

CataCap Management A/S

Øster Allé 42, 7.
2100 København Ø
Denmark

CVR no. 33 58 99 13

Annual report 2021

The annual report was presented and approved at
the Company's annual general meeting on

7 March 2022

Susan Korsholm Høj
Chairman

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of CataCap Management A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

The annual report has been 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 25 February 2022

Executive Board:

Jens Jørgen Hahn-
Petersen

Rasmus Philip Buhl Lokvig

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

Peter Ryttergaard

Board of Directors:

Jesper Jarlbæk
Chairman

Didde Svendborg
Østergaard

Brian Bundgaard Schwartz

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of CataCap Management A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CataCap Management A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 company 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.
- 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 25 February 2022

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Lau Bent Baun
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne26708

CataCap Management A/S
Annual report 2021
CVR no. 33 58 99 13

Management's review

Company details

CataCap Management A/S
Øster Allé 42, 7.
2100 København Ø

Telephone:	71 99 19 00
CVR no.:	33 58 99 13
Established:	30 March 2011
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Jesper Jarlbæk, Chairman
Didde Svendborg Østergaard
Brian Bundgaard Schwartz

Executive Board

Jens Jørgen Hahn-Petersen
Rasmus Philip Buhl Lokvig
Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen
Peter Ryttergaard

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 København Ø

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is to provide management services to CataCap I K/S and CataCap II K/S.

The Company is a licensed Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM). The Company is wholly owned by Jens Jørgen Hahn-Petersen, Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen and Peter Ryttergaard.

Development in activities and financial position

On 3 December 2021 CataCap Management A/S was approved as manager of alternative investment funds (Danish: forvalter af alternative investeringsfonde) by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

The profit for the year amounts to DKK 7.6 million (2020: DKK 8.2 million). The result for the year is considered satisfactory.

At 31 December 2021 Equity amounted to DKK 16.2 million (2020: DKK 13.6 million).

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the assessment of the annual report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Outlook

The Company expects to make a profit for 2022, however at a lower level than in 2021.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2021	2020
Gross profit		34,222,431	34,334,132
Staff costs	2	-22,443,567	-21,786,941
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-1,966,161	-2,008,395
Profit before financial income and expenses		9,812,703	10,538,796
Other financial income		3,658	0
Other financial expenses		-89,841	-84,229
Profit before tax		9,726,520	10,454,567
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-2,140,903	-2,299,987
Profit for the year		7,585,617	8,154,580
Proposed profit appropriation			
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		5,000,000	7,000,000
Retained earnings		2,585,617	1,154,580
		7,585,617	8,154,580

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4		
Goodwill		<u>3,594,868</u>	<u>5,483,098</u>
Property, plant and equipment	5		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		43,803	64,168
Leasehold improvements		<u>227,038</u>	<u>158,605</u>
		<u>270,841</u>	<u>222,773</u>
Investments			
Deposits		<u>250,679</u>	<u>284,293</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>4,116,388</u>	<u>5,990,164</u>
Current assets			
Receivables			
Receivables from group entities		5,818,267	6,307,004
Other receivables		730,652	792,107
Corporation tax		<u>32,330</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>6,581,249</u>	<u>7,099,111</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>9,836,140</u>	<u>10,115,155</u>
Total current assets		<u>16,417,389</u>	<u>17,214,266</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>20,533,777</u></u>	<u><u>23,204,430</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		557,067	557,067
Other reserves		144,293	144,293
Retained earnings		<u>15,462,923</u>	<u>12,877,307</u>
Total equity		<u>16,164,283</u>	<u>13,578,667</u>
Provisions			
Provisions for deferred tax		<u>791,854</u>	<u>1,197,517</u>
Total provisions		<u>791,854</u>	<u>1,197,517</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Corporation tax		0	462,302
Other payables		<u>3,577,640</u>	<u>7,965,944</u>
		<u>3,577,640</u>	<u>8,428,246</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>3,577,640</u>	<u>8,428,246</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>20,533,777</u></u>	<u><u>23,204,430</u></u>
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	6		

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends for the financial year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	557,067	144,293	12,877,306	0	13,578,666
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	2,585,617	5,000,000	7,585,617
Extraordinary dividends paid	0	0	0	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Equity at 31 December 2021	557,067	144,293	15,462,923	0	16,164,283

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of CataCap Management A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer has taken place, and the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement at the amount attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity at the amount attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent the value of software and fundraising costs.

The basis of amortisation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of the useful life.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-7 years
Leasehold improvements	6 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment are recognised in the income statement and comprise the year's amortisation of intangible assets, depreciation on property, plant and equipment and impairment losses.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deposits

Deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and bank deposits.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividends payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

DKK	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	
2 Staff costs			
Wages and salaries	22,362,128	21,698,807	
Other social security costs	<u>81,439</u>	<u>88,134</u>	
	<u>22,443,567</u>	<u>21,786,941</u>	
Average number of full-time employees	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	
3 Tax on profit for the year			
Current tax for the year	2,546,566	2,717,198	
Deferred tax for the year	<u>-405,663</u>	<u>-417,211</u>	
	<u>2,140,903</u>	<u>2,299,987</u>	
4 Intangible assets			
DKK		<u>Goodwill</u>	
Cost at 1 January 2021		<u>17,066,013</u>	
Cost at 31 December 2021		<u>17,066,013</u>	
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021		-11,582,915	
Amortisation for the year		<u>-1,888,230</u>	
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021		<u>-13,471,145</u>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021		<u>3,594,868</u>	
5 Property, plant and equipment			
DKK	<u>Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2021	1,067,986	649,950	1,717,936
Additions for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>126,000</u>
Cost at 31 December 2021	<u>1,067,986</u>	<u>775,950</u>	<u>1,843,936</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021	-1,003,818	-491,345	-1,495,163
Depreciation for the year	<u>-20,365</u>	<u>-57,566</u>	<u>-77,931</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021	<u>-1,024,183</u>	<u>-548,911</u>	<u>-1,573,094</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	<u>43,803</u>	<u>227,039</u>	<u>270,842</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Operating lease obligations

As of 31 December 2021, the Company has operating lease commitments of DKK 235,950, which falls due within 6 months.