Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2022 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	990 362 688
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	MARLINK AS
Forretningsadresse:	Lysaker torg 45 1366 LYSAKER

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Claus Petter Moe
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	30.10.2023

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2022: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2021: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2022

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 02.01.2024

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	4	**4 193 901 000**	**3 082 800 000**
Kostnad solgte varer		2 070 272 000	1 499 878 000
Brutto resultat		**2 123 629 000**	**1 582 922 000**
Kostnader			
Distribusjonskosnader	5.1, 5.2	**970 080 000**	**688 256 000**
Administrative kostnader	5.3, 5.4	**820 711 000**	**719 680 000**
Driftsresultat		**332 838 000**	**174 986 000**
Finansposter			
Inntekt på investering i datterselskap og tilknyttet selskap	5.6	23 857 000	18 576 000
Inntekt på andre investeringer	5.6	336 000	170 000 000
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	5.6		
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	5.7		
Annen finansinntekt	5.6, 5.8	164 361 000	156 847 000
Annen finanskostnad	5.7, 5.9	258 386 000	278 413 000
Netto finans		**-69 832 000**	**67 010 000**
Ordinært resultat før skattekostand		**263 006 000**	**241 996 000**
Skattekostand på ordinært resultat	6	65 299 000	45 667 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		**197 707 000**	**196 329 000**
Årsresultat		**197 707 000**	**196 329 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**0**	**0**

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Forskning og utvikling	9	7 849 000	4 719 000
Konsesjoner, patenter, lisenser, varemerker og lignende rettigheter	9	93 540 000	106 626 000
Utsatt skattefordel	6		
Goodwill	9	603 563 000	603 563 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		**704 952 000**	**714 908 000**
Varige driftsmidler			
Tomter, bygninger og annen fast eiendom	8	5 916 000	7 162 000
Maskiner og anlegg	8, 10	1 260 285 000	1 067 975 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		**1 266 201 000**	**1 075 137 000**
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investeringer i datterselskap	11	2 457 553 000	2 406 098 000
Lån til tilknyttet selskap og felleskontrollert virksomhet	12.1	509 860 000	365 848 000
Andre fordringer	7	20 507 000	19 589 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**2 987 920 000**	**2 791 535 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**4 959 073 000**	**4 581 580 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Varer	12.2	20 271 000	
Sum varer		**20 271 000**	
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	12.1, 13.1	1 051 175 000	685 405 000
Andre fordringer	12.1, 13.1, 13.2	203 725 000	67 373 000
Konsernfordringer	12.1, 13.1	580 842 000	608 601 000

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Sum fordringer		**1 835 742 000**	**1 361 379 000**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	14	15 333 000	56 386 000
Sum Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**15 333 000**	**56 386 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**1 871 346 000**	**1 417 765 000**
SUM EIENDELER		**6 830 419 000**	**5 999 345 000**

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	15	18 572 000	18 572 000
Overkurs	15	2 505 009 000	2 505 009 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**2 523 581 000**	**2 523 581 000**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		949 472 000	973 840 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**949 472 000**	**973 840 000**
Sum egenkapital		**3 473 053 000**	**3 497 421 000**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Andre avsetninger for forpliktelser	16	4 794 000	4 794 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		**4 794 000**	**4 794 000**
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	12.3	1 118 321 000	1 028 801 000
Øvrig langsiktig gjeld	10, 12.3, 12.4	92 238 000	104 455 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**1 210 559 000**	**1 133 256 000**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**1 215 353 000**	**1 138 050 000**
Kortsiktig gjeld			

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	12.3	30 422 000	
Leverandørgjeld	12.4, 17	980 240 000	526 072 000
Betalbar skatt	6	2 419 000	
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	6, 17	768 060 000	474 617 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	10, 12.3, 12.4, 17	360 872 000	363 185 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**2 142 013 000**	**1 363 874 000**
Sum gjeld		**3 357 366 000**	**2 501 924 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**6 830 419 000**	**5 999 345 000**

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MARLINK AS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

Year ended 31 December 2022

Company registration n° 990362688

MARLINK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Marlink AS offers sales, services and installations of satellite enabled communication solutions and related value-added services to the maritime sector, as well as to land based enterprises, humanitarian organisations/NGOs, and inter-governmental organisations (IGOs), both directly to end customers and through a network of distributors and resellers. The products and services span from simple handheld solutions, to Inmarsat MSS services, and to more sophisticated VSAT solutions. The company offers true global coverage through a mixture of fully owned and third-party teleports. The head-office is located at Lysaker close to Oslo (Norway), and the main activities are located at Lysaker and at Eik teleport located south of the city of Stavanger (Norway).

During the financial year of 2022 the company has not had significant activities related to research and development.

GOING CONCERN

The annual accounts have been prepared on the going concern assumption, and the board confirms that this condition is present.

PROFIT AND LOSS

kNOK = 1 000 NOK. In 2022, Marlink AS' operating income was KNOK 4 193 901 and the result after tax was a profit of kNOK 197 707. Comparable numbers for 2021 were operating income of kNOK 3 082 800 and a profit after tax of kNOK 196 328.

As per end of 2022 total assets amounted to kNOK 6 830 419 and total equity was kNOK 3 475 472, i.e. an equity to total assets ratio of 51%.

The cash flow from the operational activities in 2022 was positive with kNOK 779 591.

In the view of the board, the accounts presented for the financial year of 2022 and corresponding notes provide an accurate account of the company's position and the enterprise's result. The board proposes that the accounts presented be adopted as the company's statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position.

Beyond what appears in the annual accounts, the board has no knowledge of other issues regarding the market or the development in prices which are crucial to assessment of the company. No events have occurred after the end of the financial year that have not been taken into consideration in the annual accounts or issues that are considered important in order to assess the company's result and position.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In accordance with the general trend of increasing globalization and internationalization, growth is expected in the demand for services within the areas operated by Marlink AS.

MARLINK

ENVIRONMENT

The company does not contribute to pollution of the external environment.

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

The company had 182 employees at the end of the financial year. The working environment at the company is considered good, and no special measures were therefore taken in this area in 2022. The company did not record any accidents resulting in personal injury in 2022. The company's sick leave in 2022 was 2,36%.

GENDER EQUALITY

The company operates in a technological industry where the professions that have been recruited (Masters of Science, engineers, technicians) are traditionally male-dominated. Even though this has gradually changed, this is still reflected in the organizational structure – not least at the executive level. 31 (17%) of the company's employees as at 31.12.2022 were women, and 151 (83%) were men. There are three women in the company's management group. The average annual salary for women at the company is lower than for the men, which is due to the share of women in leading positions being lower than the share of men. The arrangements at the company regarding working hours are independent of gender but depend on the employee's position. Marlink AS has three (1,65%) temporary employees (all males), and one (0,6%) female part-time employees, and one (0,8%) male part-time employee. The average number of weeks of parental leave in 2022 were 1 for females, and 8 for males.

	Women	Men
Number of employees	31	151
Number of temporary employees	0	3
Percentage of temporary employees	0,00%	1,65%
Number of part-time employees	1	1
Percentage of part-time employees	0,55%	0,55%
Number of involutary part-time work	0	0
Average number parental leave (in weeks)	23	16
Number of employees (Management group)	3	3
Number of employees (Outside management group)	28	148
Total wage women's share (%)	15%	
Total wage women's share (Management group) (%)	47%	
Total wage women's share (Outside management group) (%)	20%	

The work on gender equality and discrimination is a part of our Code of Conduct. As per of 2022 the share of female employees in Marlink group was 25%. As part of our ESG strategy we have defined the ambition to increase this share to 30% by 2025. This target is also part of our defined ESG KPIs for the group's external financing. The gender distribution is tracked on a quarterly basis.

The ambition of increasing the female share is included in our hiring procedure and followed up by the Human Resources Department, i.e. female candidate to be given priority if other qualifications are at par with male candidates.

Our business is very much engineer driven, and it is still a fact that there are many more male engineers than females. This is the biggest obstacle to meet our target.

MARLINK

DISCRIMINATION

The purpose of the Anti-discrimination Act is to promote equality, ensure equal opportunities and rights and to prevent discrimination based on ethnicity, national origin, descent, skin colour, language, religion or belief. The company works actively, in a goal-oriented and planned manner, to promote the purpose of the Act at our business. The activities include recruitment, salary and working conditions, promotions, development options, and protection against harassment.

