

---

# *AviationCloud Holding ApS*

Møllekajen 36, DK-5000 Odense C

## Annual Report for 2022

---

CVR No. 37 30 45 22

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 5/7 2023

Natalia Mikhailovna  
Gorbacheva  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



# 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	4
Management's Review	5
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	6
Balance sheet 31 December	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

# Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of AviationCloud Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

I recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Odense C, 5 July 2023

## Executive Board

Natalia Mikhailovna Gorbacheva  
Manager

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of AviationCloud Holding ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of AviationCloud Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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.

Trekantområdet, 5 July 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Henrik Junker Andersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42818

Jørn Viggo Jørgensen

registreret revisor

mne3043

# Company information

**The Company** AviationCloud Holding ApS  
Møllekajen 36  
DK-5000 Odense C  
CVR No: 37 30 45 22  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Incorporated: 16 December 2015  
Financial year: 7th financial year  
Municipality of reg. office: Frederiksberg

**Executive Board** Natalia Mikhailovna Gorbacheva

**Auditors** PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Herredsvej 32  
7100 Vejle

# Management's review

## Key activities

The purpose of the company is to own intangible assets and investments in subsidiaries.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 229,592, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 28,512,614.

## 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	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross loss</b>		<b>-145,840</b>	<b>-49,484</b>
Amortisation and impairment losses of intangible assets		-477,204	-477,204
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>-623,044</b>	<b>-526,688</b>
Financial income	1	43,207	42,687
Financial expenses	2	-75,385	-77,498
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-655,222</b>	<b>-561,499</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	425,630	123,529
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-229,592</b>	<b>-437,970</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	-229,592	-437,970
	<b>-229,592</b>	<b>-437,970</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Acquired other similar rights		0	1,942,145
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1,942,145</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	4	27,433,500	27,433,500
Receivables from group enterprises		1,610,325	1,610,325
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>29,043,825</b>	<b>29,043,825</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>29,043,825</b>	<b>30,985,970</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		746,694	1,033,276
Other receivables		1,476,007	1,607
Corporation tax		0	158,009
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>2,222,701</b>	<b>1,192,892</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>574,208</b>	<b>635,252</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>2,796,909</b>	<b>1,828,144</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>31,840,734</b>	<b>32,814,114</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		58,260	58,260
Retained earnings		28,454,354	28,683,945
<b>Equity</b>		<b>28,512,614</b>	<b>28,742,205</b>
Provision for deferred tax		0	287,808
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>287,808</b>
Trade payables		15,000	30,000
Payables to group enterprises		3,169,482	3,098,682
Corporation tax		143,638	655,419
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>3,328,120</b>	<b>3,784,101</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>3,328,120</b>	<b>3,784,101</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>31,840,734</b>	<b>32,814,114</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Subsequent events	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	58,260	28,683,946	28,742,206
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-229,592	-229,592
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>58,260</b>	<b>28,454,354</b>	<b>28,512,614</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	42,687	42,687
Other financial income	520	0
	<u>43,207</u>	<u>42,687</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>2. Financial expenses</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	70,800	70,800
Other financial expenses	4,585	6,698
	<u>75,385</u>	<u>77,498</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>3. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	143,638	-158,009
Deferred tax for the year	-287,808	34,480
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-281,460	0
	<u>-425,630</u>	<u>-123,529</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>4. Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost at 1 January	27,433,500	27,433,500
Cost at 31 December	<u>27,433,500</u>	<u>27,433,500</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<u><b>27,433,500</b></u>	<u><b>27,433,500</b></u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
AviationCloud A/S	Odense	500.000	100%	54,774,167	45,828,771
				<u>54,774,167</u>	<u>45,828,771</u>

## 5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. 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 unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

## 6. Subsequent events

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of AviationCloud Holding ApS for 2022 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 2022 are presented in DKK.

### 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.

### Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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

#### Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods 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.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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

## Other external expenses

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

## Gross loss

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

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

## Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

## 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.

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

## Balance sheet

### Intangible fixed assets

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition. Development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 10 years.

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation.

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

### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

# 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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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 debts

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