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# ***TP Aerospace PRO ApS***

Stamholmen 165 t, DK-2650 Hvidovre

## **Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2021**

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CVR No 32 36 22 49

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
18/3 2022

Tinneke Torpe  
Chairman of the General  
Meeting



**pwc**

# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
<b>Management's Review</b>	
Company Information	5
Financial Highlights	6
Management's Review	7
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	9
Balance Sheet 31 December	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13

## **Management's Statement**

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of TP Aerospace PRO ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hvidovre, 11 February 2022

### **Executive Board**

Thomas Daniel Ibsø

Nikolaj Lei Jacobsen

Tinneke Torpe

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of TP Aerospace PRO ApS

## Opinion

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 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of TP Aerospace PRO ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

## 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' 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## 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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 Management's Review.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## 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.

## 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

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.

Hellerup, 11 February 2022

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Torben Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne18651

Thomas Baunkjær Andersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35483

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

TP Aerospace PRO ApS  
Stamholmen 165 t  
DK-2650 Hvidovre

CVR No: 32 36 22 49

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 10 August 2009

Financial year: 12nd financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Hvidovre

### **Executive Board**

Thomas Daniel Ibsø  
Nikolaj Lei Jacobsen  
Tinneke Torpe

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

## Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2021 TUSD	2020 TUSD	2019 TUSD	2018 TUSD	2017 TUSD
<b>Key figures</b>					
<b>Profit/loss</b>					
Gross profit/loss	6,288	5,721	6,166	3,174	3,037
Operating profit/loss	4,290	3,485	4,340	1,316	1,290
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	4,572	3,892	4,340	1,316	1,290
Net financials	-660	-2,348	-1,104	1,077	341
Net profit/loss for the year	3,051	1,032	2,523	1,844	1,244
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Balance sheet total	80,260	76,622	77,090	53,900	39,285
Equity	13,516	10,465	9,433	6,910	5,066
Investment in property, plant and equipment	504	5,992	1,987	-1,173	803
Number of employees	10	14	14	14	10
<b>Ratios</b>					
Solvency ratio	16.8%	13.7%	12.2%	12.8%	12.9%
Return on equity	25.4%	10.4%	30.9%	30.8%	28.0%



# Management's Review

## **Key activities**

TP Aerospace is the leading aftermarket supplier of wheels and brakes, carrying the world's largest ready to-go inventory in the market for most commercial, regional and commuter aircraft types.

From our locations in Copenhagen, Hamburg, Las Vegas, Orlando, Singapore, Bangkok, Moscow, East Midland (UK), Kuala Lumpur, Shenzhen and Melbourne, we offer our services to airlines all over the world through our Trading and Program divisions, supported by our extensive in-house MRO capabilities.

TP Aerospace PRO ApS' activities consists of the Groups Program and lease activities within the EU Region.

## **Development in the year**

Net result after tax for 2021 of USD 3m is an increase of USD 2m compared with 2020, which is in accordance with expectations considering the continued impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak.

## **Business risks**

TP Aerospace is Part 145, ISO 9001 and AS 9120 approved. To retain this certification level there is continuing focus on quality and risk management.

## **Financial exposure**

Management does not consider that the company has any financial exposure of significance.

## **Outlook**

Given the positive development in flight activity in second half of 2021, our expectation for 2022 is a return to a normalised flight activity level amongst our customers and thereby higher demand. Our financial performance for 2022 is expected to reflect the above with sales and earnings returning to pre-pandemic level.

## **Research and development**

To support the growth strategy of the company, TP Aerospace Group continues to develop its product platform, capacity, capability and global footprint.

## **External environment**

TP Aerospace acknowledges its community responsibility. Operating in the aftermarket, re-use of parts is an integrated part of our strategy. For further information a reference are made to the consolidated Financial Statements for TPA Holding I A/S.

# **Management's Review**

## **Intellectual capital resources**

All employees in TP Aerospace go through continuous training and evaluation to increase the Company's knowledge level.

## **Statement on gender composition**

The TP Aerospace Groups COP report and diversity policy are described in the consolidated Financial Statements for TPA Holding I A/S.

## **Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Management of the Company is required to make accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions which form basis for the financial statements that are not readily apparent from other sources. Description of critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions are included in the section "Accounting policies".