The company's goal is to be a workplace where there is no discrimination due to a disability. The company works actively and in a goal-oriented manner to design and prepare the physical conditions so that the business' different functions can be used by as many people as possible. Workplaces and tasks are adapted individually to disabled employees or job-seekers.

TRANSPARENCY ACT

The company is subject to the Transparency Act, which was made applicable from 1 July 2022. In that context, the company has begun work to fulfill the documentation requirements of the Transparency Act, as well as the Consumer Protection Authority's recommendation. The company is committed to strengthening its commitment to openness and transparency in its business. The company has also carried out risk assessments of suppliers and mapping of these. This work will be published on the company's website.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS INSURANCE

The company has a Directors and Officers (D&O) insurance in XL Insurance Company. D&O coverage includes financial protection for Board of Directors, CEO and Executive Management for claims which may arise from the decisions and actions taken within the scope of their regular duties. The coverage per insurance case is kNOK 100 000.

ALLOCATION OF PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

The board proposes that the year's profit of KNOK 197 707 to be transferred to other equity for an amount of KNOK 197 707 and to pay a group contribution with tax effect to Toruk AS of kNOK 285 815 (See Financial statements, note 6).

Lysaker, 2023, October 30th

The board of Marlink AS

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Stein Anderssen	Erik Ceuppens
Chairman of the Board	Board member
DocuSigned by: DC83188825E443C...	DocuSigned by: 1B6213D728064BB...
Hervé Nays	Tore Morten Olsen
Board member	CEO

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MARLINK AS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

Company registration n° 990362688

MARLINK

CONTENT

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		NOK000	**NOK000**
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	4 193 901	3 082 800
Revenue		**4 193 901**	**3 082 800**
Cost of sales		(2 070 272)	(1 499 878)
Gross profit		**2 123 629**	**1 582 922**
Other operating income	5.1	41 436	29 778
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses	5.2	(1 011 516)	(718 034)
Administrative expenses	5.3	(765 292)	(694 124)
Other operating expenses	5.4	(55 419)	(25 556)
Operating profit		**332 838**	**174 986**
Finance income	5.6	77 144	215 842
Finance costs	5.7	(129 595)	(254 747)
Other finance income	5.8	111 410	129 580
Other finance costs	5.9	(128 791)	(23 666)
Profit before tax		**263 006**	**241 996**
Income tax expense	6	(65 299)	(45 667)
Profit for the year		**197 707**	**196 328**

MARLINK

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		NOK000	NOK000
Profit for the year		**197 707**	**196 328**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges		144	(13 826)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods		**144**	**(13 826)**
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement gain on defined benefits plans	7	717	7 698
Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**717**	**7 698**
Other comprehensive gain/(loss) for the year		**861**	**(6 128)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**198 568**	**190 201**

MARLINK

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		NOK000	NOK000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1 126 671	907 373
Intangible assets	9	704 952	714 906
Right-of-use assets	10	139 530	167 764
Investment in a subsidiary	11	2 457 553	2 406 098
Net employee defined benefit assets	7	20 508	19 592
Non-current financial assets	12.1	509 860	365 848
		4 959 073	4 581 580
Current assets			
Inventories	12.2	20 271	-
Trade receivables	12.1, 13.1	1 051 175	685 405
Contract assets	12.1, 13.2	357	1 542
Other receivables	12.1, 13.1	597 128	616 543
Prepayments	12.1	110 894	46 841
Other current financial assets	12.1	76 189	11 047
Cash and short-term deposits	14	15 333	56 386
		1 871 346	1 417 765
Total assets		**6 830 419**	**5 999 345**

MARLINK

	Notes	2022	2021
		NOK000	NOK000
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Issued capital	15	18 572	18 572
Share premium	15	2 505 009	2 505 009
Retained earnings		949 472	973 984
Cash flow hedge reserve		-	(144)
Total equity		**3 473 053**	**3 497 421**
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	12.3	1 118 321	1 028 801
Other non-current financial liabilities	12.4	8 247	6 975
Provisions	16	4 794	4 794
Lease contract liabilities	10, 12.3	83 991	97 480
		1 215 353	1 138 050
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12.4, 17	1 760 210	1 060 040
Lease contract liabilities	10, 12.3	49 256	66 661
Group Contribution Payable	6	285 815	207 579
Tax payable	6	2 419	-
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	12.3	30 422	
Other current financial liabilities	12.4, 17	13 892	29 594
		2 142 014	1 363 874
Total liabilities		**3 357 366**	**2 501 924**
Total equity and liabilities		**6 830 419**	**5 999 345**

Lysaker, 2023, October 30th

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Stein Anderssen
Chairman of the Board

DocuSigned by:
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Erik Ceuppens
Board member

DocuSigned by:
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Hervé Nays
Board member

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Tore Morten Olsen
CEO

Marlink AS
Financial statements

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Issued capital (Note 15)	Share premium (Note 15)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
As at 1 January 2021	**18 572**	**2 505 009**	**1 381 870**	**13 682**	**3 919 133**
Profit of the period	-	-	196 328	-	196 328
Remeasurement gain on defined benefits plans (Note 7)	-	-	7 698	-	7 698
Loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(13 826)	(13 826)
Dividends paid to Toruk AS (Note 18)	-	-	(450 000)	-	(450 000)
Group contribution (Note 6)	-	-	(161 912)		(161 912)
At 31 December 2021	**18 572**	**2 505 009**	**973 984**	**(144)**	**3 497 422**

	Issued capital (Note 15)	Share premium (Note 15)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
As at 1 January 2022	**18 572**	**2 505 009**	**973 984**	**(144)**	**3 497 422**
Profit of the period	-	-	197 707	-	**197 707**
Remeasurement gain on defined benefits plans (Note 7)	-	-	717	-	**717**
Gain on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	144	**144**
Group contribution (Note 6)	-	-	(222 936)	-	**(222 936)**
At 31 December 2022	**18 572**	**2 505 009**	**949 473**	**0**	**3 473 053**

MARLINK

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	263 006	241 996
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	380 287	358 141
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	29 691	30 254
Depreciation and impairment of financial assets	2 858	11 419
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(7 012)	(921)
Net finance loss/(gain)	66 974	(56 599)
Movements in provisions and pensions	(526)	114
Working capital adjustments:		
Change in trade and other receivables	(129 807)	572 117
Change in trade and other payables	174 120	(410 323)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**779 591**	**746 198**
Investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	18 748	4 676
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(542 847)	(291 347)
Purchase of intangible assets	(23 994)	(27 552)
Acquisition of subsidiary shares	(51 455)	(20 999)
Dividend received	23 857	3 523
Net cash flows from in investing activities	**(575 691)**	**(331 698)**
Financing activities		
Dividend paid		(450 000)
Interest costs	(122 949)	(73 096)
Interest income	52 951	27 266
Deposit to vendor	(3 575)	(1 442)
Deposit from customer	1 272	2 538
Other costs	(201)	(84)
Other income	903	-
External borrowing increase	-	182 813
External borrowing increase		165 867
Internal lendings increase	(173 355)	(214 394)
External lendings		-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(244 954)**	**(360 532)**
Net increase/Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(41 053)**	**53 968**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	56 386	2 418
Cash and cash equivalents as 31 December	**15 333**	**56 386**

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INDEX TO NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Marlink AS is a fully owned subsidiary of Toruk AS. Toruk AS is fully owned by Makto SARL, Luxemburg. Since June 29, 2022, Makto SARL is a holding company owned by Providence Equity Partners.

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The principal activity of the Company is that, it specializes in the delivery and satellite-based communication services, mainly to the Maritime industry.

These annual accounts were approved by the Board on 30 October 2023 for a decision to be made by the General Meeting.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 19.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

Pursuant to the provision regarding exemptions in section 3-7 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, no separate consolidated accounts have been prepared for Marlink AS. The annual accounts for 2022 have been prepared pursuant to the Regulations regarding Simplified Application of International Accounting Standards (FOR-2022-02-07-182), pursuant to section 3-9(5) of the Accounting Act, with comparison figures for 2021. Deviation from measuring and recognition rules pursuant to section 3-1 of Regulations FOR-2022-02-07-182 has been applied in relation to points 1, 2, 3 and 4. Both the functional and presentation currency are Norwegian kroner.

