

Easy Travel Copenhagen ApS

Struenseegade 7, 2200 København N

Company reg. no. 42 03 47 38

Annual report

18 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 7 July 2022.

Rossanna Pozada-Alva
Chairman of the meeting

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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 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Easy Travel Copenhagen ApS for the financial year 18 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 18 January – 31 December 2021.

The Executive Board consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2021 financial statements to be met.

Further, in our 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.

Copenhagen, 6 July 2022

Executive board

Oscar Vera Guardiola

Rossanna Pozada-Alva

Practitioner's compilation report

To the Shareholders of Easy Travel Copenhagen ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of Easy Travel Copenhagen ApS for the financial year 18 January - 31 December 2021 based on the company's bookkeeping and on information you have provided.

These financial statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist Management in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant requirements under the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 6 July 2022

BUUS JENSEN

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Ulrik Nørskov

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne29456

Company information

The company	Easy Travel Copenhagen ApS Struenseegade 7 2200 København N
	Company reg. no. 42 03 47 38 Established: 18 January 2021 Domicile: Copenhagen Financial year: 18 January - 31 December
Executive board	Oscar Vera Guardiola Rossanna Pozada-Alva
Auditors	BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer
Subsidiary	Sleep in Heaven ApS, Copenhagen

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company are investments in subsidiaries and hereby related areas.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -10.000. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -10.000. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year as expected.

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	18/1 2021 - 31/12 2021
Gross profit	-9.719
Other financial expenses	-32
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-9.751
1 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0
Net profit or loss for the year	-9.751
Proposed appropriation of net profit:	
Allocated from retained earnings	-9.751
Total allocations and transfers	-9.751

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
Assets	
Non-current assets	
2 Investments in subsidiaries	754.187
Total investments	<u>754.187</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>754.187</u>
Current assets	
Receivables from subsidiaries	134.094
Total receivables	<u>134.094</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3.969</u>
Total current assets	<u>138.063</u>
Total assets	<u>892.250</u>

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
Equity and liabilities	
Equity	
Contributed capital	40.000
Retained earnings	-9.751
Total equity	<u>30.249</u>
 Liabilities other than provisions	
Trade payables	10.000
Other payables	852.001
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>862.001</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>862.001</u>
 Total equity and liabilities	 <u>892.250</u>

3 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 18 January 2021	40.000	0	40.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	-9.751	-9.751
	40.000	-9.751	30.249

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	18/1 2021 - 31/12 2021
1. Tax on net profit or loss for the year	
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	0
	<u>0</u>
	<u>31/12 2021</u>
2. Investments in subsidiaries	
Cost 18 January 2021	0
Additions during the year	754.187
Disposals during the year	0
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>754.187</u>

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity DKK	Results for the year DKK	Carrying amount, Easy Travel Copenhagen ApS DKK
Sleep in Heaven ApS, Copenhagen	100 %	<u>2.317.451</u>	<u>10.840</u>	<u>754.187</u>
		<u>2.317.451</u>	<u>10.840</u>	<u>754.187</u>

3. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

3. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0.000.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

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

The annual report is presented in DKK. The annual report comprises the first financial year and hence comparative figures are not available.

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, writedowns 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.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross loss

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

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. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for administration costs etc.

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.

Results from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

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.

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.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, Easy Travel Copenhagen ApS is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

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.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

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.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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

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