



RSM

RSM Danmark

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Revisionspartnerselskab

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Nordis Travel ApS

Vester Voldgade 83, 3. tv, 1552 København V

Company reg. no. 39 15 73 65

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 11 July 2024.

Weibin Wang

Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's statement

Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Nordis Travel ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my 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.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 11 July 2024

Managing Director

Weibin Wang

The independent practitioner's report

To the Shareholders of Nordis Travel ApS

Report on extended review of the Financial Statements

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Nordis Travel ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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.

Based on the work performed, 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 accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Others matters

Effective from this financial year, the Entity is required to have its financial statements subject to extended review. We point out that, as disclosed in the financial statements, the comparative figures in the financial statements have not been audited or subject to extended review.

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.

The independent practitioner's report

Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Statement on the Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's Review.

Our conclusion 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 extended review 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 extended review, 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 in the Management's Review.

The independent practitioner's report

Reporting obligations in accordance with section 7, subsection of the declaration order. 2

Violation of the Danish Bookkeeping Act

The company has not complied with the requirements of the Danish Bookkeeping Act that bookkeeping must be organized and performed with regard to the complexity of the business, the number of transactions, and the economic scope of the transactions.

The company's management may be held liable for the violation of the danish bookkeeping act.

Violation of the Danish VAT Act

The company, have not filed VAT properly according to the Danish VAT Act, and have reported incorrect VAT to the tax authorities, for which the management may be held liable. The VAT returns were subsequently corrected and resubmitted with the accurate figures before the approval of the 2023 annual report.

Copenhagen V, 11 July 2024

RSM Danmark

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 25 49 21 45

Martin Enderberg Lassen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne40044

Marco Mosegaard Brøndsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne49081

Company information

The company

Nordis Travel ApS
Vester Voldgade 83, 3. tv
1552 København V

Web site www.nordistravel.com

E mail weibin@nordistravel.com

Company reg. no. 39 15 73 65

Financial year: 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

Managing Director

Weibin Wang

Auditors

RSM Danmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Ved Vesterport 6, 5. sal
1612 København V

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The purpose of the company is to operate a travel agency business and any other related business.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Nordis Travel ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

Lack of comparability

This year, certain accounts in assets and liabilities has been reclassified to fulfill the continuity principle. Consequently, financial statements for the current year are not directly comparable to the previous year.

This includes the reclassification of items that were intangible assets last year to current assets this year, and all liabilities that were categorized as long-term last year have been reclassified as short-term this year.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Accounting policies

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Accounting policies

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

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

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross profit	6.741.065	5.555.468
1 Staff costs	-5.463.054	-2.338.338
Operating profit	1.278.011	3.217.130
Other financial income	713.909	0
Other financial expenses	0	-417.406
Pre-tax net profit or loss	1.991.920	2.799.724
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-462.814	-148.508
Net profit or loss for the year	1.529.106	2.651.216
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.529.106	2.651.216
Total allocations and transfers	1.529.106	2.651.216

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Non-current assets		
Deposits	307.041	296.243
Total investments	307.041	296.243
Total non-current assets	307.041	296.243
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	647.548	884.785
Total inventories	647.548	884.785
Trade receivables	1.851.858	0
Other receivables	1.026.365	156.293
Total receivables	2.878.223	156.293
Cash and cash equivalents	4.383.697	2.235.949
Total current assets	7.909.468	3.277.027
Total assets	8.216.509	3.573.270

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	2.092.188	563.082
Total equity	<u>2.142.188</u>	<u>613.082</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Prepayments received from customers	291.384	0
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>291.384</u>	<u>0</u>
Trade payables	337.351	0
Payables to group enterprises	3.859.366	2.540.924
Payables to shareholders and management	41.988	41.988
Income tax payable	493.515	148.508
Other payables	1.050.717	228.768
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>5.782.937</u>	<u>2.960.188</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>6.074.321</u>	<u>2.960.188</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>8.216.509</u>	<u>3.573.270</u>

2 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2023	50.000	563.081	613.081
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1.529.106</u>	<u>1.529.106</u>
	<u>50.000</u>	<u>2.092.187</u>	<u>2.142.187</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	5.084.008	2.233.566
Pension costs	109.710	53.350
Other costs for social security	69.593	26.834
Other staff costs	199.743	24.588
	<u>5.463.054</u>	<u>2.338.338</u>
Average number of employees	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

2. Related parties

Controlling interest

Hiseas International GmbH, c/o Advocatur Ineichen AG, Weggisgasse 29, Majority shareholder
6004 Lucerne, Switzerland

The company is included in the Group Annual Report of the parent company. The mentioned company below is the smallest company that prepares the consolidated financial statement.

Hiseas International GmbH
c/o Advocatur Ineichen AG, Weggisgasse 29
6004 Lucerne
Switzerland