## **Unusual events**

No unusual matters have affected the Financial Statement for 2021.

## **Subsequent events**

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> TUSD	<u>2020</u> TUSD
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>6,288</b>	<b>5,721</b>
Staff expenses	2	-1,294	-1,484
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	<u>-422</u>	<u>-345</u>
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>4,572</b>	<b>3,892</b>
Financial income	4	1,743	705
Financial expenses	5	<u>-2,403</u>	<u>-3,053</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>3,912</b>	<b>1,544</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	<u>-861</u>	<u>-512</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<u><b>3,051</b></u>	<u><b>1,032</b></u>

## Balance Sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2021 TUSD	2020 TUSD
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		5,570	7,732
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	7	<b>5,570</b>	<b>7,732</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>5,570</b>	<b>7,732</b>
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>42,420</b>	<b>44,892</b>
Trade receivables		7,199	5,684
Receivables from group enterprises		24,971	18,137
Other receivables		50	23
Prepayments	8	6	7
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>32,226</b>	<b>23,851</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>74,690</b>	<b>68,890</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>80,260</b>	<b>76,622</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021 TUSD	2020 TUSD
Share capital		25	25
Retained earnings		13,491	10,440
<b>Equity</b>		<b>13,516</b>	<b>10,465</b>
Provision for deferred tax	10	578	568
Other provisions	11	1,685	1,532
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,100</b>
Bank loans		2,096	548
Prepayments received from customers		30	329
Trade payables		715	1,408
Payables to group enterprises		57,995	59,172
Corporation tax		846	183
Deposits		1,918	2,073
Other payables		881	344
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>64,481</b>	<b>64,057</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>64,481</b>	<b>64,057</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>80,260</b>	<b>76,622</b>
Distribution of profit	9		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	12		
Related parties	13		
Accounting Policies	14		

## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD
Equity at 1 January	25	10,440	10,465
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3,051	3,051
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13,491</b>	<b>13,516</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021 <u>TUSD</u>	2020 <u>TUSD</u>
<b>1 Other operating income</b>		
Government grants	282	407
	<u><b>282</b></u>	<u><b>407</b></u>
<b>2 Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	1,222	1,401
Pensions	54	66
Other social security expenses	5	5
Other staff expenses	13	12
	<u><b>1,294</b></u>	<u><b>1,484</b></u>
Including remuneration to the Executive Management of: Executive Management	100	100
	<u><b>100</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<u><b>10</b></u>	<u><b>14</b></u>

Remuneration to the Executive Management:

The remuneration paid to Executive Management in 2021 is made in other Group companies. Amounts allocated for Executive Management functions in the Company are USD 100k, for the financial year 2021.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021 TUSD	2020 TUSD
<b>3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	449	501
Gain and loss on disposal	-27	-156
	<b>422</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>4 Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	876	500
Other financial income	0	64
Exchange gains	867	141
	<b>1,743</b>	<b>705</b>
<b>5 Financial expenses</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	2,348	1,942
Other financial expenses	55	80
Exchange loss	0	1,031
	<b>2,403</b>	<b>3,053</b>
<b>6 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	851	183
Deferred tax for the year	10	329
	<b>861</b>	<b>512</b>



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	TUSD
Cost at 1 January	9,107
Additions for the year	504
Disposals for the year	<u>-2,244</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>7,367</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	1,375
Depreciation for the year	449
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	<u>-27</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>1,797</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>5,570</u></b>
Depreciated over	<u>20 years</u>

## 8 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning event and insurance costs paid in advance for subsequent years.

## 9 Distribution of profit

	2021	2020
	TUSD	TUSD
Retained earnings	<u>3,051</u>	<u>1,032</u>
	<b><u>3,051</u></b>	<b><u>1,032</u></b>

## 10 Provision for deferred tax

Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	568	239
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	<u>10</u>	<u>329</u>
<b>Provision for deferred tax at 31 December</b>	<b><u>578</u></b>	<b><u>568</u></b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	TUSD	TUSD
<b>11 Other provisions</b>		
Lending of assets included in the programs by customers (mutual pool) occasionally occur in connection with the CFR program activities. In case that these programs end, the Company must return similar assets in the same condition as when the lending took place. The provisions include an amount counterbalancing the restoration liability based on an estimate of the expected expenses. The liability is recognised during the application period of the lend assets.		
Other provisions	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,532</u>
	<u><b>1,685</b></u>	<u><b>1,532</b></u>

## 12 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Charges and security

The Company has pledged floating charge in fixed assets, inventories, and receivables as security for bank debt, as well as group companies' bank commitments for a total of MDKK 72.

