



**TRIPFUL APS**  
**ØSTERBRO 68, 2. TV., 9000 AALBORG**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**18 JUNE - 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 9 July 2021**

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**Beáta Dobsa**

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## COMPANY DETAILS

### Company

Tripful ApS  
Østerbro 68, 2. tv.  
9000 Aalborg

CVR No.: 41 44 43 39  
Established: 18 June 2020  
Registered Office: Aalborg  
Financial Year: 18 June - 31 December

### Board of Executives

Beáta Dobsa

## STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Tripful ApS for the financial year 18 June - 31 December 2020.

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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 18 June - 31 December 2020.

The Management's Review includes in my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

The board of executives remain of the opinion that the conditions for opting out of audit have been fulfilled.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 9 July 2021

Board of Executives

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Beáta Dobsa

## MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

### Principal activities

The principal activities comprise developing IT solutions and related business.

**INCOME STATEMENT 18 JUNE - 31 DECEMBER**

	Note	2020 DKK
GROSS PROFIT.....		58,951
OPERATING PROFIT .....		58,951
Other financial expenses.....		-51
PROFIT BEFORE TAX.....		58,900
Tax on profit/loss for the year .....	2	-13,090
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....		45,810
 <b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND</b>		
Retained earnings.....		45,810
TOTAL.....		45,810

**BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 DKK</b>
Development projects in progress and prepayments.....		49,312
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b> .....	3	<b>49,312</b>
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		3,862
<b>Fixed asset investments</b> .....	4	<b>3,862</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b> .....		<b>53,174</b>
Other receivables.....		12,978
<b>Receivables</b> .....		<b>12,978</b>
Cash and cash equivalents.....		42,060
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b> .....		<b>55,038</b>
<b>ASSETS</b> .....		<b>108,212</b>
 <b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Share capital.....		40,000
Retained earnings.....		55,122
<b>EQUITY</b> .....		<b>95,122</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....		11,000
<b>PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES</b> .....		<b>11,000</b>
Corporation tax.....		2,090
<b>Current liabilities</b> .....		<b>2,090</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b> .....		<b>2,090</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b> .....		<b>108,212</b>

**EQUITY**

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 18 June 2020.....	40,000	9,312	0	49,312
Transfers to/from other items.....		-9,312	9,312	
Proposed distribution of profit.....			45,810	45,810
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,122</b>	<b>95,122</b>



NOTES

		Note
<b>Staff costs</b>		<b>1</b>
Average number of employees		
1		
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>2</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	2,090	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	11,000	
	<b>13,090</b>	
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>		<b>3</b>
	Development projects in progress and prepayments	
Additions.....	49,312	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>49,312</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>49,312</b>	
Tripful is developing an app made for women, by women. The purpose of the app is to connect women travelers.		
Management has high expectations for the product and has no indication of impairment in relative to the carrying amount.		
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>4</b>
	Rent deposit and other receivables	
Additions.....	3,862	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>3,862</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>3,862</b>	

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Tripful ApS for 2020 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared with the following accounting principles.

### INCOME STATEMENT

#### Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

#### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Intangible fixed assets

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the lower of recoverable value and carrying amount.

#### Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Includes cash.

### Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### Liabilities

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.