

# **FTSI Denmark GP ApS**

C/O Intertrust (Denmark) ApS Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 Copenhagen CVR no. 42 75 97 83

# **Annual report for 2023**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 31 May 2024

Katrine Kofoed Hansen

chairman



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# Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of FTSI Denmark GP ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

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

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends to the company in general meeting that the financial statements for 2024 are not to be audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2024

**Executive board** 

M

Raymond Jean Hubert Jacobs

Peter Matzen Drachmann

The company in general meeting has resolved that the financial statements for the coming financial year are not be audited.



# **Independent Auditor's Report**

# To the shareholder of FTSI Denmark GP ApS Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of FTSI Denmark GP ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

#### **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 (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.

#### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review 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 Management's Review.



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.



# **Independent Auditor's Report**

- 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.

Hellerup, 31 May 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Kenneth Østergaard State Authorised Public Accountant MNE no. mne47262 Thois Engholm Slobo

Theis Engholm Slebo State Authorised Public Accountant MNE no. mne50653



# Company details

The company FTSI Denmark GP ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21

C/O Intertrust (Denmark) ApS

DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 42 75 97 83

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Copenhagen

**Executive board** Raymond Jean Hubert Jacobs

Peter Matzen Drachmann

**Auditors** PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Consolidated financial state-

ments

The company is included in the group report of the parent company

FTSI Holdco, S.á.r.l.

The group report can be obtained at the following address:

4 rue Peternelchen 2370 Howald Luxembourg



# Management's review

#### **Business review**

The purpose of the company is to be a partner in other companies.

# **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of TDKK 16, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of TDKK 180.

# Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



# Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Gross profit		22	-233
Financial expenses		-2	0
Profit/loss before tax		20	-233
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2		63
Profit/loss for the year		16	-170
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		16	-170
		16	-170



# Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Assets			
Receivables from group entities		527	48
Corporation tax		0	51
Prepayments		158	0
Receivables		685	99
Cash at bank and in hand		149	359
Total current assets		834	458
Total assets		<u>834</u>	458



# Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2023	2022 TDKK
Equity and liabilities		TORK	TORK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		40	40
Retained earnings		140	124
Equity		180	164
Trade payables		175	57
Payables to group entities		475	237
Corporation tax		4	0
Total current liabilities		654	294
Total liabilities		654	294
Total equity and liabilities		<u>834</u>	458
Staff expenses	1		
Contingent liabilities	3		



# Statement of changes in equity

	Retained ear-		
	Share capital	nings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	40	124	164
Net profit/loss for the year	0	16	16
Equity at 31 December 2023	40	140	180



### **Notes**

		2023	2022
1	Staff expenses		
	Number of fulltime employees on average	0	0
		2023	2022
2	Tax on profit/loss for the year	TDKK	TDKK
	Current tax for the year	4	-51
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-12
		4	-63

# 3 Contingent liabilities

The company act as General Partner in FTSI FV HoldCo K/S and FTSI FV PropCo K/S, which has a total assets of TDKK 52.646 / TDKK 158.398 and liabilities of TDKK 2.048 / TDKK 106.794 as of 31 December 2023.

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish group entities, and is jointly and several liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.



# Accounting policies

The annual report of FTSI Denmark GP ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in TDKK.

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

#### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.



# Accounting policies

#### Revenue

Income comprises of Management fee. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administation, premises etc.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

#### **Balance sheet**

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

#### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

# Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.



## Accounting policies

#### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

#### Financial debts

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.