

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Company Registration No. 644676 (Republic of Ireland)

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED

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G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Gustavo Efrain Salem
Director

Tommi Markus Unkuri
Director

Date Signed: 19 December 2025

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 on pages 6 to 13, which the directors of G-Con Manufacturing Europe 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 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 directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

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

Other information

On 8 January 2026 we reported, as auditor of G-Con Manufacturing Europe Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 to be laid before its annual general meeting, and our report was as follows:

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of G-Con Manufacturing Europe Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council*.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued by the Financial Reporting Council; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for qualified opinion

We were appointed as auditor after the company's year end. Consequently, we did not observe the counting of stock and work in progress at 31 December 2021. Because of the nature of the company's operations and stock and work in progress, we were unable to perform alternative procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the existence and condition and value of stock and work in progress at the year end. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to stock, work in progress, cost of sales and related disclosures might be necessary.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below 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 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 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 qualified opinion.

Emphasis of matter - financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw your attention to note 3 in the financial statements which explains that the directors intend to wind down the company on an orderly basis. Therefore the directors do not consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of going concern.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to stock, described above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
- we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records had been maintained.

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF (CONTINUED)

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's 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: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. Description of auditors responsibilities for audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Cormac Reilly
for and on behalf of Moore Ireland Audit Partners Limited
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm
3rd Floor
Ulysses House
Foley Street
Dublin 1

8 January 2026

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- the foregoing is a true copy of the Special Report of the Auditor.
- the attached income statement, statement of financial position and the related abridged notes are a correct abridged copy of those laid before the annual general meeting of the company.

On behalf of the board

Gustavo Efrain Salem
Director

Date: 8 January 2026

Sidney Backstrom
Secretary

Date: 8 January 2026

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Current assets					
Stocks	7	280,255		902,331	
Debtors	8	774,931		83,618	
Cash at bank and in hand		190,362		648,981	
		<u>1,245,548</u>		<u>1,634,930</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(6,263,748)</u>		<u>(2,212,500)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(5,018,200)</u>		<u>(577,570)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	10		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(5,019,200)</u>		<u>(578,570)</u>
Total equity			<u>(5,018,200)</u>		<u>(577,570)</u>

We, as directors of G-Con Manufacturing Europe Limited, state that:

The company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements contained in section 352 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 confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Gustavo Efrain Salem
Director

Tommi Markus Unkuri
Director

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2020	1,000	30,876	31,876
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(609,446)	(609,446)
Balance at 31 December 2020	1,000	(578,570)	(577,570)
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(4,440,630)	(4,440,630)
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,000	(5,019,200)	(5,018,200)

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 General Information

Company information

G-Con Manufacturing Europe Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is CLS Chartered Secretaries Enterprise House, O'Brien Road, Carlow and its company registration number is 644676. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Currency

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

2.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going concern

In forming their view on the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation, the directors have considered the company's financial position and the group's strategic plans for the region which the company operates. The directors have concluded that it is not appropriate to adopt the going concern basis because they intend to wind down the company within 12 months of the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. This represents a significant judgement by the directors.

Stock and work in progress valuation

The directors have exercised significant judgement in determining the carrying value of inventory and work in progress at the reporting date. Following a review of the recoverability of these balances, the directors concluded that a material write-down was required to reflect estimated net realisable value. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates, and any changes could have a material impact on the financial statements.

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	-	-

5 Directors' remuneration

None of the directors received any remuneration in respect of their services to the company during the financial year under review (2020: €nil).

6 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	Notes	2021	2020
		€	€
In respect of:			
Stocks	7	3,645,378	-
Recognised in:			
Cost of sales		3,645,378	-

7 Stocks

	2021	2020
	€	€
Raw materials and consumables	-	902,331
Work in progress	280,255	-
	<u>280,255</u>	<u>902,331</u>

G-CON MANUFACTURING EUROPE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,214,123	2,197,549
Corporation tax	-	143
Deferred income	1,022,982	-
Accruals	26,643	14,808
	<u>6,263,748</u>	<u>2,212,500</u>

10 Called up share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	€	€
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised equity				
Ordinary shares of 10c each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 10c each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

11 Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial period which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the assets, liabilities and financial position of the entity.

12 Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102 (Schedule 1, Section 33) not to disclose transactions entered into with fellow group companies that are wholly owned within the group of companies of which the company is a wholly owned member.

13 Ultimate controlling party

The company is wholly owned subsidiary of G-CON Manufacturing Inc., which is incorporated in United State of America.

G-CON Manufacturing Inc. is the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member and which the group financial statements are drawn up. The consolidated financial statements of G-CON Manufacturing Inc are prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

14 Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on 19 December 2025