



Aabybro Industrivej Real Estate ApS

Smedeskovej 38
8464 Galten
CVR No. 38454307

Annual report 2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 14.05.2025

Svend Aage Linde
Chairman

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Entity details

Entity

Aabybro Industrivej Real Estate ApS
Smedeskovvej 38
8464 Galten

Business Registration No.: 38454307
Registered office: Skanderborg
Financial year: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Executive Board

Lana Hamid

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
City Tower, Værkmestergade 2
8000 Aarhus C

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Aabybro Industrivej Real Estate ApS for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Galten, 14.05.2025

Executive Board

Lana Hamid

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Aabybro Industrivej Real Estate ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aabybro Industrivej Real Estate ApS for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 14.05.2025

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Henrik Vedel

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne10052

Lars Dam Østergaard

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34501

Management commentary

Primary activities

The main activity of the company is administration and renting out of properties.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement for 2024

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit/loss		557,857	579,600
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(315,865)	(239,445)
Operating profit/loss		241,992	340,155
Other financial income from group enterprises		20,847	20,538
Other financial income	2	222	0
Other financial expenses	3	(160,853)	(75,811)
Profit/loss before tax		102,208	284,882
Tax on profit/loss for the year		(22,437)	(62,709)
Profit/loss for the year		79,771	222,173
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		79,000	220,000
Retained earnings		771	2,173
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		79,771	222,173

Balance sheet at 31.12.2024

Assets

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Land and buildings		4,967,881	3,383,746
Property, plant and equipment in progress		249,802	42,500
Property, plant and equipment		5,217,683	3,426,246
Fixed assets		5,217,683	3,426,246
Receivables from group enterprises	4	594,952	554,505
Deferred tax		76,708	60,580
Receivables		671,660	615,085
Current assets		671,660	615,085
Assets		5,889,343	4,041,331

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		1,104,375	1,103,604
Proposed dividend		79,000	220,000
Equity		1,683,375	1,823,604
Payables to group enterprises		4,020,000	2,025,000
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	4,020,000	2,025,000
Payables to group enterprises		47,839	22,581
Joint taxation contribution payable		38,565	73,245
Other payables		99,564	96,901
Current liabilities other than provisions		185,968	192,727
Liabilities other than provisions		4,205,968	2,217,727
Equity and liabilities		5,889,343	4,041,331
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
Contingent liabilities	6		
Group relations	7		

Statement of changes in equity for 2024

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	1,103,604	220,000	1,823,604
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(220,000)	(220,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	771	79,000	79,771
Equity end of year	500,000	1,104,375	79,000	1,683,375

Notes

1 Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the Balance sheet date.

2 Other financial income

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Other financial income	222	0
	222	0

3 Other financial expenses

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	160,853	75,651
Other financial expenses	0	160
	160,853	75,811

4 Receivables from group enterprises

The Company is a part of cash pool with Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S. Receivable from this cash pool is included in receivables from group enterprises and amounts to 0.6 MDKK (2023: 0.55 MDKK).

5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months	Outstanding after 5 years
	2024	2024
	DKK	DKK
Payables to group enterprises	4,020,000	245,000
	4,020,000	245,000

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Eurofins NSC Denmark serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

7 Group relations

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Eurofins Scientific S.E. may be ordered at the following address: 23, Val Fleuri, L1526, Luxembourg

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's normal activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of

receivables recognised in current assets.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year.

Other financial income from group enterprises

Other financial income from group enterprises comprises interest income etc. on receivables from group enterprises.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc. received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Buildings	20 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.