
CET North America ApS

Bag Elefanterne 1 st. th, DK-1799 København V

Annual Report for 30 January - 31 December 2024

CVR No. 44 59 98 21

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 12/5 2025

Jasmin Bejdic
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of CET North America ApS for the financial year 30 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 12 May 2025

Executive Board

Jasmin Bejdic
Manager

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of CET North America ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 30 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of CET North America ApS for the financial year 30 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").

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.

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 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 Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.
- Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Aarhus C, 12 May 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mads Meldgaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24826

Martin Stenstrup Toft

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42786

Company information

The Company CET North America ApS
Bag Elefanterne 1 st. th
DK-1799 København V

CVR No: 44 59 98 21
Financial period: 30 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 30 January 2024
Financial year: 1st financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive Board Jasmin Bejdic

Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Income statement 30 January - 31 December

	Note	2024
		USD 11 months
Gross loss		-991
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-20,392
Financial income	4	41,258
Financial expenses	5	-176,577
Profit/loss before tax		-156,702
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	29,379
Net profit/loss for the year		-127,323
 Distribution of profit		
		2024
		USD
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings		-127,323
		-127,323

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024
		USD
Investments in subsidiaries	7	1,090,086
Fixed asset investments		1,090,086
Fixed assets		1,090,086
Receivables from group enterprises		4,323
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		29,379
Receivables		33,702
Cash at bank and in hand		4,843
Current assets		38,545
Assets		1,128,631

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024
		USD
Share capital		5,819
Retained earnings		-127,323
Equity		-121,504
Credit institutions		294
Payables to group enterprises		1,249,841
Short-term debt		1,250,135
Debt		1,250,135
Liabilities and equity		1,128,631
Going concern	1	
Key activities	2	
Staff	3	
Accounting Policies	8	

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	5,819	0	5,819
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-127,323	-127,323
Equity at 31 December	5,819	-127,323	-121,504

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

The company's equity is negative by TUSD 122 as of 31 December 2024, of which the share capital is TUSD 6. The Company has lost its share capital and is therefore subject to the Danish Companies Act's rules on capital losses. Management expects the share capital to be re-established through future earnings.

The parent company, Copenhagen Energy Trading A/S, has pledged that, in addition to the loan provided as of 31 December 2024, it will support CET North America ApS financially in the form of subsidy to the extent necessary to finance its operating activities and to settle its financial obligations.

This agreement of financial support is effective until 30 June 2026.

2. Key activities

The company's purpose is to own shares in other companies as well as other investments at the management's discretion.

3. Staff

Average number of employees

2024

0

4. Financial income

Interest from group enterprises

136

Other financial income

794

Exchange gains

40,328

41,258

2024

USD
11 months

5. Financial expenses

Interest to group enterprises

91,423

Exchange loss

85,154

176,577

2024

USD
11 months

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024
	USD 11 months
6. Income tax expense	
Current tax for the year	-29,379
	<u>-29,379</u>
	2024
	USD
7. Investments in subsidiaries	
Cost at 30 January	0
Exchange adjustment	10,478
Additions for the year	1,100,000
Cost at 31 December	<u>1,110,478</u>
Net profit/loss for the year	-20,392
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>-20,392</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>1,090,086</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
CET North America Inc	Dover, Delaware	1.100.000	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of CET North America ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in USD.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Usd is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with the Parent Company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method” under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at USD 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.