Chairman

Alexander Akgül

Per Lohse

Henning Ejlersen

Michel Christian Schüller

Bernhard Johannes Feldmann

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Scanglas A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Scanglas A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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:

- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 8 February 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Ole C. K. Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne23299

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000	2019 DKK '000
Income statement					
Gross profit/loss.....	114.747	109.918	76.271	-1.754	-3.288
Operating profit/loss of main activities...	20.156	16.611	-1.754	-3.288	-1.774
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-255	-804	-432	2.207	-3.307
Profit/loss for the year before tax.....	19.901	15.807	-2.186	-1.081	-5.080
Profit/loss for the year.....	13.662	12.543	-300	-331	-4.656
Balance sheet					
Total assets.....	93.429	144.170	90.692	205.187	225.424
Equity.....	63.629	62.510	49.967	57.747	54.215
Investment in property, plant and equipment.....	-8.679	-3.702	0	0	0
Average number of full-time employees.....	180	173	154	153	161
Key ratios					
Rate of return.....	51,7	28,2	-1,1	-1,6	-0,8
Equity ratio.....	68,1	43,4	55,1	28,1	24,1
Return on equity.....	21,7	22,3	-0,6	-0,6	-46,1

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Rate of return	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Average invested capital}}$
Equity ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, at year-end}}$
Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The company's main activity is the processing of flat glass, with the production of double-glazed windows and the processing of glass for the building and construction industry as well as for the furniture industry.

The processing processes mainly consist of cutting to size, edge processing and toughening of glass.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The year of 2023 was the second year with the new owner of the company. The operations in the year have been stable and without any special circumstances.

The year's result after tax for the financial year 01-01-2023 - 31-12-2023 was DKK 13.662 thousand, against a profit of DKK 12.543 thousand for 2022.

The result of primary operations was better than 2022. The activity increased approximately 4% compared to 2022. The result is considered satisfactory. The result was impacted by a decrease in the regional market due to the increase of the interest rate, but with a positive development in the industrial segment. The result was in line with the expectations in the budget of 2023.

Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

The development of the result of 2023 compared to 2022 was in line with the expected result as a result of the strategies taken during the year.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

Financial risk

In addition to commonly occurring risks within the company's industry, the company is not affected by any special price, currency, interest or credit risks. With the contracts for sourcing of raw materials the company is ensured stable and continuous deliveries.

Environmental situation

The company processes glass at two of its plants. The activities are not subject to requirements for environmental approvals or green accounts. The most significant environmental effect from the company's activities is energy consumption in connection with the hardening of glass. At the end of the year, the company got their own EPD's approved and registered.

Knowledge resources

The company's most important knowledge resources consist of sales and marketing as well as the processing of glass. The key competences consist of glass processing based on customer-specific wishes and supply chain management for the BTB market.

Future expectations

The management expect a stable positive development for the future, and is expecting a growth again in 2024 of 4-8% equivalent to 1 to 2mDKK in profit for the year. The interest rate is still affecting the regional market, where as we expect the industrial market to increase. The owner is continuously investing in new machinery and optimizations. The organization is as well focusing on improved processes.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
GROSS PROFIT.....		114.747	109.918
Staff costs.....	1	-88.085	-83.386
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-7.178	-9.943
Other operating expenses.....		672	22
OPERATING PROFIT.....		20.156	16.611
Other financial income.....	2	561	102
Other financial expenses.....	3	-816	-906
PROFIT BEFORE TAX.....		19.901	15.807
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	4	-6.239	-3.264
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....	5	13.662	12.543

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Intangible fixed assets acquired.....		419	815
Intangible assets.....	6	419	815
Land and buildings.....		14.211	15.590
Production plants and machinery.....		21.390	16.766
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		580	847
Leasehold improvements.....		188	0
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment.....		946	2.355
Property, plant and equipment.....	7	37.315	35.558
Receivables from group enterprises.....		189	208
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		946	869
Financial non-current assets.....		1.135	1.077
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		38.869	37.450
Raw materials and consumables.....		14.613	14.390
Work in progress.....		767	472
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		1.434	1.321
Inventories.....		16.814	16.183
Trade receivables.....		25.415	37.836
Receivables from group enterprises.....		9.069	0
Other receivables.....		443	3.617
Prepayments and accrued income.....	8	328	1.980
Receivables.....		35.255	43.433
Cash and cash equivalents.....		2.491	47.104
CURRENT ASSETS.....		54.560	106.720
ASSETS.....		93.429	144.170

