

Clicktrip International ApS

CVR no.: 43706446

Staktoften 3
2950 Vedbæk

Annual Report 2023 (1. Financial year)

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's
Annual General Meeting 24. juni 2024

Chairman of the meeting
Douglas Alan Costello

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Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report for 2023 for Clicktrip International ApS.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 december 2023 and of the results of the the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

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

Vedbæk, 24 June 2024

Executive Board:

Douglas Alan Costello

Board of Directors

Michael Voss-Jensen

Søren Morbitzer Christoffersen

Mats Lind

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Clicktrip International ApS

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of 2023 for the financial year 14 December 2022 - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 december 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 14 December 2022 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The 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 the 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 standards unless Management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for 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 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 the Management's Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, we considered whether Management Commentary includes the disclosures required by the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management Commentary is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Commentary.

Other Matter

The company has not complied with VAT act in 2023 but has subsequently implemented measures to ensure compliance. The management may incur liability.

Frederiksberg, 24 June 2024

Din Revisor Frederiksberg P/S Godkendte Revisorer

CVR no. 36 46 48 52

Kaspar Kristoffersen
registreret revisor
mne34513

Company details

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| The company | Clicktrip International ApS Staktoften 3 2950 Vedbæk |
| | CVR no.: 43706446 |
| | Established: 1. December 2020 |
| | Municipality: Vedbæk |
| | Finansiel year: 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 |
| Bord of directors | Michael Voss-Jensen Søren Morbitzer Christoffersen Mats Lind |
| Executive Board | Douglas Alan Costello |
| Auditor | Din Revisor Frederiksberg P/S Godkendte Revisorer Dronning Olgas Vej 43A 2000 Frederiksberg |

Management Commentary

Business activities

Clicktrip International ApS, is engaged in technology and website development.

Business review

This is the first year of the company. The result is as expected.

Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No special events have occurred since the beginning of the year.

Income statement 14 December 2022 - 31 December 2023

1

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2023</u> |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| Net revenue | | 5.452.462 |
| Cost of Sales | | -5.301.200 |
| Other external expenses | | <u>-68.927</u> |
| Gross profit | | 82.335 |
| | | |
| Financial income | 1 | 4.901 |
| Financial expenses | 2 | <u>-11.179</u> |
| Profit before tax | | 76.057 |
| | | |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | | <u>-16.732</u> |
| Profit for the year | | <u>59.325</u> |
| | | |
| PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT | | |
| Retained earnings | | 59.325 |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | <u>0</u> |
| Total distribution | | <u>59.325</u> |

Balance sheet at 31 December 2023

Assets

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2023</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Other receivables | | 11.000 |
| Financial assets | | 11.000 |
| Non-current assets | | 11.000 |
| Receivables from group enterprises | | 1.473.139 |
| Receivables | | 1.473.139 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 13.694 |
| Current assets | | 1.486.833 |
| Assets | | 1.497.833 |

Balance sheet at 31 December 2023

Liabilities and equity

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2023</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Share Capital | | 40.000 |
| Retained earnings | | 59.325 |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | <u>0</u> |
| Equity | | <u>99.325</u> |
| | | |
| Trade payables | | 13.641 |
| Other payables | | <u>1.384.867</u> |
| Current liabilities | | <u>1.398.508</u> |
| | | |
| Liabilities | | <u>1.398.508</u> |
| | | |
| Equity and liabilities | | <u>1.497.833</u> |
| | | |
| Contingencies etc. | 3 | |

Statement of changes in equity

Equity

| | Share capital | Retained earnings | Total |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Equity 14. december 2022 | 40.000 | 0 | 40.000 |
| Proposed profit allocation | 0 | 59.325 | 59.325 |
| Equity ultimo | <u>40.000</u> | <u>59.325</u> | <u>99.325</u> |

Corporation capital

Corporation capital distribution:

A-share, 40.000 pc. of nom. 1 DKK.

The share capital is unchanged compared to the foundation.

| | <u>2023</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Financial income | |
| Interests from group enterprises | 1.263 |
| Other financial income | <u>3.638</u> |
| | <u>4.901</u> |
| | |
| 2 Financial expenses | |
| Other financial cost | <u>11.179</u> |
| | <u>11.179</u> |

3 Contingencies

Joint liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Fundamental Holliday Holding A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

Accounting policies

The annual report 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 accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

This is the first year of the company and therefore the annual report has no comparative figures.

Basis

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's 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's 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 instalments 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 are presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency conversion

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the exchange rate on the transaction date and the exchange rate on the payment date are entered in the income statement as a financial entry. If currency positions are designated as hedges of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognized directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are not settled at the balance sheet date are measured at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate at the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the date the receivable or payable arose is recognized in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction

Income statement

Net revenue

Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year.

Other external costs

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, 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 securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

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 share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity. The company is jointly taxed with the parent company. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the parent company is allocated to both profit and loss-making Danish companies in proportion to their taxable income, resulting in a full reimbursement of tax losses.

Balance sheet

Financial non-current assets

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal amount.

Receivables

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

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.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

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 carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

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