
NORDIC AIR AMBULANCE A/S

c/o PricewaterhouseCoopers, Strandvejen 44, DK-2900
Hellerup

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 33 64 31 79

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 3/4 2024

Leif Olstad
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Nordic Air Ambulance A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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.

Hellerup, 3 April 2024

Executive Board

Lasse Dahl
CEO

Arne Wolff
CFO

Board of Directors

Leif Olstad
Chairman

Lars Erik Bragstad

Anne Mari Jakobsen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of NORDIC AIR AMBULANCE A/S

Opinion

In our 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 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of NORDIC AIR AMBULANCE A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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 Financial 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.
- 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, 3 April 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Thomas Lauritsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34342

Company information

The Company	NORDIC AIR AMBULANCE A/S c/o PricewaterhouseCoopers Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup CVR No: 33 64 31 79 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Hellerup
Board of Directors	Leif Olstad, chairman Lars Erik Bragstad Anne Mari Jakobsen
Executive Board	Lasse Dahl Arne Wolff
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The main activity of the Company is to operate leasing of helicopters and other thus naturally related services.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 1,382,231, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 25,464,009.

After a tender process in 2022, the parent company Norsk Luftambulanse AS was in January 2023 awarded the contract with the Danish Health Regions for the operation of 4 medical helicopter bases in Denmark.

At contract signing, the Company (Nordic Air Ambulance A/S) placed an order for five new helicopters with expected delivery in 2025. The Company's four existing helicopters will be released for sale after the delivery of the new helicopters.

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

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Revenue		14,547,698	14,547,698
Other external expenses		-139,118	-126,923
Gross profit		14,408,580	14,420,775
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-7,475,212	-7,481,940
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		6,933,368	6,938,835
Financial income	2	94,151	135,717
Financial expenses	3	-5,251,510	-2,995,698
Profit/loss before tax		1,776,009	4,078,854
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-393,778	-902,183
Net profit/loss for the year		1,382,231	3,176,671

Distribution of profit

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	1,382,231	3,176,671
	1,382,231	3,176,671

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Helicopters		113,104,836	120,580,048
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment		25,949,581	0
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>139,054,417</u>	<u>120,580,048</u>
Fixed assets		<u>139,054,417</u>	<u>120,580,048</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		5,512,449	9,181,856
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		1,429,120	928,994
Receivables		<u>6,941,569</u>	<u>10,110,850</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,334,244</u>	<u>4,278,469</u>
Current assets		<u>8,275,813</u>	<u>14,389,319</u>
Assets		<u>147,330,230</u>	<u>134,969,367</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		801,000	801,000
Retained earnings		24,663,009	23,280,778
Equity		25,464,009	24,081,778
Provision for deferred tax	6	13,462,962	13,076,400
Provisions		13,462,962	13,076,400
Credit institutions		71,263,804	82,023,283
Payables to group enterprises		22,900,000	0
Long-term debt	7	94,163,804	82,023,283
Credit institutions	7	11,031,456	9,747,838
Trade payables		1,417,259	329,426
Payables to group enterprises	7	1,436,804	5,394,242
Corporation tax		353,936	316,400
Short-term debt		14,239,455	15,787,906
Debt		108,403,259	97,811,189
Liabilities and equity		147,330,230	134,969,367
Staff	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	801,000	23,280,778	24,081,778
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,382,231	1,382,231
Equity at 31 December	801,000	24,663,009	25,464,009

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff		
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The Executive Board are remunerated at the Parent Company, Norsk Luftambulans AS, Norway.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	0	128,191
Other financial income	81,825	7,526
Exchange gains	12,326	0
	<u>94,151</u>	<u>135,717</u>

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	756,980	305,764
Other financial expenses	4,144,377	2,544,974
Exchange loss	350,153	144,960
	<u>5,251,510</u>	<u>2,995,698</u>

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
4. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	7,216	153,406
Deferred tax for the year	386,562	748,777
	<u>393,778</u>	<u>902,183</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Helicopters	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1. January	174,038,662	0
Additions for the year	0	25,949,581
Cost at 31. December	<u>174,038,662</u>	<u>25,949,581</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1. January	53,458,614	0
Depreciation for the year	7,475,212	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31. December	<u>60,933,826</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31. December	<u>113,104,836</u>	<u>25,949,581</u>
Amortised over	24-25 years	
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

6. Provision for deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities at 1 January	13,076,400	12,327,623
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	386,562	748,777
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December	<u>13,462,962</u>	<u>13,076,400</u>
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

7. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Credit institutions

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	71,263,804	82,023,283
Long-term part	71,263,804	82,023,283
Within 1 year	11,031,456	9,747,838
	<u>82,295,260</u>	<u>91,771,121</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
7. Long-term debt		
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	22,900,000	0
Long-term part	22,900,000	0
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	1,436,804	5,394,242
	24,336,804	5,394,242

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with credit institutes:		
The Company's helicopters has been pledged as security for debts to credit institutions of DKK 82.295.260. The carrying amount of the helicopters are DKK:	113,104,836	120,580,048

Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income of the Group etc. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, royalty tax and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of NORDIC AIR AMBULANCE A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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.

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 from the rent is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise rent of helicopters, fuel, repair, administration, etc.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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.

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.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction.

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:

Helicopters	24-25 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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.

Financial liabilities

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