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Share Capital.....	9	25.000	25.000
Retained profit.....		24.967	24.967
Proposed dividend.....		13.662	12.543
EQUITY.....		63.629	62.510
Provision for deferred tax.....	10	1.095	1.328
PROVISIONS.....		1.095	1.328
Prepayments received from customers.....		93	0
Trade payables.....		8.242	5.582
Payables to group enterprises.....		0	53.003
Corporation tax.....		4.620	4.648
Other liabilities.....		15.750	17.099
Current liabilities.....		28.705	80.332
LIABILITIES.....		28.705	80.332
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		93.429	144.170
 Contingencies etc.	11		
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EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	25.000	24.967	12.543	62.510
Proposed profit allocation, see note 5.....			13.662	13.662
Transactions with owners				
Dividend paid.....			-12.543	-12.543
Equity at 31 December 2023.....	25.000	24.967	13.662	63.629

Share capital

Allocation of share capital:

Share capital, 250.000 unit in the denomination of 100 DKK. In total 25.000.

NOTES

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	Note
Staff costs			1
Number of full time employees	180	173	
Wages and salaries.....	79.784	79.118	
Pensions.....	7.940	4.070	
Social security costs.....	361	198	
	88.085	83.386	
Information on management remuneration has been omitted in accordance with the exception provision in the Annual Accounts Act § 98 b, subsection 3 No. 2.			
Other financial income			2
Group enterprises.....	172	27	
Other interest income.....	389	75	
	561	102	
Other financial expenses			3
Group enterprises.....	815	870	
Other interest expenses.....	1	36	
	816	906	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	4.621	4.648	
Adjustment of tax for previous years.....	1.851	-242	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-233	-1.142	
	6.239	3.264	
Proposed distribution of profit			5
Proposed dividend for the year.....	13.662	12.543	
	13.662	12.543	
Intangible assets			6
		Intangible fixed assets acquired	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....		4.215	
Disposals.....		-304	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....		3.911	
Amortisation at 1 January 2023.....		3.401	
Reversal of amortisation of assets disposed of		-226	
Amortisation for the year.....		317	
Amortisation at 31 December 2023.....		3.492	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....		419	

NOTES

				Note
Intangible fixed assets (continued)				6
Property, plant and equipment				7
	Land and buildings	Production plants and machinery	Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	32.419	61.032	9.797	
Transferred.....	0	8.909	0	
Additions.....	0	986	0	
Disposals.....	0	-1.554	0	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	32.419	69.373	9.797	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	16.828	44.266	8.950	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of..	0	-1.309	0	
Depreciation for the year.....	1.380	5.026	267	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023.....	18.208	47.983	9.217	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	14.211	21.390	580	
		Leasehold improvements	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....		0	2.355	
Transferred.....		0	-8.909	
Additions.....		193	7.500	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....		193	946	
Depreciation for the year.....		5		
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023....		5		
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....		188	946	
Prepayments and accrued income				8
Costs.....		328	1.980	
		328	1.980	
Share Capital				9
Allocation of share capital:				
Aktier, 250.000 unit in the denomination of 100 DKK.....		25.000	25.000	
		25.000	25.000	

NOTES

Note

Provision for deferred tax

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The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value of securities, receivables, intangible and tangible fixed assets, including recognised finance lease contracts.

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	1.328	2.470
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	-233	-1.142
Deferred tax, end of year.....	1.095	1.328

Contingencies etc.

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Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into rental commitments amounting to DKK 2.888 thousand at the balance sheet date during the period of non-terminability.

Related parties

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The company's related parties include:

Controlling interest

Semco Holding GmbH, Ownership 100 %
Langebrügger Straße 10, 26655 Westerstede
Tyskland

Transactions with related parties

The Company did not carry out any material transactions that were not concluded on market conditions. According to section 98c, subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act information is given only on transactions that were not performed on common market conditions.

Consolidated Financial Statements

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The company is included in the consolidated accounts of Semco Holding GmbH.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Scanglas A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. Losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets are also included.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes costs, including depreciation and wages, which are incurred to achieve the year's results net turnover. This includes direct and indirect costs for raw materials and auxiliary materials, salaries and wages, rent and leasing as well as depreciation on production facilities.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period and licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, however, no more than 8 years.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life
Buildings.....	40 years
Production plant and machinery.....	4-14 years
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	4-14 years

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal amount. The amount is written down to meet expected losses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct and other indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, the cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-downs are made to counter losses where an objective is assessed to have occurred indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables is impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, impairment is made at the individual level.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

With reference to Section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement. A cash flow statement has been prepared for the Group.