MSP Holding 2013 A/S

Palsgaardvej 10, 7130 Juelsminde
CVR-nr. 35 21 04 90

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 7 February 2025

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Palle Hansen

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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab, a Danish limited liability company, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

Company Details

Company	MSP Holding 2013 A/S Palsgaardvej 10 7130 Juelsminde	
	CVR No.:	35 21 04 90
	Established:	22 March 2013
	Municipality:	Hedensted
	Financial Year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Anders Brix, chairman Steen Lindvig Kramer Mogens Nielsen	
Executive Board	Per Momme Studsgaard	
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Roms Hule 4, 1. sal 7100 Vejle	

Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of MSP Holding 2013 A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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.

Juelsminde, 7 February 2025

Executive Board

_____
Per Momme Studsgaard

Board of Directors

_____	_____	_____
Anders Brix Chairman	Steen Lindvig Kramer	Mogens Nielsen

The Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of MSP Holding 2013 A/S

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of MSP Holding 2013 A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Extended Review 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 Extended Review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the Financial Statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

The Independent Auditor's Report

Statement on the Management Commentary
Management is responsible for the Management Commentary.

Our conclusion 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 extended review 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 during the extended review, 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 in the Management Commentary.

Vejle, 7 February 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Bent Skov
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne31481

Management Commentary

Principal activities
The principal activities comprise investments in group enterprises.

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.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Income from investments in subsidiaries		**988.609**	**1.254.253**
Other external expenses		-11.839	-7.390
Operating profit		**976.770**	**1.246.863**
Other financial income		429	1.723
Profit before tax		**977.199**	**1.248.586**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Profit for the year		**977.199**	**1.248.586**

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	1.490.000	2.900.000
Allocation to reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	988.609	1.254.253
Retained earnings	-1.501.410	-2.905.667
Total	**977.199**	**1.248.586**

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Investments in subsidiaries		36.124.927	38.094.066
Financial non-current assets	1	**36.124.927**	**38.094.066**
Non-current assets		**36.124.927**	**38.094.066**
Cash and cash equivalents		**168.797**	**96.347**
Current assets		**168.797**	**96.347**
Assets		**36.293.724**	**38.190.413**

Equity and liabilities

Share Capital		519.000	519.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		2.624.995	4.594.134
Retained earnings		31.649.929	30.167.779
Proposed dividend		1.490.000	2.900.000
Equity		**36.283.924**	**38.180.913**
Trade payables		9.800	9.500
Current liabilities		**9.800**	**9.500**
Liabilities		**9.800**	**9.500**
Equity and liabilities		**36.293.724**	**38.190.413**
Contingencies etc.	2		
Staff costs	3		

Equity

DKK	Share Capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	519.000	4.594.134	30.167.779	2.900.000	38.180.913
Proposed profit allocation		988.609	-1.501.410	1.490.000	977.199
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid				-2.900.000	-2.900.000
Other legal bindings					
Foreign exchange adjustments		25.812			25.812
Transfers					
Receiv./decl. dividend		-2.983.560	2.983.560		0
Equity at 31 December 2024	**519.000**	**2.624.995**	**31.649.929**	**1.490.000**	**36.283.924**

Notes

1 | Financial non-current assets

DKK	Investments in subsidiaries
Cost at 1 January 2024	33.499.932
Cost at 31 December 2024	**33.499.932**
Revaluation at 1 January 2024	4.594.134
Exchange adjustment	25.812
Dividend	-2.983.560
Profit/loss for the year	988.609
Revaluation at 31 December 2024	**2.624.995**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**36.124.927**

Investments in subsidiaries

Name and domicil	Ownership
Litforesta UAB, Lithuania	100 %

2 | Contingencies etc.

Joint liabilities
The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Parelo A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

	2024	2023
3 | Staff costs		
Average number of full time employees	1	1

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of MSP Holding 2013 A/S for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The format of the income statement has been adjusted to the Company's activities as a holding Company.

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

Income Statement

Income from investments in subsidiaries
The income statement of the parent company recognises the proportional share of the results of each subsidiary after full elimination of intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of goodwill.

In connection with transfers, potential profits are recognised when the economic rights related to the sold equity interests are transferred, however, at the earliest when the profit has been realised or is regarded as realisable. Moreover, realised losses other than impairments are included where identified.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include administration etc.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

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 portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

Balance Sheet

Financial non-current assets
Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Parent Company Balance Sheet under the equity method, which is regarded as a method of measuring/consolidation.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the Parent Company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill calculated according to the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the Income Statement when the equity interest is acquired. Where the negative goodwill is related to acquired contingent liabilities, the negative goodwill will be recognised as income when the contingent liabilities have been settled or cease.

Acquired enterprises are subject to the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation models.

Accounting Policies

Net revaluation of equity interests in subsidiaries is transferred under equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Subsidiaries with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds receivables, the residual amount is recognised under provision for liabilities to the extent that the Company has a legal or actual liability to cover the subsidiary's subsidiaries deficit.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets are valued on an annual basis 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 carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.

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.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

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 carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off 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 would 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

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.