



MG Parc Fredericia 6 ApS

Hovedvagtsgade 6, 4. th
1103 København K
CVR No. 41518138

Annual report 2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 06.05.2025

Ignace De Paepe
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

MG Parc Fredericia 6 ApS
Hovedvagtsgade 6, 4. th
1103 København K

Business Registration No.: 41518138
Registered office: København
Financial year: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Executive Board

Lars Ulrik Bruun
Ignace De Paepe

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of MG Parc Fredericia 6 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 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.

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

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

Copenhagen, 06.05.2025

Executive Board

Lars Ulrik Bruun

Ignace De Paepe

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of MG Parc Fredericia 6 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MG Parc Fredericia 6 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 under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 06.05.2025

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Jan Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne16541

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Entity's primary activity is construction of property and related business.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The result for the year was a loss of 22,537 DKK. The performance for the year is considered satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2024

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit/loss		5,033,058	3,673,768
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	(1,597,555)	(1,198,166)
Operating profit/loss		3,435,503	2,475,602
Other financial expenses	2	(3,463,868)	(2,438,798)
Profit/loss before tax		(28,365)	36,804
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	5,828	(8,107)
Profit/loss for the year		(22,537)	28,697
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(22,537)	28,697
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(22,537)	28,697

Balance sheet at 31.12.2024

Assets

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Land and buildings		66,228,619	67,369,992
Property, plant and equipment	4	66,228,619	67,369,992
Fixed assets		66,228,619	67,369,992
Trade receivables		0	142,582
Deferred tax		0	1,347
Other receivables		123,256	0
Receivables		123,256	143,929
Cash		1,466,612	2,625,998
Current assets		1,589,868	2,769,927
Assets		67,818,487	70,139,919

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		86,197	108,734
Equity		136,197	158,734
Deferred tax		4,766	0
Provisions		4,766	0
Trade payables		69,000	196,640
Payables to group enterprises		67,451,404	69,505,390
Other payables		157,120	279,155
Current liabilities other than provisions		67,677,524	69,981,185
Liabilities other than provisions		67,677,524	69,981,185
Equity and liabilities		67,818,487	70,139,919
Employees	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2024

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	108,734	158,734
Profit/loss for the year	0	(22,537)	(22,537)
Equity end of year	50,000	86,197	136,197

Notes

1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,597,555	1,198,166
	1,597,555	1,198,166

2 Other financial expenses

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	3,450,879	2,426,023
Other interest expenses	1,875	2,032
Exchange rate adjustments	59	725
Other financial expenses	11,055	10,018
	3,463,868	2,438,798

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Change in deferred tax	(5,828)	58,253
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	0	(50,146)
	(5,828)	8,107

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK
Cost beginning of year	68,568,158
Additions	456,182
Cost end of year	69,024,340
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,198,166)
Depreciation for the year	(1,597,555)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(2,795,721)
Carrying amount end of year	66,228,619

5 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration.

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where MG Projekter ApS 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. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

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. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue 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.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory

writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for administrative etc.

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises.

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 are measured at cost. 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.

	Useful life
Buildings	40 year

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.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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