In accordance with IFRS requirements, management has performed assessments and made assumptions that affect the reported assets and debt, and reporting of contingent assets and liabilities on the accounting date and reported income and costs for the reporting period. The actual results may deviate from these estimates.

The company's financial statements are based on the principles of historical cost accounting.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.2.1 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the company's cash flow-generating units where synergies are expected from the acquisition. A cash flow-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is assessed on an annual basis for impairment or when there are indications that a cash flow-generating unit's value may be impaired. If the recoverable amount from a cash flow-generating unit is lower than the book value, the value reduction will first be recorded to the unit's share of goodwill, and then be recorded on a pro rata basis to the unit's other assets. Impairment of goodwill will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

In 2010, the companies Marlink AS, Norse Electronic AS and Marlink AS were merged with Vizada VSAT AS, as the acquiring company. The merged entity then changed its name from Vizada VSAT AS to Marlink AS. With this merger, a goodwill of kNOK44 205 has been recognized.

In 2013, the companies Mobsat Holding Norway AS, Astrium Services AS and Astrium Services Business Communications AS were merged with Mobsat Holding Norway as the acquiring company. The merged entity then changed its name from Mobsat Holding Norway AS to Astrium Services AS (now know as Marlink AS). With this merger, a goodwill of kNOK 559 358 has been recognised.

MARLINK

2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

2.2.2 Investments in subsidiaries

The investments in shares in subsidiaries are recognized at historical cost value.

2.2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- • Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- • Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- • Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- • Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- • It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- • It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- • It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- • There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.3 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as non-financial assets at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- • In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- • In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

2.3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Operating income primarily consists of sale and rental of satellite equipment, operation and maintenance of the equipment, and sale of satellite capacity. Under IFRS 15, the revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

MARLINK

2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

The Company derives revenue principally from the sale of satellite communications services typically pursuant to on-demand agreements or fixed-term contracts. The Company provides its customers with primarily two types of satellite telecommunications services: usage-based services, determined on a metered basis, such as minutes/capacity used, and satellite communications services based on fixed contracts. The usage-based services are primarily related to the Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) segment. The services provided under fixed contracts are primarily related to the corporate network and fixed maritime services reported as part of the VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal; dishes used to benefit from fixed satellite services) segment. The Company also sells equipment and provides operational and maintenance services.

Revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables are divided into separate units of accounting if the delivered item has value to the customer on a standalone basis and there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered items. Arrangement consideration is allocated based on their relative fair values, with the amount allocated to the delivered item being limited to the amount that is not contingent on the delivery of additional items or other specified performance criteria, which most often is the amount received in cash at the time of sale. In most instances the delivered element is equipment, and the equipment is recorded with low revenue, potentially including a connection fee, due to discounts provided. The subsequent services are recorded at the normal selling price or at a discounted value, depending on the facts and circumstances.

Sale of products

Sales of products are recognised at the point in time when the Company satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the promised products to the customer, which is usually when the products are delivered to the customer, risk of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the products.

Rendering of services

The Company derives revenue principally from the sale of satellite communications services typically pursuant to on-demand agreements or fixed-term contracts. The Company provides its customers with primarily two types of satellite telecommunications services: usage-based services, determined on a metered basis. such as minutes/capacity used, and satellite communications services based on fixed contracts. The usage-based services are primarily related to the Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) segment. The services provided under fixed contracts are primarily related to the corporate network and fixed maritime services reported as part of the VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal; dishes used to benefit from fixed satellite services) segment.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section 2.3.11 *Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.*

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2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

2.3.2 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

2.3.3 Taxes

Current and deferred income tax

Tax accrued will be recorded to the accounts at the amount that is expected to be paid or received. Assets and liabilities associated with deferred tax are calculated according to the liability method, with full allocation of all temporary differences between the recorded and tax value of assets and liabilities, including losses carried forward.

Marlink AS will record the effect of uncertain tax positions when it is probable that the tax position will be accepted by the tax authorities. The company will perform provisions for departure from the tax assessment or legal disputes pending a final decision. Deferred tax assets will be recognised to the extent it is probable that the tax assets will be utilised in future periods. The tax rates adopted on the date of the statement of financial position and the undiscounted amounts will be used.

Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- • When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- • When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.3.4 Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Norwegian Kroner (NOK), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

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2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

2.3.5 Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and approved by the Company's directors.

2.3.6 Group contributions

The group contribution is booked as a liability in accordance with point 3 in the Regulation regarding Simplified Application of International Accounting Standards (FOR-2022-02-07-182).

In 2022, a group contribution with tax effect of kNOK 285 815. The net group contribution after taxes has reduced equity by kNOK 222 936.

2.3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Buildings	3 to 10 years
Satellite equipment	3 to 10 years
Machine and equipment	3 to 5 years
IT Equipment	3 to 5 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.3.8 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Real estate	6 years
Motor Vehicles	3 to 4 years
Leased Lines	2 to 7 years
Purchase of satellite capacity	3 to 4 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Marlink AS presents assets it has leased to others as receivables equal to the net investments in the leases. Financial income will be set so a constant return is achieved on outstanding receivables during the life of the contract. Direct costs incurred in connection with establishing the lease are included in the receivable.

The rental income from operational leases will be recorded to the accounts on a linear basis over the life of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred through negotiation and establishment of an operational lease will be granted recorded value for the leased fixed asset and recognized as an expense on a linear basis over the life of the lease as depreciation. Variable rent will be recognized as income during the earning period.

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2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

2.3.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.3.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Customers software and licences	3 years
Brand	5 years
Customer contracts acquired	5 to 10 years

2.3.11 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit and loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

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2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Compnay commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

The financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) is the only category relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost are only trade receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

Impairment

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 11.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

MARLINK

2. Significant accounting policies *Continued*

2.3.12 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments.

The Company designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity under cost of hedging reserve.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

2.3.13 Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and cash equivalents cover cash in hand and at bank that on the date of the procurement were due in less than three months. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed at the nominal value on the date of the statement of financial position.

2.3.14 Provisions

Provisions for liabilities like removal obligations, restructuring, loss contracts and legal claims will be recognized when the company, as a result of a previous incident, has an existing legal or self-imposed obligation which it is probable that the company will need to meet, and the amount can be estimated reliably. No provisions will be made for future operating losses. Provisions will be measured at the management's best estimate of the expenses to settle the obligation on the reporting date.

Provisions for restructuring will be recognized when the company has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring has either begun or been made public.

2.3.15 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

Marlink AS has a defined benefit pension plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separate fund administered by Telenor Pensjonskasse. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognized in other equity and are not reclassified to statement of comprehensive income in subsequent periods. Unvested past service costs are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Past service costs are recognized immediately if the benefits have already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan.

In pension schemes that are defined contribution schemes, the pension premium is recognized as an expense in the period when the obligation for payment incurred.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgements

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company hasn't lease contracts that include extension and termination options.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of non-financial assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an

asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

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3. Significant accounting judgements *Continued*

Defined benefit plans (pension benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds

on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about pension obligations are provided in Note 7.

Development costs

The Company capitalises costs for product development projects. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. At 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of capitalised development costs was kNOK 8 827 (2021: 7 752).

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain specific estimates.

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3. Significant accounting judgements *Continued*

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of investments in subsidiaries whenever indicators of impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include such items as declines in revenues, earnings or cash flows or material adverse changes in the economic or political stability of a particular country, which may indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that investment in subsidiaries may be impaired, the estimated future discounted cash flows associated with these subsidiaries would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to fair value is necessary.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units of the Company on which the goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Company to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating units using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value (Refer to note 10).

4. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

	2022	**2021**
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Rendering services	3 976 428	2 974 140
Sales of equipment	217 473	108 661
	4 193 901	**3 155 994**

The company does not follow sales by geographical distribution, or customer location. As such a note showing revenues split by geographical distribution or customer locations would not be relevant.

5. OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES

5.1 Other operating income

	2022	**2021**
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Service fees	22 536	26 824
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8 413	921
Government grants	-	956
Interest on trades	660	(96)
Freight	8 241	392
Other operating income	1 585	780
	41 436	**29 778**

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5. Other income/expenses *Continued*

5.2 Marketing, selling and distribution expenses

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Service fees	812 550	571 554
Wages and salaries	67 470	61 716
General subcontracting	8 632	1 548
Freight on sales	31 944	23 748
Travel, mission and entertainment	7 167	2 959
Social security costs	9 233	9 181
Office expenses	2 280	4 141
Commission on sales	13 564	8 574
Pension costs	4 368	4 672
Other fees	40 069	21 361
Other expenses	14 237	8 581
	1 011 516	**718 034**

5.3 Administrative expenses

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Depreciation	383 145	285 191
Wages and salaries	104 348	131 707
Upkeep and maintenance	89 849	60 226
General subcontracting	13 272	7 781
Social security costs	17 262	19 106
Amortisation	29 691	96 239
Other fees	34 416	46 784
Office expenses	15 505	6 496
Travel, mission and entertainment	3 670	844
Post and telecommunications	4 090	3 752
Pension costs	7 249	7 767
Insurance	4 859	3 636
Other administrative expenses	57 936	24 596
	765 292	**694 124**

5.4 Other operating expenses

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Net increase of provision for expected credit losses	38 243	18 245
Freight on purchase	17 176	7 311
	55 419	**25 556**

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5. Other income/expenses *Continued*

5.5 Employee benefits expense

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Included in marketing, selling and distribution expenses:		
Wages and salaries	67 470	61 716
Social security costs	9 233	9 181
Pension costs	4 368	4 672
Other staff costs	28	517
Included in cost of administrative expenses:		
Wages and salaries	104 348	131 707
Social security costs	17 262	19 106
Pension costs	7 249	7 767
Other staff costs	2 280	2 849
Total employee benefits expense	**212 238**	**237 515**
Average number of employees	186	179
Average number of man-labour years	179	178

5.6 Finance income

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Interest income from current account	29 391	3 579
Interest income from bank account	279	110
Interest income from lending	23 280	23 577
Dividends received	23 857	18 576
Other Income	336	170 000
	77 144	**215 842**

5.7 Finance costs

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Interest costs on borrowing	81 737	56 381
Interest costs on current account	41 057	13 432
Interest costs on bank account	155	125
Interest costs on lease contract liability	2 634	3 158
Other financial expenses	4 012	181 651
	129 595	**254 747**

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5. Other income/expenses *Continued*

5.8 Other finance income

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Net foreign exchange gains from current account	-	22 227
Net foreign exchange gains from cash flow hedge	970	-
Net foreign exchange gains from borrowing	-	29 299
Net foreign exchange gains from lending	33 290	-
Net foreign exchange gains from bank	73 028	36 600
Net foreign exchange gains on trades	3 556	21 830
Other income	567	19 625
	111 410	**129 580**

5.9 Other finance costs

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Net foreign exchange loss from cash flow hedge	-	3 903
Net foreign exchange loss from lending	-	19 385
Other expenses	85	378
Net foreign exchange from borrowing	111 948	-
Net foreign exchange from current account	16 758	-
	128 791	**23 666**

6. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Accounting profit before income tax	**263 006**	**241 996**
Other comprensive income	861	(6 128)
Tax-free income	(23 857)	(188 576)
Non tax deductible expenses	18 488	184 434
Changes in temporary differences	27 318	(19 699)
Tax income basis of the year	**285 815**	**212 027**
Limitation on deductability of interests from group loans	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	4 448
Tax income basis of the year after tax losses carried forward	**285 815**	**207 579**
At Norwegian's statutory income tax rate of 22% (2021: 22%)	**62 879**	**45 667**

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6. Income tax *Continued*

Tax expense of the year	**2022**	**2021**
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Tax payable on profit	62 879	45 667
Change in deferred tax	-	-
Correction from previous years*	2 420	-
Total income tax expense	**65 299**	**45 667**

Tax payable in the balance sheet	**2022**	**2021**
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Tax payable in profit	62 879	45 667
Tax payable on provided group contribution	(62 879)	(45 667)
Correction from previous years*	2 420	-
Total tax payable in the balance sheet	**2 420**	**0**

The company has provided a group contribution of kNOK 285 815 with tax effect for 2022 that will be paid after the shareholder's meeting held in 2023.

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Norwegian's domestic tax rate for 2022 and 2021:

	2022	**2021**
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Accounting profit before income tax	263 006	241 996
Expected tax expense at 22%	57 861	53 239
Tax effect of tax free income	(5 249)	(41 487)
Tax effect of non tax deductible expenses	4 067	40 575
Tax effect of OCI	189	(1 348)
	56 869	**50 980**
Deferred tax not recognized	6 010	5 312
Income tax expense	**62 879**	**45 668**
Correction from previous years*	2 420	-
Total income tax expense	**65 299**	**45 668**

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6. Income tax *Continued*

The temporary differences are set out below:

	2022	2021	Changes
	NOK000	**NOK000**	**NOK000**
Fixed assets**	390 312	399 528	9 215
Outstanding receivables	(65 570)	(44 676)	20 894
Capitalized leases in the accounts**	6 283	5 543	(740)
Capital gain and loss accounts	(89)	(111)	(22)
Accruals	(4 794)	(4 794)	-
Financial instruments	-	(1 113)	(1 113)
Pensions	20 508	19 592	(916)
	346 651	**373 969**	**27 318**
Tax loss carried forward	-	-	-
Sum temporary differences	**346 651**	**373 969**	**27 318**
Temporary differences goodwill not to be recognized	(559 358)	(559 358)	-
Basis for computation of deferred tax	**(212 707)**	**(185 389)**	**(27 318)**
Deferred tax not recognized	212 707	185 389	**27 318**
Deferred tax asset	**0**	**0**	**0**

The company is subject to tax inspection covering the years 2018 and 2019.

Due to the ongoing tax inspection, the deferred tax asset is not recognized.

* Due to the tax audit and the resubmission of the tax filings for the years 2018-2021, there is booked a correction in the 2022 financial statements that increases the tax expense and tax payable in 2022 with kNOK 2 420 (see note 23 for additional information)

** Figures 2021 have been adjusted to taken into consideration changes done over 2021 submitted to the tax administration.

7. PENSIONS

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Net defined benefit asset	(24 322)	(22 993)
Pension plan from Palantir AS	549	464
Management supplementary pension plan	3 265	2 937
	(20 508)	**(19 592)**

Marlink AS is under obligation to have an occupational pension plan pursuant to the Mandatory Occupational Pensions Act. The company has a mandatory occupational pension plan that meets the legislative requirements.

Marlink AS is a member of a defined benefit-based pension plan, Telenor Pensjonskasse. This plan ceased accepting new members in 2006. A collective contribution plan was established that year for new hires at Marlink AS and employees who on 01.07.2006 voluntarily chose to switch from the defined-benefit plan at Telenor Pensjonskasse to the defined-contribution plan. 179 employees at the company were covered by the pension plan as at 31.12.2022. 21 employees are also part of the defined-benefits plan.

Marlink AS is a member of the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise NHO, and is part of the Common plan for Contractual Pension (new AFP), which is considered a defined-benefit multi-enterprise plan. The plan's administrator cannot calculate Marlink AS' share of assets and liabilities as at 31.12.2020, and the plan therefore will be recorded to the accounts as a defined-contribution plan. When closing down the old AFP plan, the plan was under funded and the member companies must cover this through continued contribution of premiums during the next three years. The company's share of annual pensions linked to the old AFP plan will be recorded in the accounts in full on the withdrawal date.

The K2013 risk table is used for death and life expectancy, while the risk table for disability for the main scheme is based on KU, Storebrand's more comprehensive disability tariff.