### Guarantee obligations

TP Aerospace PRO ApS has provided a guarantee for the Parent Companies TP Aerospace Holding A/S and TPA Holding I A/S' bank debt.

### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of CC Green Wall Invest ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 13 Related parties

	<b>Basis</b>
<b>Controlling interest</b>	
CataCap I K/S, Copenhagen	Ultimate capital owner, 28 %
TP Aerospace Holding A/S, Hvidovre	Capital owner, 100 %

CataCap I K/S ultimately controls the majority of the votes in the Group, due to specific rights in the ownership agreement between the parties.

### Transactions

All transactions with related parties have occurred on normal market conditions in the financial year 2021.

### Consolidated Financial Statements

Name and registered office of the Parents preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest and largest group:

Name	Place of registered office
TPA Holding I A/S	Hvidovre

The Group Annual Report of TPA Holding I A/S may be obtained at the following address:

TPA Holding I A/S  
Stamholmen 165 r st.  
DK-2650 Hvidovre  
Danmark

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of TP Aerospace PRO ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2021 are presented in TUSD. The exchange rate is 6,56 as of 31 December 2021 and 6,06 as of 31 December 2020.

### Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of TPA Holding I A/S, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, Management is required to make accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that are not readily apparent from other sources in order to serve as the basis for the preparation of the financial statements. The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The judgements, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is changed if the change affects only that period, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods. In particular, the accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relate to the following matters:

- Revenue related to programs are recognised as a service exclusive of the value of the core assets that are exchanged during delivery within the program as they are considered exchange of assets of similar nature and value. Cost of the delivered core asset is transferred for recognition as cost of the core asset received. Costs related to maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) of the goods delivered are expensed on delivery.
- For goods to be included in programs, the allocation of total cost between the core element and the MRO element, respectively, is determined at the first exchange based on an estimate.
- The sales value of the CFR programs is recognised concurrently with the customer's use of the asset delivered (per cycle). Cost of goods sold related to CFR programs are expensed over the expected average period until the next exchange calculated for wheels and brakes in all CFR programs, respectively.
- Inventories are recognised at cost less write-down to net realisable value in case of impairment. The estimate of the required write-downs is made on the basis of an assessment of the individual characteristics and historical sales patterns for the inventories in the perspective of a value loss over time. In addition, further write-downs are made to the extent that impairment is indicated specifically.
- Lending of assets included in the programs by customers (mutual pool) occasionally occur in connection with the CFR program activities. In case that these programs end, the Company must return similar assets in the same condition as when the lending took place. The provisions for such restoration liabilities include an amount counterbalancing the expected expenses. The amount is based on an estimate.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## Income Statement

### Revenue

Revenue related to sale and lease out of aircraft parts is recognized in revenue when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue related to the programs are recognised exclusive of the value of the core assets that are exchanged during delivery within the program. Revenue therefore consist of revenue generated from maintenance, repair and overhaul and not exchange.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory write-downs. Such costs include an amount counterbalancing, if any, the restoration liability on asset lend by customers (mutual pool) in connection with CFR program activities, based on an estimate of the expected expenses. For programs, cost of the delivered core asset is transferred for recognition as cost of the core asset received.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

### Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, cost of sales and other external expenses.

### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

### Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprises interest, including interest income, expenses and charges on receivables and payables from group enterprises, net capital gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with their Danish parent company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Balance Sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	20 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost based on weighted average prices and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

### Provisions

Lending of assets included in the programs by customers (mutual pool) occasionally in connection with the CFR program activities. In case that these programs end, the Company must return similar assets in the same condition as when the lending took place. The provisions include an amount counterbalancing the restoration liability based on an estimate of the expected expenses. The liability is recognised during the application period of the lend assets.

The provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

### Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

### Financial Highlights

#### Explanation of financial ratios

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$