



Cetra Life Advisory ApS

Svanemøllevej 41 A
2900 Hellerup
CVR No. 41825219

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 28.06.2024

Jeppe Buskov

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Cetra Life Advisory ApS

Svanemøllevej 41 A

2900 Hellerup

Business Registration No.: 41825219

Date of foundation: 04.11.2020

Registered office: København

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Executive Board

Thomas Vinge Hansen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Cetra Life Advisory ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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.

Copenhagen, 28.06.2024

Executive Board

Thomas Vinge Hansen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Cetra Life Advisory ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cetra Life Advisory ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, 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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 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.

Copenhagen, 28.06.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Michael Thorø Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne35823

Management commentary

Primary activities

The purpose of the company is to provide advisory services.

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 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss		13,053,507	15,472,797
Staff costs	1	(7,848,861)	(13,513,474)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(15,311)	(15,311)
Operating profit/loss		5,189,335	1,944,012
Other financial income		150,422	2,086
Other financial expenses		(28,929)	(43,952)
Profit/loss before tax		5,310,828	1,902,146
Tax on profit/loss for the year		(1,416,618)	(419,704)
Profit/loss for the year		3,894,210	1,482,442
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1,400,000	1,400,000
Retained earnings		2,494,210	82,442
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		3,894,210	1,482,442

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		52,235	67,546
Property, plant and equipment		52,235	67,546
Deposits		105,000	105,000
Financial assets		105,000	105,000
Fixed assets		157,235	172,546
Other receivables		17,283	122,801
Prepayments		364,360	355,228
Receivables		381,643	478,029
Cash		4,613,160	2,974,023
Current assets		4,994,803	3,452,052
Assets		5,152,038	3,624,598

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		74,340	74,340
Retained earnings		302,663	108,453
Proposed dividend		1,400,000	1,400,000
Equity		1,777,003	1,582,793
Deferred tax		26,352	14,860
Provisions		26,352	14,860
Bank loans		13,243	0
Trade payables		233,659	599,980
Income tax payable		1,405,126	404,844
Joint taxation contribution payable		28,141	150,897
Other payables		1,668,514	871,224
Current liabilities other than provisions		3,348,683	2,026,945
Liabilities other than provisions		3,348,683	2,026,945
Equity and liabilities		5,152,038	3,624,598
Contingent liabilities	2		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed extraordinary dividend DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	74,340	108,453	0	1,400,000	1,582,793
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	(2,300,000)	0	(2,300,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	194,210	2,300,000	1,400,000	3,894,210
Equity end of year	74,340	302,663	0	1,400,000	1,777,003

The contributed capital for the Company is divided into A and B shares. There are special dividend rights attached to specific share classes.

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	7,242,537	13,154,805
Pension costs	361,094	282,179
Other social security costs	35,341	17,508
Other staff costs	209,889	58,982
	7,848,861	13,513,474
Average number of full-time employees	4	3

2 Contingent liabilities

The Entity have entered into a lease agreement, which have a notice of termination, which corresponds to an obligation of DKK 221 thousand.

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where TVINGE Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore secondarily liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, which is limited to the equity interest by which the entity participates in the Group, and also secondarily liable 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.

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.

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.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to inventory comprise depreciation, amortisation and

impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of inventory

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises, 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.

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.

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
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

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.

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.

However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Other financial liabilities

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

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

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.