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7. Pensions *Continued*

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the statement of financial :

Change in defined benefit obligation

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January	**107 329**	**109 999**
Current service cost	2 918	3 037
Interest expense	1 855	1 630
Cash flows		
a. Benefit payments from plan assets	(2 790)	(2 548)
b. Benefit payments from employer	(31)	(40)
Remeasurements		
a. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(9 153)	(1 576)
b. Effect of experience adjustments	1 021	(3 173)
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December	**101 149**	**107 329**

Change in fair value of plan assets

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Fair value of plan assets at 1 January	**130 321**	**122 969**
Interest income	2 305	1 851
Cash flows		
a. Total employer contributions		
(i) Employer contributions	3 049	5 100
(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	31	40
b. Benefit payments from plan assets	(2 790)	(2 548)
c. Benefit payments from employer	(31)	(40)
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(7 415)	2 949
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	**125 470**	**130 321**

Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Defined benefit obligation	101 149	107 329
Fair value of plan assets	125 470	130 321
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	**(24 321)**	**(22 992)**

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7. Pensions *Continued*

Components of defined benefit cost

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Current service cost	2 918	3 037
Net interest cost		
a. Interest expense on DBO	1 855	1 630
b. Interest (income) on plan assets	(2 305)	(1 851)
Defined benefit cost included in P&L	**2 468**	**2 816**
Remeasurements (recognized in other comprehensive income)		
a. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(9 153)	(1 576)
b. Effect of experience adjustments	1 021	(3 173)
c. (Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	7 415	(2 949)
Total remeasurements included in OCI	**(717)**	**(7 698)**
Total defined benefit cost recognized in P&L and OCI	**1 751**	**(4 882)**

Net defined benefit liability (asset) reconciliation

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	(22 993)	(12 970)
Defined benefit cost included in P&L	2 468	2 816
Total remeasurements included in OCI	(717)	(7 698)
Cash flows		
a. Employer contributions	(3 049)	(5 100)
b. Employer direct benefit payments	(31)	(40)
Net defined benefit liability (asset) as of end of year	**(24 321)**	**(22 993)**

Defined benefit obligation

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Defined benefit obligation by participant status		
a. Actives	64 794	68 889
b. Retirees	36 355	38 440
Total	**101 149**	**107 329**

Plan assets

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Fair value of plan assets		
Assets held by insurance company	125 470	130 321
Total	**125 470**	**130 321**
Actual return on plan assets	(5 110)	4 800

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7. Pensions *Continued*

The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	2022	2021
Weighted-average assumptions to determine defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate	3,90%	1,75%
Duration (in years)	14,14	15,54
Weighted-average assumptions to determine defined benefit cost		
Discount rate	1,75%	1,50%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December is, as shown below:

	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate - 25 basis points	104 817	111 614
Discount rate + 25 basis points	97 673	103 286
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (in years)		
Discount rate - 25 basis points	14,52	15,99
Discount rate + 25 basis points	13,76	15,09

Membership statistics

	2022	2021
Actives		
a. Number	21	21
b. Total annual pensionable pay	18 831	18 166
c. Average annual pensionable pay	897	865
d. Average age	58,63	57,63
e. Average past service	28,87	27,88
Retirees		
a. Number	32	33
b. Average annual pension	87,00	78,29
c. Average age	72,71	71,98

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8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings and land	Satellite equipment	Machines & equipment	IT Equipment	Construction in progress	Total
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	**116 405**	**2 440 000**	**152 523**	**29 522**	**170 674**	**2 909 124**
Reclassification	(59 603)	-	59 603	-	-	-
Additions	-	231 149	53 452	873	(1 091)	284 382
Disposals	-	(23 537)	-	-	(8 112)	(31 649)
At 31 December 2021	**56 802**	**2 647 612**	**265 578**	**30 395**	**161 471**	**3 161 857**
Reclassification	-	4 257	-	-	-	4 257
Additions	-	470 748	31 447	512	40 140	542 847
Disposals	(17 949)	(91 644)	(25 776)	(25 152)	(4 846)	(165 368)
At 31 December 2022	**38 853**	**3 030 973**	**271 248**	**5 754**	**196 765**	**3 543 594**
Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 January 2021	**83 100**	**1 728 241**	**143 339**	**26 989**	**34 325**	**2 015 994**
Reclassification	(34 721)	-	34 721	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	1 262	250 630	10 168	1 534	-	**263 593**
Impairment charge for the year	-	780	-	-	(6 965)	**(6 185)**
Disposals	-	(18 917)	-	-	-	**(18 917)**
At 31 December 2021	**49 640**	**1 960 734**	**188 228**	**28 523**	**27 360**	**2 254 485**
Reclassification	-	3 912	-	-	-	3 912
Depreciation charge for the year	1 246	286 604	13 211	1 102	-	302 163
Impairment charge for the year		1 079			1 996	3 076
Disposals	(17 949)	(79 236)	(24 375)	(25 152)	-	(146 713)
At 31 December 2022	**32 937**	**2 173 093**	**177 064**	**4 472**	**29 357**	**2 416 923**
Net book value						
At 31 December 2021	7 162	686 878	77 350	1 872	134 111	907 373
At 31 December 2022	**5 916**	**857 880**	**94 184**	**1 282**	**167 409**	**1 126 671**

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9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Research and Development	Licences	Software	Brand	Customer base	Construction in progress	Total
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
Cost								
At 1 January 2021	**603 563**	**3 505**	**78 474**	**54 831**	**9 720**	**253 250**	**23 775**	**1 027 118**
Additions	-	4 010	2 165	4 894	-	14 124	2 359	27 552
At 31 December 2021	**603 563**	**7 515**	**80 639**	**59 725**	**9 720**	**267 373**	**26 134**	**1 054 670**
Reclassification	-	-	-	(4 257)	-	-	-	(4 257)
Additions	-	5 737	7 123	7 964	-	-	3 171	23 994
At 31 December 2022	**603 563**	**13 252**	**87 761**	**63 431**	**9 720**	**267 373**	**29 305**	**1 074 407**
Amortisation								
At 1 January 2021	**-**	**506**	**70 650**	**44 183**	**9 720**	**184 452**	**-**	**309 510**
Amortisation	-	2 290	4 362	5 850	-	17 752	-	30 254
At December 2021	**-**	**2 796**	**75 011**	**50 033**	**9 720**	**202 203**	**-**	**339 764**
Reclassification	-	-	-	(3 912)	-	-	-	(3 912)
Amortisation	-	2 608	5 728	7 513	-	17 754	-	33 603
At 31 December 2022	**-**	**5 404**	**80 739**	**53 635**	**9 720**	**219 957**	**-**	**369 455**
Net book value								
At 31 December 2021	603 563	4 719	5 628	9 691	-	65 170	26 134	714 906
At 31 December 2022	**603 563**	**7 849**	**7 022**	**9 797**	**-**	**47 416**	**29 305**	**704 952**

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10. LEASES

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of real estate, vehicles, leased lines and purchase of satellite capacity used in its operations. Real estates have lease terms between 5 and 7 years, while motor vehicles have lease terms between 3 and 5 years. Concerning the leased lines, terms are between 2 and 7 years and the purchase of satellite capacity have lease terms between 3 and 4 years.

The company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Real estate	Vehicles	Leased lines	Satellite capacity	Total
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
As at 1 January 2021	**20 629**	**567**	**30 625**	**84 559**	**136 380**
Additions	5 001	765	11 284	99 125	116 175
Depreciation expense	(9 009)	(516)	(31 463)	(43 803)	(84 792)
As at 31 December 2021	**16 621**	**816**	**10 447**	**139 881**	**167 764**
Additions	1 852	17	-	41 033	42 902
Depreciation expense	(8 066)	(459)	(9 192)	(53 418)	(71 136)
As at 31 December 2022	**10 406**	**374**	**1 254**	**127 496**	**139 530**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
As at 1 January	164 141	140 283
Additions	47 918	323 677
Accretion of interest	3 987	1 748
Payments	(82 800)	(301 566)
As at 31 December	**133 246**	**164 141**
Current	49 256	66 661
Non-current	83 991	97 480

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 12.3.

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Depreciation expense	71 136	84 792
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2 634	3 209
End of contract before end term	-	(19 331)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**73 770**	**68 669**

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10. Leases *Continued*

Company as a lessor

The company presents assets it has leased to others as receivables equal to the net investments in the leases. Financial income will be set so a constant return is achieved on outstanding receivables during the life of the contract. Direct costs incurred in connection with establishing the lease are included in the receivable.

The rental income from operational leases will be recorded to the accounts on a linear basis over the life of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred through negotiation and establishment of an operational lease will be granted recorded value for the leased fixed asset and recognized as an expense on a linear basis over the life of the lease as depreciation. Variable rent will be recognized as income during the earning period.

