

---

# *Magnetic Denmark ApS*

C/O Homann Advokater, Amagertorv 11,3, DK-1160  
Copenhagen K

Annual Report for  
31 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

---

CVR No. 43 02 89 79

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 21/7 2023

Risto Mäeots  
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 31 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 Magnetic Denmark ApS for the financial year 31 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.

Copenhagen, 21 July 2023

## Executive Board

Risto Mäeots  
CEO

The Annual General Meeting has decided that the Financial Statements for next year are not to be subject to any audit.

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Magnetic Denmark 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 31 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Magnetic Denmark ApS for the financial year 31 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.

Hellerup, 21 July 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Leif Ulbæk Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23327

Thomas Lauritsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34342

## Company information

### The Company

Magnetic Denmark ApS  
C/O Homann Advokater  
Amagertorv 11,3  
DK-1160 Copenhagen K  
CVR No: 43 02 89 79  
Financial period: 31 January - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

### Executive Board

Risto Mäeots

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
2900 Hellerup

# Management's review

## Key activities

Magnetic Denmark Aps was established in March 2022 as a subsidiary of Magnetic MRO Group, operating within the Group Line Maintenance sector.

Since it did not possess its own certification, a line maintenance station was established in Copenhagen and operated by other entities within the Magneti Group.

The station provided line maintenance services for narrow-body aircraft, including ATR42/72, Embraer 170/190, B737NG/MAX, and A320CEO and NEO.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 1,672,139, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 1,632,139.

## Capital resources

The Parent Company Magnetic MRO AS has issued a letter of support for Magnetic Denmark ApS, valid until 31 December 2023.

## Subsequent events

Regrettably, due to a weak market in the region in 2023, the Management made a strategic decision to terminate the contract with their sole client and discontinue line maintenance operations at the Copenhagen station.

Throughout 2022, all activities of the Company were funded by its Parent Company.

With the current Annual Report being signed off, all employment and vendor contracts have been terminated, and the Company is currently in a dormant stage, preparing for liquidation.

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

## Income statement 31 January - 31 December

	Note	2022
		DKK 11 months
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>977,382</b>
Staff expenses	2	-2,546,512
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-67,620
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>-1,636,750</b>
Financial income	3	5,951
Financial expenses	4	-41,340
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-1,672,139</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-1,672,139</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2022
	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>	
Retained earnings	-1,672,139
	<b>-1,672,139</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK
Plant and machinery		293,200
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		231,322
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<u>524,522</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<u>524,522</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		674,181
Other receivables		154,607
Prepayments		430,965
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>1,259,753</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>1,259,753</u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u>1,784,275</u>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK
Share capital		40,000
Retained earnings		-1,672,139
<b>Equity</b>		<u><b>-1,632,139</b></u>
Trade payables		292,635
Payables to group enterprises		2,081,340
Other payables		416,951
Deferred income		625,488
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<u><b>3,416,414</b></u>
<b>Debt</b>		<u><b>3,416,414</b></u>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<u><b>1,784,275</b></u>
Subsequent events	1	
Accounting Policies	6	

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 31 January	40,000	0	40,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,672,139	-1,672,139
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-1,672,139</b>	<b>-1,632,139</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Subsequent events

Regrettably, due to a weak market in the region in 2023, the Management made a strategic decision to terminate the contract with their sole client and discontinue line maintenance operations at the Copenhagen station.

Throughout 2022, all activities of the Company were funded by its Parent Company.

With the current Annual Report being signed off, all employment and vendor contracts have been terminated, and the Company is currently in a dormant stage, preparing for liquidation.

Due to the negative results and the preparation for liquidation, the Company has received a letter of financial support from the Parent Company Magnetic MRO AS.

The letter of support is valid until 31 December 2023, and Management working on liquidating the Company before that date.

2022

DKK

## 2. Staff Expenses

Wages and salaries	2,412,137
Pensions	100,743
Other social security expenses	8,520
Other staff expenses	25,112
	<u>2,546,512</u>
Average number of employees	<u>7</u>

2022

DKK

## 3. Financial income

Exchange gains	<u>5,951</u>
	<u>5,951</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

2022

DKK

### 4. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses	2,742
Exchange adjustments, expenses	6,093
Exchange loss	32,505
	<u>41,340</u>

### 5. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 31 January	0	0
Additions for the year	319,855	272,287
Cost at 31 December	<u>319,855</u>	<u>272,287</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 January	0	0
Depreciation for the year	26,655	40,965
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>26,655</u>	<u>40,965</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>293,200</u></b>	<b><u>231,322</u></b>
Amortised over	<u>10 years</u>	<u>3-5 years</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Magnetic Denmark 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 indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

## Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of 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.

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

## 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 contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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:

Plant and machinery	10 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

## 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.

## Prepayments

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

## 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.

## Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.