



Corporate Travel Management (Denmark) ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21

c/o Harbour House, DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no. 36 55 58 15

Annual report for 2020/21

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 6 January 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Emil Skov', written over a horizontal line.

Emil Skov
chairman

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements	
Income statement 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021	7
Balance sheet at 30 June 2021	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the annual report	10
Accounting policies	11

Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Corporate Travel Management (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

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 30 June 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

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

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

Copenhagen, 6 January 2022

Executive board



John Anthony Murray



Deborah Ann Carling

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Corporate Travel Management (Denmark) ApS

Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Corporate Travel Management (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 30 June 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 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 requirements. 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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, we conclude that 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 management's review.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Violation of VAT legislation

In violation of the VAT legislation, the company has reported incorrect VAT return to SKAT, whereby the management may incur liability.

Copenhagen, 6 January 2022

Mazars
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 31 06 17 41



Kurt Christensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne26824

Company details

The company

Corporate Travel Management (Denmark) ApS
c/o Harbour House
Sundkrogsgade 21
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 36 55 58 15

Reporting period: 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

John Anthony Murray
Deborah Ann Carling

Auditors

Mazars
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Midtermolen 1,2 tv.
DK-2100 Copenhagen

Consolidated financial statements

The company is part of the consolidated financial statement for the parent company.

Consolidated financial statement can be obtained by contact to Corporate Travel Management Limited.

Corporate Travel Management Limited
27A/52 Charlotte Street
4000 Brisbane, Queensland
Australia

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activities consist in direct or indirect services in connection with travelling in Denmark and abroad, as well as services in connection hereto.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 30 June 2021 shows a profit of DKK 22.086, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2021 shows equity of DKK 30.206.

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 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

	Note	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Gross profit		23.600	-48.368
Financial expenses	2	-1.514	-400
Profit/loss before tax		22.086	-48.768
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Profit/loss for the year		22.086	-48.768
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		22.086	-48.768
		22.086	-48.768

Balance sheet at 30 June 2021

	Note	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Assets			
Receivables from group entities		59.289	30.143
Other receivables		16.025	9.375
Prepayments		12.240	11.538
Receivables		87.554	51.056
Total current assets		87.554	51.056
Total assets		87.554	51.056
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		-19.794	-41.880
Equity		30.206	8.120
Trade payables		57.348	41.000
Corporation tax		0	1.936
Total current liabilities		57.348	42.936
Total liabilities		57.348	42.936
Total equity and liabilities		87.554	51.056
Staff expenses	1		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 July 2020	50.000	-41.880	8.120
Net profit/loss for the year	0	22.086	22.086
Equity at 30 June 2021	50.000	-19.794	30.206

Notes

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
	DKK	DKK
2 Financial expenses		
Financial expenses, group entities	424	0
Other financial costs	1.090	0
Exchange loss	<u>0</u>	<u>400</u>
	<u>1.514</u>	<u>400</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report of Corporate Travel Management (Denmark) ApS for 2020/21 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 annual report for 2020/21 is presented in DKK.

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 and less other external expenses.

Revenue

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.

Accounting policies

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax 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 expected realisable value.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

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 tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

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.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables and other payables, are measured at net realisable 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'.