11.SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	stake (%) 2022	stake (%) 2021	NOK000 2022	NOK000 2021
Marlink Holding SAS	Telecoms	France	100	100	1 521 218	1 521 218
Compagnia Generale Telemar Spa	Telecoms	Italy	100	100	385 756	385 756
Marlink-ITC Inc.*	Telecoms	USA	100	100	267 298	267 298
Marlink Ltd	Telecoms	Great Britan	100	100	91 811	91 811
Marlink s.r.o.	Telecoms	Slovakia	100	100	54 090	54 090
Telemar Hong Kong Ltd	Telecoms	Hong Kong	100	100	1 076	1 076
Marlink Communications FZ LLC	Telecoms	Dubaï	100	100	176	176
Atheno Prosjektutvikling AS	Telecoms	Norway	100	100	-	-
Marlink Tanzania Ltd	Telecoms	Tanzania	81	81	-	-
Marlink CG Ltd **	Telecoms	Cyprus	91	64	135 717	63 676
ITC Global Netherlands Cooperatief UA ***	Telecoms	Netherland	99	99	413	20 999
					2 457 553	**2 406 098**

* Marlink-ITC Inc. is the new name of Marlink Inc after the merger of ITC Global US Inc into Marlink Inc.

** Marlink AS bought shares from minorities for an amount of k€ 7 100 (kNOK 72 041).

*** An adjustment of the acquisition price occurred for an amount of k$ 1 939 (kNOK 20 586)

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12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

12.1 Financial assets

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Internal loan (Note 19)	491 993	351 556
Deposit to vendor	17 867	14 292
Trade receivables from third-party customers	581 706	503 197
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 19)	469 469	182 208
Contract assets	357	1 542
Other receivables from third-party customers	33 354	1 735
Other receivables from related-parties (Note 19)	580 842	608 601
Government grant (Note 21)	-	450
VAT receivable	9 010	5 756
Prepayments	110 894	46 841
Downpayments to vendors	50 110	11 047
Total financial assets*	**2 345 602**	**1 727 226**
Total current	1 835 743	1 361 379
Total non-current	509 860	365 848

* Financial assets, other than cash and short-term deposits

12.2 Inventories

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Merchandise	20 271	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	**20 271**	**-**

12.3 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Interest rate	Maturity	2022	2021
	%		NOK000	NOK000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease contract liability (Note 10)	2.20-3.21	2023	49 256	66 661
$ 3,000,000 Loan from OmniAccess	LIBOR 1M +2.125% (floor L1M@0%)	2023-04-15	30 422	-
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			**79 678**	**66 661**

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12. Financial assets and financial liabilities *Continued*

Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease contract liability (Note 10)	2.20-3.21		83 991	97 480
€ 65,961,908 JP Morgan Senior Facility Agreement B1	EURIBOR 3M +5% (floor E3M@0%)	2026-02-12	-	650 443
$ 21,900,000 JP Morgan Senior Facility Agreement B2	LIBOR 3M+5% (floor L3M@0%)	2026-02-12	-	187 342
€ 0 JP Morgan Revolving Facility Agreement	EURIBOR 3M +1,2775% (floor E3M@0%)	2026-02-12	-	181 803
€ 8,692,745 Loan from Marlink SpA	EURIBOR 3M +5.75% (floor E3M@0%)	2027-07-10	10 303	9 213
€ 84,172,891 Loan from Venga AS	EURIBOR 3M +4,75% (floor E3M@0%)	2031-06-29	890 086	-
$ 21,929,581 Loan from Venga AS	LIBOR 3M +4,75% (floor L3M@0,75%)	2031-06-29	217 932	-
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			**1 202 312**	**1 126 281**
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings			**1 281 989**	**1 192 942**

12.4 Other financial liabilities

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Foreign exchange forward and swap contracts	-	1 113
Total financial instruments at fair value		**-**
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost, other than interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
Deposits from customers	8 247	6 975
DLL Facility Vendor Payment Agreement	493	142
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	1 760 210	1 060 040
Downpayment from customers	13 399	28 338
Total financial liabilities	**1 782 349**	**1 096 608**
Total current	**1 774 102**	**1 088 378**
Total non-current	**8 247**	**7 117**

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12. Financial assets and financial liabilities *Continued*

12.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

Trade and other receivables risk

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the Company's large number of customers. The Company's historical experience in collection of accounts receivable falls within the recorded allowances. Due to these factors, Management believes that no additional credit risk beyond amounts provided for collections losses is inherent in the Company's trade receivables.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	After 2027
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
Purchase of satellite and network capacity	39 533	32 820	20 160	15 309	5 843	-
Bank garantee	3 908	9 857	12 223	610	-	21 249
Rent obligation	5 592	2 568	1 175	567	-	-
Total contractual obligations	**49 033**	**45 245**	**33 558**	**16 486**	**5 843**	**21 249**

Trade receivables and contract assets

Outstanding customer receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance obtained from reputable banks and other financial institutions.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

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12. Financial assets and financial liabilities *Continued*

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the company's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

31 December 2021	**Trade receivables**					
	Days past due					
	0-30	**31-60**	**61-90**	**91-365**	**>365**	**Total**
	NOK000	**NOK000**	**NOK000**	**NOK000**	**NOK000**	**NOK000**
Expected credit loss rate	0,77%	1,71%	2,98%	24,46%	68,30%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	231 922	131 268	57 977	103 472	53 796	**578 436**
expected credit loss	1 777	2 245	1 728	25 309	36 741	**67 800**

31 December 2022	**Trade receivables**					
	Days past due					
	0-30	**31-60**	**61-90**	**91-365**	**>365**	**Total**
	NOK000	**NOK000**	**NOK000**	**NOK000**	**NOK000**	**NOK000**
Expected credit loss rate	0,73%	1,59%	2,78%	41,72%	100,00%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	282 913	179 423	86 244	122 840	40 394	**711 814**
expected credit loss	2 076	2 861	2 396	51 244	40 394	**98 971**

13.RECEIVABLES AND CONTRACT ASSETS

13.1 Trade and other receivables

	2022	**2021**
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Trade receivables from third-party customers	680 677	570 997
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 19)	469 469	182 208
Other receivables from third-parties	7 276	27 074
Other receivables from related parties (Note 19)	580 842	608 601
Government grants receivables (Note 21)	-	450
VAT receivable	9 010	5 756
Prepayments	110 894	46 841
	1 858 168	1 441 929
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 12.5)	(98 971)	(67 800)
	1 759 197	**1 374 128**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 19.

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13. Receivables and contract assets *Continued*

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables.

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
As at 1 January	**67 800**	**95 456**
Expected credit loss	35 002	21 390
Reversal	(3 832)	(49 046)
AS at 31 December	**98 971**	**67 800**

13.2 Contract assets

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has contract asset of kNOK 357 (2021: kNOK 1 542).

14.CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Cash at banks and on hand	15 333	56 386
	15 333	**56 386**

The company has a tax guarantee of NOK 15 million in favour of Kemneren i Asker og Baerum

The company has a performance guarantee of 9.857 kNOK in favour of World Food Programme

The company has a performance guarantee of 3.931 kNOK in favour of United Nations

The company has a performance guarantee of 6.249 kNOK in favour of Kuwait Oil Tanker Company

The company has a performance guarantee of 2.342 kNOK in favour of Subsea7

The company has a performance guarantee of 9.857 kNOK in favour of UNICEF

The company has a rental guarantee of 610 kNOK in favour of SETTER EIENDOM AS

MARLINK

15.ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Issued capital

	2022	2021
	Nbr	Nbr
Ordinary shares of NOK 1,40 each	13 265 867	13 265 867
	13 265 867	**13 265 867**

	Nbr	NOK
At 1 January 2021	**13 265 867**	**18 572 214**
At 31 December 2021	**13 265 867**	**18 572 214**
At 31 December 2022	**13 265 867**	**18 572 214**

There is only one class of shares. There are no rules in the by-laws regarding voting rights. No rights may lead to the issuing of new shares.

The company shares have been pledged to the benefit of the Company's senior lenders.

Share premium

	KNOK
At 1 January 2021	**2 505 009**
At 31 December 2021	**2 505 009**
At 31 December 2022	**2 505 009**

The capital is fully owned by Toruk AS for NOK 18 572 213,80 at 31.12.2022.

16.PROVISIONS

	Restructuring	Dismantling	Total
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
At 1 January 2022	**4 794**	**-**	**4 794**
At 31 December 2022	**4 794**	**-**	**4 794**
Current	-	-	
Non-current	4 794	-	**4 794**

	Restructuring	Dismantling	Total
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
At 1 January 2021	**4 794**	**469**	**5 263**
Utilised	-	(469)	**(469)**
At 31 December 2021	**4 794**	**-**	**4 794**
Current	-	-	**-**
Non-current	4 794	-	**4 794**

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17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Trade payables	699 709	397 378
Trade payables to related parties (Note 19)	280 531	128 694
Other payables to related parties (Note 19)	482 245	267 038
Accruals	68 150	82 183
Deferred income	229 576	184 746
	1 760 210	**1 060 040**

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing, except Other payables to related parties (refer to Note 19).

The kNOK 700 171 of increase of payables is partly explained by payables to related parties for kNOK 367 043. The payment of these debts occurs when it is convenient for the company.

This is why management does not consider as a risk of going concern that current liabilities be higher than the current assets of kNOK 270 668 as of 31 December 2022.

18. DISTRIBUTIONS MADE AND PROPOSED

	2022	2021
	NOK000	NOK000
Dividends declared and paid:		
Final dividends for 2020	**-**	**450 000**

19. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Note 11 provides information about the Company's subsidiaries. The following tables provide the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

Trade receivables and payables

		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
		NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
Marlink SAS	**2022**	**581 763**	**272 421**	**80 840**	**87 901**
	2021	373 742	219 124	22 780	41 241
Marlink GmbH	**2022**	**113 802**	**33 549**	**25 151**	**15 047**
	2021	116 510	24 959	11 167	7 498
Marlink BV	**2022**	**82 942**	**147 644**	**13 263**	**17 488**
	2021	11 462	144 644	7 430	21 081
Marlink Events SAS	**2022**	**20 699**	**5 905**	**33 756**	**6 001**
	2021	10 709	2 154	11 859	2 181
Makto Sarl	**2022**	**2 370**	**5 993**	**2 403**	**6 078**
	2021	3 907	12 159	-	-
Marlink Participacoes LTDA	**2022**	**5 378**	**-**	**15 188**	**-**
	2021	3 156	-	14 883	-

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19. Related party disclosures *Continued*

		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
		NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
Marlink Servicios de Comunicacoes Ltda	**2022**	**68**	**10 433**	**8 897**	**10 479**
	2021	3 732	8 138	8 327	2 374
Marlink CG Ltd	**2022**	**204 646**	**-**	**20 816**	**-**
	2021	166 844	743	17 674	109
Marlink Ltd	**2022**	**91**	**10 035**	**25**	**1 553**
	2021	86	10 040	203	2 443
OmniAccess S.L	**2022**	**8 469**	**3 024**	**6 500**	**1 026**
	2021	3 636	1 500	3 055	360
Marlink MX S.A. de C.V.	**2022**	**244**	**3 768**	**1 140**	**6 490**
	2021	651	2 281	786	4 803
Marlink SA	**2022**	**26 715**	**6 689**	**3 118**	**9 368**
	2021	47 840	1 134	2 506	(10 087)
Marlink Communications FZ LLC	**2022**	**-**	**36 472**	**-**	**25 701**
	2021	-	29 332	-	23 507
Marlink KK	**2022**	**(1)**	**12 668**	**2**	**1 260**
	2021	2	14 226	3	4 597
Marlink Telemar Pte Ltd	**2022**	**70 956**	**35 913**	**9 612**	**2 731**
	2021	56 523	31 334	7 720	2 874
Marlink-ITC, Inc	**2022**	**354 207**	**242 134**	**91 240**	**49 663**
	2021	138 552	56 437	10 094	7 431
Marlink SRO	**2022**	**-**	**68 885**	**-**	**8 106**
	2021	-	63 343	-	6 063
Marlink Tanzania Ltd	**2022**	**-**	**-**	**1 260**	**-**
	2021	-	-	6 699	-
Compagnia Generale Telemar SpA	**2022**	**48 822**	**11 938**	**18 687**	**758**
	2021	45 207	4 024	28 366	746
Telemar UK Ltd	**2022**	**11 848**	**25**	**5 605**	**-**
	2021	12 141	8	3 326	-
Telemar Funkelektronik GmbH	**2022**	**533**	**121**	**145**	**60**
	2021	64	983	40	-
Telemar China Ltd	**2022**	**715**	**8 024**	**474**	**7 267**
	2021	520	6 847	311	3 611
Telemar Norge A/S	**2022**	**138**	**11**	**178**	**-**
	2021	101	-	183	-
Telemar Hong Kong Ltd	**2022**	**-**	**2 242**	**140**	**315**
	2021	32	3 425	5 713	6 980
Marlink AB	**2022**	**22 308**	**2 883**	**4 112**	**1 022**
	2021	17 170	2 184	3 163	259
Telemar AB	**2022**	**57**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2021	11	-	-	-
Telemar Oy AB	**2022**	**12 954**	**-**	**4 459**	**-**
	2021	8 375	-	1 623	-
ITC Global Inc	**2022**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2021	13 450	1 789	13 812	626
ITC Global Ltd	**2022**	**22 890**	**21 493**	**40 083**	**317**
	2021	173	23	171	-
NewSat Communications AG	**2022**	**33 617**	**16 302**	**31 481**	**15 365**
	2021	314	-	314	-
ITC Global Pty Ltd	**2022**	**51 181**	**12 658**	**50 768**	**-**
	2021	-	125	-	-
Hellenic Radio Services Sat Com Single Member SA	**2022**	**124**	**-**	**126**	**-**
	2021	-	-	-	-

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19. Related party disclosures *Continued*

		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
		NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
ITC Satellite Solutions India Pte Ltd	**2022**	**-**	**4 200**	**-**	**3 288**
	2021	-	-	-	-
Venga Topco Sarl	**2022**	**-**	**3 248**	**-**	**3 248**
	2021	-	-	-	-
Marlink Hellas	**2022**	**-**	**328**	**-**	**-**
	2021	-	-	-	-
	2022	**1 677 536**	**979 005**	**469 469**	**280 531**
	2021	1 034 912	640 957	182 208	128 694

Loans

	2022		2021	
	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties	Amount owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000	NOK000
Toruk AS	360 004	-	321 655	-
Marlink Tanzania Ltd*	-	-	-	-
Compagnia Generale Telemar SpA	31 473	10 303	29 901	9 213
Marlink CG Ltd	100 516	-	-	-
Venga AS	-	1 108 018	-	-
OmniAccess S.L	-	30 422	-	-
	491 993	**1 148 743**	**351 556**	**9 213**

* The amount of kNOK 17 799 (2021: kNOK 14 940) owed by Marlink Tanzania Ltd is fully depreciated.

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19. Related party disclosures ***Continued***

Current accounts

	2022		2021	
	Amount owed by related parties	**Amounts owed to related parties**	**Amount owed by related parties**	**Amounts owed to related parties**
	NOK000	**NOK000**	**NOK000**	**NOK000**
Marlink MX S.A. de C.V.	-	-	5 265	37 159
Marlink-ITC Inc	-	253 684	-	-
Marlink SA	-	97 862	-	100 335
Marlink GmbH	-	2 474	600	-
Marlink SAS	-	89 547	-	100 353
Marlink Holding SAS	834	-	998	-
Toruk AS	425 340	-	598 812	-
Marlink Telemar Pte Ltd	6 001	-	-	29 191
Telemar Hong Kong Ltd	3 278	-	2 927	-
NewSat Communications AG	116 586	-	-	-
ITC Global Netherlands BV	204	-	-	-
ITC Global Switzerland Holdings GmbH	28 598	-	-	-
Marlink BV	-	38 678	-	-
	580 842	**482 245**	**608 601**	**267 038**

	Currency	Rate
Marlink MX S.A. de C.V.	NOK	Nibor 1M + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
Marlink-ITC Inc	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
Marlink SA	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
Marlink GmbH	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
Marlink SAS	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
Marlink Holding SAS	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
Toruk AS	€	Euribor 1M + 4,25%
Marlink Telemar Pte Ltd	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
Telemar Hong Kong Ltd	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,75% (Floor L1M @ 0%)
NewSat Communications AG	$	-
ITC Global Netherlands BV	$	Libor 1M USD + 2,125% (Floor 0%)
ITC Global Switzerland Holdings GmbH	$	-
Marlink BV	€	Euribor 1M + 2,125% (Floor 0%)

20.REMUNERATIONS TO LEADING PERSONNEL, AUDITORS AND OTHERS

Leading personnel

No directors' fees were paid in 2022. The board's members do not have any agreements regarding special remuneration upon termination or changes to their post, agreements regarding bonuses, profit-sharing, options, etc.

In 2022, the CEO received a salary of NOK 2 383 300 -, and NOK 882 194,- in bonus. The CEO also received NOK 201 374,- in other benefits, excluding pension rights.

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20. Remunerations to leading personnel, auditors and others *Continued*

NOK 381 523,- was recognized as pension costs for the CEO in 2022. The CEO have no agreement of payment of funds if the employment is terminated.

No member of the board nor the CEO have a loan or security at Marlink AS.

Mr. Ceuppens and Mr. Nays, members of the Board, haven't received any remuneration or alike from Marlink AS.

Auditors' fees

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
Statutory auditing	1 109	850
Total auditor's fees	**1 109**	**850**

Amounts are exclusive of VAT

21.GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2022	2021
	NOK000	**NOK000**
At 1 January	**450**	**114**
Received during the year	(450)	-
Research and Development	-	950
	-	**1 064**
Released to the statement of profit and loss	-	
Research and Development	-	(614)
At 31 December	**-**	**450**
Current	-	450
Non-current	-	-

22.RUSSIA AND UKRAINIA EXPOSURE

Russian Federation's armed forces invaded Ukraine on 24 February 2022 which resulted in business interruption in Ukraine and various sanctions imposed on Russian parties by EU & US authorities.

The Company's direct exposure to Russia & Ukraine is minimal. In the year 2022, it generated kNOK 35 175 revenues with Russian customers and kNOK 2 117 revenues with Ukrainian customers.

Indirectly, the Company may be indirectly exposed to some Russian high wealth individuals in the conduct of its Yachting business, although no transactions have happened with Russian banks and entities. The Company runs regular checks against relevant sanctioned parties' lists and will suspend services to any Denied Party. The Company also stopped any shipment of equipment to Russian customers.

At issuance of this report, the Company's receivables from Russian customers were of kNOK 18 747 and kNOK 180 from Ukrainian customers.

The Company does not hold bank accounts or balances, or any asset or liability, in Russian Ruble or Ukrainian Hryvnia.

On the supply side, the Company used to procure a very limited volume of satellite capacity from some Russian satellite operators (i.e. below 1% of Company's satellite capacity purchases). The Company started to implement a migration plan to other non-Russian satellites. Last, the Company does not land traffic nor use assets or teleports on the territory of the Russian federation nor Ukraine. Neither does it procure equipment from Russia or Ukraine.

MARLINK

22. Russia and Ukraina exposure *Continued*

Overall, the Company's direct exposure to the Russia & Ukraine crisis is limited; management believes this crisis shall not have any material impact on its operations in 2023, nor on its financial position as at December 31, 2022.

23.EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

New information after the reporting period regarding the company's financial position on the reporting date is taken into consideration in the accounts. Events after the reporting date that do not affect the company's financial position on the reporting date, but which will affect the company's financial position in the future, are disclosed if they are of significance.

Tax inspection

Marlink AS is subject to a tax inspection covering the years 2018 and 2019. This inspection was notified by letter dated 21 March 2021. Answers have been provided to the tax administration on 4 June 2021. New questions have been raised by the administration on 10 March 2022. Answers have been provided to the tax administration on 25 April 2022.

The main tax issue is the fiscal processing of the IFRS 16 that must be neutralized for tax purposes. Tax returns 2018 and 2019, but also 2020 and 2021 have been resubmitted over 2023, taking into consideration this neutralization. All the adjustments have been taken into consideration in these financial statements.

The tax audit is still ongoing since Marlink AS has not received the final assessment from the tax administration.

Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Vår dato
Inger Helene Iversen	16.10.2012	24.10.2012
Telefon	Deres referanse	Vår referanse
61236772	Thomas Embretsen	2012/793879

ERNST & YOUNG AS
Postboks 20 Oslo Atrium
0051 OSLO

Dispensasjon fra kravet om utarbeidelse av årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for "Vizada Norge konsernet"

Vi viser til deres brev av 11. oktober 2012 og til telefonsamtale den 23. oktober 2012 med Stein Anderssen. I brevet søker dere om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for

- Mobsat Holding Norway AS, org.nr. 990 362 688,
- Vizada AS, org.nr. 983 928 412
- Marlink AS org.nr. 983 852 203 og
- Vizada Networks AS, org.nr. 977 499 054

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering de fire selskapene dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk fom. regnskapsåret 2012, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd.

Dispensasjonen forutsetter at det benyttes engelsk språk ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet og årsberetningen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

Bakgrunn
Fra søknaden gjengis:

> *Vizada Norge konsernet med det norske hovedkontoret lokalisert i Bærum, er leverandør av globale og regionale satellittbaserte kommunikasjonstjenester til maritime og landbaserte virksomheter. Vizada Norge konsernet har datterselskaper i mange land, hvorav de største er i Norge, USA, Belgia, Slovakia. For mer informasjon om konsernets bransje/virksomhet henvises til selskapets websider vizada.com og marlink.com.*
>
> *Den overveiende majoriteten av morselskapets og de tre ovennevnte datterselskapers aksjonærer og styremedlemmer er utenlandske personer eller selskaper. Vizada Norge gruppen kontrolleres av det fransk/tyske konsernet EADS/Astrium med 100 % som ønsker at engelsk språk benyttes ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskap og årsberetning. All kommunikasjon med konsernets primære kunder, kreditorer og eiere foregår på engelsk. Det er heller ingen forhold rundt selskapenes finansiering som skulle tilsi behov for regnskap på norsk (bankforbindelser etterspør kun informasjon på engelsk).*

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 Oslo
For elektronisk henvendelse se www.skatteetaten.no

Besøksadresse
Se www.skatteetaten.no
Org. nr: 996250318

Sentralbord
800 80 000
Telefaks
22 17 08 60

I lys av selskapenes og konsernets situasjon, der majoriteten av selskapenes aksjonærer og styremedlemmer kun behersker engelsk, all kommunikasjon med konsernets primære kunder og kreditorer skjer på engelsk, samt at engelsk er både arbeidsspråket til konsernet og bransjespråket der selskapene og konsernet i all hovedsak opererer, fremstår kravet i Regnskapslovens § 3-4 om utarbeidelse av årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk som unødvendig. I tillegg til at det er ressurskrevende, fører av og til tvil om oversettelse og uoverensstemmelser mellom engelsk og norsk versjon til unødvendige misforståelser.

I telefonsamtale den 23. oktober 2012 ble det opplyst at Mobsat Holding Norway AS er 100 % eid fra utlandet. Mobsat holding Norway AS eier 100 % av aksjene i selskapene Vizada AS og Marlink AS. Marlink AS eier igjen 100 % av aksjene i Vizada Networks AS.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering
Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal årsregnskapet og årsberetningen være på norsk. Departementet (delegert Skattedirektoratet) kan ved forskrift eller ved enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk.

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til "informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere". Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt vekt på at selskapenes virksomhet er utpreget internasjonal og arbeidsspråket er engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at morselskapet Mobsat Holding Norway AS er 100 % eid av et utenlandsk selskap.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i anledning saken.

Med hilsen

Rune Tystad
Rune Tystad
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

for Tore Hellerud
Inger Helene Iversen

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Building a better working world

Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

Stortorvet 7, 0155 Oslo
Postboks 1156 Sentrum, 0107 Oslo

Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA
Tlf: +47 24 00 24 00

www.ey.no
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Marlink AS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Marlink AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, statement of profit and loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements comply with applicable legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matters

We wish to emphasize that the financial statements were not presented by the statutory deadline.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management (the board of directors and the Chief Executive Officer) is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, 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 the other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the board of directors' report contains the information required by legal requirements and whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information or that the information required by legal requirements is not included, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard, and in our opinion, the board of directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and contains the information required by applicable legal requirements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to

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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 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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.

Building a better working world

Oslo, 8 December 2023

ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Tore Sørlie
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

PENNEO

Signaturene i dette dokumentet er juridisk bindende. Dokument signert med "Penneo™ - sikker digital signatur". De signerende parter sin identitet er registrert, og er listet nedenfor.

"Med min signatur bekrefter jeg alle datoer og innholdet i dette dokument."

Tore Sørlie
Statsautorisert revisor
På vegne av: Ernst & Young AS
Serienummer: 9578-5995-4-774812
IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx
2023-12-08 11:53:40 UTC

bank ID

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